CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

February 28, 2013

H707

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 83, I call up the bill (S. 47) to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 83, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

TITLE I—ENHANCING JUDICIAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOLS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sec. 101. Stop grants.
Sec. 102. Grants to encourage arrest policies and enforcement of protection orders.
Sec. 103. Legal assistance for victims.
Sec. 104. Consolidation of grants to support families in the justice system.
Sec. 105. Sex offender management.
Sec. 106. Court-appointed special advocate program.
Sec. 107. Criminal provision relating to victims.
Sec. 108. Outreach and services to underserved populations grant.
Sec. 109. Culturally specific services grant.

TITLE II—IMPROVING SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Sec. 201. Sexual assault services program.
Sec. 203. Training and services to end violence against women with disabilities grant.
Sec. 204. Enhanced criminal and services to end abuse in later life.

TITLE III—SERVICES, PROTECTION, AND JUSTICE FOR YOUNG VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

Sec. 301. Rape prevention and education grant.
Sec. 302. Creating hope through outreach, options, services, and education for children and youth.
Sec. 303. Grants to combat violent crimes on campuses.
Sec. 304. Campus sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking education and prevention.

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

Sec. 401. Study conducted by the centers for disease control and prevention.
Sec. 402. Saving money and reducing tragedies through prevention grants.

TITLE V—STRENGTHENING THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM’S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Sec. 501. Consolidation of grants to strengthen the healthcare system’s response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

TITLE VI—SAFE HOMES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Sec. 601. Housing protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
Sec. 602. Transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
Sec. 603. Addressing the housing needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

TITLE VII—ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

Sec. 701. National Resource Center on Workplace Responses to assist victims of domestic and sexual violence.

TITLE VIII—PROTECTION OF RATTERED IMMIGRANTS

Sec. 801. U nonimmigrant definition.
Sec. 802. Annual report on immigration applications made by victims of abuse.
Sec. 803. Protection for children of VAWA self-petitioners.
Sec. 804. Public charge.
Sec. 805. Requirements applicable to U visas.
Sec. 806. Hardship waivers.
Sec. 807. Protections for a fiancéé or fiancéé of a citizen.
Sec. 808. Regulation of international marriage brokers.
Sec. 809. Eligibility of crime and trafficking victims in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to adjust status.

TITLE IX—SAFETY FOR INDIAN WOMEN

Sec. 901. Grants to Indian tribal governments.
Sec. 902. Grants to Indian tribal coalitions.
Sec. 903. Consultation.
Sec. 904. Tribal jurisdiction over crimes of domestic violence.
Sec. 905. Tribal protection orders.
Sec. 906. Amendments to the Federal assault statute.
Sec. 907. Analysis and research on violence against Indian women.
Sec. 908. Effective dates; pilot project.
Sec. 909. Indian law and order commission; Report on the Alaska Rural Justice and Law Enforcement Commission.
Sec. 910. Special rule for the State of Alaska.

TITLE X—SAFER ACT

Sec. 1001. Short title.
Sec. 1002. Debbie Smith grants for auditing sexual assault evidence backlogs.
Sec. 1003. Reports to Congress.
Sec. 1004. Reducing the rape kit backlog.
Sec. 1005. Oversight and accountability.
Sec. 1006. Sunset.

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Sec. 1103. Stalker database.
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Sec. 1261. Appropriate custodial settings for unaccompanied minors who reach the age of majority while in Federal custody.
Sec. 1262. Appointment of child advocates for unaccompanied minors.
Sec. 1263. Access to Federal foster care and unaccompanied refugee minor protections for certain U Visa recipients.
Sec. 1264. GAO study of the effectiveness of border screenings.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (a) of section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (5), (17), (18), (23), (29), (33), (36), and (37), respectively;

(2) by redesignating—

(A) paragraphs (34) and (35) as paragraphs (41) and (42), respectively;

(B) paragraphs (39), (40), and (32) as paragraphs (36), (37), and (38), respectively;

(C) paragraphs (24) through (28) as paragraphs (30) through (34), respectively;

(D) paragraphs (19) and (20) as paragraphs (28) and (27), respectively;

(E) paragraphs (19) and (20) as paragraphs (28) and (27), respectively;

(F) paragraphs (8), through (16) as paragraphs (13) through (19), respectively;

(G) paragraphs (6), (7), (8), and (9) as paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11), respectively; and

(H) paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5), respectively;

(3) by inserting before paragraph (2), as redesignated, the following:

"(1) VILLAGE, VILLAGE.—The term ‘Alaska Native village’ has the same meaning given such term in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.)."

(4) in paragraph (3), as redesignated, by striking "serious harm," and inserting "serious harm to an unemancipated minor;"

(5) as redesignated, by striking "The term ‘community-based organization’ means a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that serves a specific geographic community that—"

(6) by inserting after paragraph (5), as redesignated, the following:

""(6) CULTURALLY SPECIFIC.—The term ‘culturally specific’ means primarily directed to a specific underserved population and has the meaning provided in section 41403(6).'';

(7) in paragraph (8), as redesignated, by inserting "or intimate partner" after "former spouse" and "as a spouse;"

(8) by inserting after paragraph (11), as redesignated, the following:

""(12) HOMELESS.—The term ‘homeless’ has the meaning provided in section 41401(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(c))."

(9) in paragraph (18), as redesignated, by inserting "or Village Public Safety Officers" after "governmental victim services programs;"

(10) in paragraph (19), as redesignated, by inserting at the end following:

"Intake or referral, by itself, does not constitute local assistance.

(11) by inserting after paragraph (19), as redesignated, the following:

"(20) PERSONALLY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION OR PERSONAL INFORMATION.—The term ‘personally identifying information’ or ‘personal information’ means individually identifying information for or about an individual including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected, including—"

(A) a first and last name;

(B) a home or other physical address;

(C) telephone or facsimile number;

(D) a social security number, driver license number, passport number, or student identification number; and

(E) any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation, that would serve to identify any individual.

(21) POPULATION SPECIFIC ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘population specific organization’ means a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that primarily serves members of a specific underserved population and has demonstrated success in providing culturally appropriate services to members of that specific underserved population.

(22) POPULATION SPECIFIC SERVICES.—The term ‘population specific services’ means victim-centered services that address the safety, health, economic, legal, housing, workplace, immigration, confidentiality, or other needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and that are designed primarily for and are targeted to a specific underserved population.;

(12) in paragraph (23), as redesignated, by striking "striking services" and inserting "assistance;"

(13) by inserting after paragraph (24), as redesignated, the following:

"(25) RAPE CRISIS CENTER.—The term ‘rape crisis center’ means a nonprofit, nongovernmental, or tribal organization, or governmental entity in a State other than a Territory that provides intervention and related assistance as specified in section 41601(b)(2)(C), to victims of sexual assault without regard to their age. In the case of a governmental entity, the entity may not be part of the criminal justice system (such as a law enforcement agency) and must be able to offer a comparable level of confidentiality as a nonprofit organization that provides similar victim services.;"

(14) in paragraph (26), as redesignated—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘or’’ after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and

(C) by inserting at the end following:

"(C) any federally recognized Indian tribe.;"

(15) in paragraph (27), as redesignated—

(A) by striking ‘‘52’’ and inserting ‘‘57’’;

(B) by striking ‘‘150,000’’ and inserting ‘‘250,000’’;

(16) by inserting after paragraph (27), as redesignated, the following:

"(28) SEX TRAFFICKING.—The term ‘sex trafficking’ means any conduct proscribed by section 1591 of title 18, United States Code, whether or not the conduct occurs in interstate or foreign commerce or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(29) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term ‘sexual assault’ means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including whenever the victim lacks capacity to consent.;"

(17) by inserting after paragraph (34), as redesignated, the following:

"(35) TRIBAL COALITION.—The term ‘tribal coalition’ means an established nonprofit, nongovernmental Indian organization, Alaska Native organization, or a Native Hawaiian organization that—"

(A) provides education, support, and technical assistance to member Indian service providers in a manner that enables them to establish and maintain that culturally appropriate services, including shelter and rape crisis services, designed to assist Indian women and the dependents of Indian women, including victims of sexual violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

(B) is comprised of board and general members that are representative of—"

(i) the member service providers described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) the tribal, racial, cultural, or geographic location in which the services are being provided.;"

(18) by inserting after paragraph (38), as redesignated, the following:

"(39) UNEMANCIPATED MINOR.—The term ‘unemancipated minor’ means a person who is 11 to 24 years old.;"

(19) by inserting after paragraph (42), as redesignated, the following:

"(40) VICTIM SERVICES OR SERVICES.—The terms ‘victim services’ and ‘services’ mean services provided to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including, but not limited to, counseling, emergency and transitional shelter, legal advocacy, assistance, as specified in section 41602 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13926(b));"
If a minor or a person with a legally appointed guardian is permitted by law to receive services without the parent’s or guardian’s consent, the minor or person with a guardian shall have access to all relevant information without additional consent.”;

(B) by amending subparagraph (D), to read as follows:

“(D) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney General or such Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice shall prevent any such program or activity from consideration of an individual’s sex. In such circumstances, grantees may meet the requirements of this paragraph by providing comparable services to individuals who cannot be provided with the sex-segregated or sex-specific programming.

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (F);

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

“(E) STATUTORILY MANDATED REPORTS OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT.—Nothing in this section prohibits a grantee or subgrantee from reporting abuse or neglect as a condition of eligibility for the services provided by the grantee or subgrantee;

(II) any personally identifying information shall be made available to the public on the Office on Violence Against Women’s website;”;

(3) in paragraph (7), by inserting at the end thereof:

“(i) summaries the issues presented during the conference and what, if any, policies it intends to implement to address those issues;

(ii) the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg-6(d));

(10) CIVIL RIGHTS.—

(A) NONDISCRIMINATION.—No person in the United States shall, on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, sexual orientation, or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under this Act or prohibited from participating in Federal, State, local, tribal, or territorial civil rights law, whether statutory or administrative, in the administration or implementation of any other program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds appropriated for grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance administered by the Office on Violence Against Women.

(B) EXCEPTION.—If sex segregation or sex-specific programming is necessary to the essential operation of a program, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent any such program or activity from consideration of an individual’s sex. In such circumstances, grantees may meet the requirements of this paragraph by providing comparable services to individuals who cannot be provided with the sex-segregated or sex-specific programming.

(C) DISCRIMINATION.—The authority of the Attorney General and the Secretary of Justice Programs to enforce this paragraph shall be the same as is under section 3789d of title 42, United States Code.

(D) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed, interpreted, or applied to supplant, displace, pre-empt, or otherwise diminish the responsibilities and liabilities under other State or Federal civil rights laws, whether statutory or common.

(14) CLARIFICATION OF VICTIM SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE.—Victim services and legal assistance under this title also include services and assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who are also victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons as defined by section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

(15) CONFERRAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Office on Violence Against Women shall establish a biennial national conference to develop coalitions and technical assistance providers who receive funding through grants administered by the Office on Violence Against Women and authorized by this Act, and other key stakeholders.

(B) AREAS COVERED.—The areas of confer shall under this paragraph shall include:

(i) detailed information regarding the grant application process;

(ii) unmet needs;

(iii) promising practices in the field; and

(iv) emerging trends.

(C) INSTRUCTION.—The first confer shall be initiated not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

(D) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the conclusion of each conferral period, the Office on Violence Against Women shall publish a comprehensive report that—

(i) summarizes the issues presented during the conferral and what, if any, policies it intends to implement to address those issues;

(ii) the Violence Against Women’s website and submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representa-"
(F) in paragraph (5)—
   (i) by inserting “and legal assistance” after “victim services”;
   (ii) by striking “domestic violence and dat-
   ing violence, dating violence, and stalking”; and
   (iii) by striking “sexual assault and domes-
   tic violence” and inserting “domestic vio-
   lence, dating violence, sexual assault, and
   stalking”;
   (G) by striking paragraph (6) and redesign-
   ing paragraphs (7) through (14) as para-
   graphs (6) through (13) respectively;
   (H) in paragraph (6), as redesignated by sub-
   paragraph (G), by striking “sexual as-
   sault and domestic violence” and inserting “do-
   mestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault,
   and stalking”;
   (I) in paragraph (7), as redesignated by sub-
   paragraph (G), by inserting “dating violence,
   and stalking”;
   (J) in paragraph (9), as redesignated by sub-
   paragraph (G), by inserting “do-
   mestic violence, dating violence, sexual as-
   sault, or stalking”;
   (K) in paragraph (10), as redesignated by sub-
   paragraph (G)—
   (i) by including an “and” at the end;
   (L) in paragraph (13), as redesignated by sub-
   paragraph (G)—
   (i) by inserting “to” and inserting “provid-
   ing”;
   (ii) by inserting “nonprofit nongovern-
   mental”;
   (iii) by striking the comma after “local
   governments’’; and
   (M) by inserting after paragraph (13), the follow-
   ing:
   (14) developing, implementing, or enhanc-
   ing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other
   similar coordinated community responses to
   sexual assault;
   (15) developing and strengthening poli-
   cies, protocols, best practices, and training
   for sexual assault, and stalking;
   (16) developing and strengthening pro-
   tective orders, orders of protection, and
   restraining orders, and providing
   legal services to those affected by the
   order of protection or restraining order;
   (17) providing training or outreach
   programs addressing sexual assault
   against women, men, and youth in correc-
   tional facilities and detention facilities;
   (18) developing, implementing, or enhanc-
   ing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other
   similar coordinated community responses to
   sexual assault;
   (19) providing training or outreach
   programs addressing domestic violence,
   sexual assault, or stalking, and providing
   technical assistance to any organization
   that requests such assistance.

SEC. 101. STOP GRANTS.

(a) Section 101(a)(15) of the Immig-
ration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
1101(a)(15)) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “the fol-
lowing:
   (I) by striking “and” and replacing with “or”;
   (II) by adding the following:
       (1) the certifications of qualification re-
       quired under subsection (b);
       (2) proof of compliance with the require-
       ments of this Act;
   (III) by striking “and” and replacing with “or”;
   (IV) by adding the following:
       (1) the certifications of qualification re-
       quired under subsection (b);
       (2) proof of compliance with the require-
       ments of this Act;

SEC. 102. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect at the begin-
ning of the fiscal year beginning on
October 1, 2013.
domestic violence and protection order cases, described in section 2011 of this title; (iv) proof of compliance with the requirements prohibiting polygraph examinations of victims of sexual assault, described in section 2013 of this title; (v) an implementation plan required under subsection (f); and (vi) an attestation that the Attorney General may require.

 SEC. 102. GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION ORDERS.

(a) General.—Part U of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796hh et seq.) is amended by—

(1) in section 2011 (42 U.S.C. 3796hh)—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting “domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking” after the semicolon;

(B) identifying and managing high-risk teams focusing on reducing domestic violence and sexual assault homicides by—

(A) using evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of homicide and link high-risk victims to immediate crisis intervention services;

(B) identifying and managing high-risk offenders; and

(C) providing ongoing victim advocacy and referrals to comprehensive services including legal, housing, health care, and economic assistance;”;

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(i) in paragraph (2), by inserting “except for a court,” before “certify”;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(iii) by stricking “‘and sexual assault’” and inserting “‘and sexual violence, sexual assault, and stalking’”;

(iv) by stricking “‘and sexual assault’” and inserting “‘and domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking’”;

(v) in paragraph (10), by stricking “non-profit, non-governmental victim service organizations,” and inserting “‘victim service providers, staff from population specific organizations,’” and

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

(14) To develop and implement training programs for prosecutors and other prosecution-related personnel regarding best practices to ensure offender accountability, victim safety, and victim consultation in cases involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; (15) To develop or strengthen policies, programs, and training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and the judiciary in recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against immigrant victims, including the appropriate use of applications for nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (T) and (U) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)).

(16) To develop and promote State, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance the best practices to the extent practicable for the prevention of crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including the appropriate treatment of victims.

(17) To develop, implement, or enhance sexual assault nurse examiner programs or sexual assault forensic examiner programs, including the hiring and training of such examiners.

(18) To develop, implement, or enhance Sexual Assault Response Teams or similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault.

(19) To develop and strengthen policies, protocols, and training for law enforcement officers and prosecutors regarding the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims.

(20) To provide human immunodeficiency virus testing programs, counseling, and prophylaxis for victims of sexual violence.

(21) To identify and inventory backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and to develop protocols for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including policies and protocols for notifying and involving victims.

(22) To develop multidisciplinary high-risk teams focusing on victims of domestic violence and dating violence homicides by—

(A) using evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of homicide and link high-risk victims to immediate crisis intervention services;

(B) identifying and managing high-risk offenders; and

(C) providing ongoing victim advocacy and referrals to comprehensive services including legal, housing, health care, and economic assistance;”;

(b) in subsection (c) — (1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “except for a court,” before “certify”;

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(3) by striking “‘and sexual assault’” and inserting “‘and domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking’”;

(4) in paragraph (5), by inserting “‘and other victim services’ after “legal advocacy services’”;

(5) in paragraph (6), by inserting “sexually and physically and” after “estimating, investigating, and prosecuting instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against immigrant victims, including the appropriate use of applications for nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (T) and (U) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)).”;

(6) by adding at the end the following:

(A) by inserting “modification, enforcement, dismissal, withdrawal,” after “registration,” each place it appears;

(B) by inserting “‘and sexual assault, or stalking’ after ‘felony domestic violence’;” and

(C) by striking “‘victim of domestic violence and all that follows through ‘sexual assault and inserting ‘victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking’.”

SEC. 102. GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION ORDERS.

(a) General.—Part U of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796hh et seq.) is amended by—

(i) in paragraph (1), by stricking “‘States,” and all that follows through “units of local government” and inserting “grantees’”;

(ii) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and enforcement of protection orders across State and tribal lines,” after “police”; and

(iii) in paragraph (2), by stricking “and training in police departments to improve tracking of cases and inserting “data collection systems, and training in police departments to improve tracking of cases and classification of complaints’”;

(iv) in paragraph (4), by inserting “and provide the appropriate training and education about domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking” after “computer tracking systems’”;

(v) in paragraph (5), by inserting “and other victim services’ after “legal advocacy services’”;

(vi) in paragraph (6), by inserting “and protocols for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including policies and protocols for notifying and involving victims’”;

(vii) in paragraph (8), by stricking “‘and sexual assault’ and inserting “‘and domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking’.”

The document contains legislative text related to grants and programs designed to encourage arrest policies and the enforcement of protection orders, with a focus on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The text also includes provisions for developing training programs for prosecutors, improving victim services, and enhancing the coordination of community responses to sexual assault.
(I) by inserting “, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking” after “‘felony domestic violence’;”;

(II) by inserting “modification, enforcement, decision, and review” after “registration,” each place it appears;

(III) by inserting “dating violence, after ‘victim of domestic violence,’;” and

(IV) by striking “, after” at the end;

(v) in paragraph (5)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “, not later than 3 years after the date in subsection (b)”; and

(II) by inserting “, trial of, or sentencing for” after “investigation of” each place it appears;

(vi) by redesigning subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(vii) by adding the following:

“(A) has demonstrated expertise in providing legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, except that not more than 10 percent of the funds awarded under this section may be used for the purpose described in paragraph (5);”;

(viii) by adding at the end the following:

“(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “this section” and all that follows and inserting the following: “this section”;

“(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “this section” and all that follows and inserting the following: “this section”;

“(C) in paragraphs (1) through (5), as amended by this subparagraph, as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively;

“(D) in subparagraph (A), as redesignated by clause (v) of this subparagraph—

(I) by striking the comma that immediately follows another comma; and

(II) by striking “grantees are States” and inserting the following: “grantees are—”;

“(E) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, policy,” after “law”; and

“(F) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and the defendant is in custody or has been served with the information or indictment” before the semicolon; and

“(G) in paragraph (2), by striking “it” and inserting “it”;

“(H) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) Allocation for tribal coalitions.—Of the amounts appropriated for purposes of this part for each fiscal year, not less than 5 percent shall be available for grants under section 1001 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 5789g).

“(J) Allocation for sexual assault.—Of the amounts appropriated for purposes of this section for each fiscal year, not less than 25 percent shall be available for projects that address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship.”;

and

(2) in section 212(c) (42 U.S.C. 3796hh–1(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “court,” after “tribal government,”; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “non-profit, private sexual assault and domestic violence programs” and inserting “victim service providers and, as appropriate, population specific organizations.”

(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—


(1) by striking “$75,000,000” and all that follows through “2011,” and inserting “$737,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018;”;

and

(2) by striking the period that immediately follows another period.

SEC. 104. CONSOLIDATION OF GRANTS TO SUPPORT FAMILIES IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

(a) in General.—The Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, and other eligible entities for projects to improve the capacity of courts and communities to address the civil justice needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—


(1) by inserting “court,” after “tribal government,”; and

(2) by striking “non-profit, private sexual assault and domestic violence programs” and inserting “victim service providers and, as appropriate, population specific organizations.”

(b) Use of Funds.—A grant under this section may be used to—

(1) provide supervised visitation and safe visitation exchange of children and youth by and between parents in situations involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(2) develop and promote State, local, and tribal legislation, policies, and best practices for improving civil and criminal court functions, responses, practices, and procedures in cases involving a history of domestic violence or sexual assault, or in cases involving allegations of child sexual abuse, including cases in which the victim proceeds pro se;

(3) educate court-based and court-related personnel and court-appointed personnel (including custody evaluators and guardians ad litem) and child protective services workers on the dynamics of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including information on perpetrator behavior, evidence-based risk factors for domestic and dating violence and homicide, and on issues relating to the needs of victims, including safety, security, privacy, and confidentiality, including cases in which the victim proceeds pro se;

(4) provide appropriate resources in juvenile court matters to respond to dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (including child sexual abuse), and stalking and ensure necessary services dealing with the health and mental health of victims are available;

(5) enable courts or court-based or court-related programs to develop or enhance—

(A) court infrastructure (such as specialized courts, consolidated courts, dockets, intake centers, or interpreter services);

(B) community-based initiatives within the court system (such as court watch programs, victim assistance programs, pro se victim assistance programs, or community-based supplementary services);

(C) offender management, monitoring, and containment programs;

(D) safe and confidential information storage and information-sharing databases within and between court systems;

(E) education and outreach programs to improve community access, including enhanced access for underserved populations; and

(F) other programs likely to improve court responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

“(1) to improve civil legal representation and advocacy services, including legal information and resources in cases in which the victim proceeds pro se, to—

(A) victims of domestic violence; and

(B) nonoffending parents in matters—

(i) that involve allegations of child sexual abuse;

(ii) that relate to family matters, including civil protection orders, custody, and divorce; and

(iii) in which the other parent is represented by counsel;

(2) to collect data and provide training and technical assistance, including developing State, local, and tribal model codes and policies, to improve the capacity of courts and communities to address the civil justice needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking who have legal representation, who are proceeding pro se, or who are proceeding with the assistance of a legal advocate; and

(3) to improve training and education to assist judges, judicial personnel, attorneys, child welfare personnel, and legal advocates in the civil justice system.

(c) Considerations.—

(1) in General.—In making grants for programs described in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b), the Attorney General shall consider—
“(A) the number of families to be served by the proposed programs and services;

(B) the extent to which the proposed programs and services serve underserved populations;

(C) the extent to which the applicant demonstrates cooperation and collaboration with nonprofit, nongovernmental entities in the local community (with a demonstration of effective work on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including State or tribal domestic violence and stalking coalitions or tribal sexual assault coalitions, local shelters, and programs for domestic violence and sexual assault victims);

(D) the extent to which the applicant demonstrates coordination and collaboration with State, tribal, and local court systems, including mechanisms for communication and referral.

(2) OTHER GRANTS.—In making grants under subsection (b)(8) the Attorney General shall take into account the extent to which the grantee has expertise addressing the judicial system’s handling of family violence, child custody, child abuse and neglect, adoption, in-home supervised visitation, divorce, and parenting.

(d) APPLICANT REQUIREMENTS.—The Attorney General may make a grant under this section to an applicant that—

(1) demonstrates expertise in the areas of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or child sexual abuse, as appropriate;

(2) ensures that any fees charged to individuals for use of supervised visitation programs and services are based on the income of those individuals, unless otherwise provided by court order;

(3) for a court-based program, certifies that violent offenders, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking are not charged fees or any other costs related to the filing, petitioning, modifying, issuance, registration, enforcement, withholding, or dismissal of matters relating to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(4) demonstrates that adequate security measures, including adequate facilities, procedures, and personnel capable of preventing violent behavior, violence, sexual assault, or stalking and prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking are not charged fees or any other costs related to the filing, petitioning, modifying, issuance, registration, enforcement, withholding, or dismissal of matters relating to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(5) certifies that the organizational policies and procedures do not require notarization or counseling involving offenders and victims being physically present in the same place, in cases where domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is alleged;

(6) certifies that any person providing legal assistance through a program funded under this section has completed or will complete training on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including child sexual abuse, and related legal issues, after care, safety standards are, or will be, in place (including the development of protocols or policies to ensure that confidential information is not shared with courts, law enforcement, or child welfare agencies unless necessary to ensure the safety of any child or adult using the services of a program funded under this section), if the applicant proposes to operate supervised visitation programs and services or safe visitation exchange;

(7) certifies that the organizational policies and procedures do not require notarization or counseling involving offenders and victims being physically present in the same place, in cases where domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is alleged;

(8) certifies that any person providing custody evaluation or guardian ad litem services through a program funded under this section has completed or will complete training developed with input from and in collaboration with a tribal, State, territorial, or local domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking service provider or coalition on the dynamics of domestic violence and sexual assault, including child sexual abuse, that includes training on how to review evidence of past abuse and the use of evidenced-based theories to make recommendations on custody and visitation.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $22,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018, to make grants pursuant to this subsection.

(f) ALLOTMENT FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amount available under this section for each fiscal year shall be available for grants under the program authorized by section 7096g of chapter 41 of title 42, United States Code.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF PART.—The requirements of this section shall not apply to funds allocated for the program described in paragraph (1).

(g) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subtitle J of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043 et seq.) is repealed.

h) SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT. Section 40152(c) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13941) is amended by striking $1,000,000 and all that follows and inserting “$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2016.”

i) COURT-APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE PROGRAM. Subtitle B of title II of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 216 (42 U.S.C. 13002), by striking “January 1, 2010” and inserting “January 1, 2015”;

(2) in section 217 (42 U.S.C. 13003) (A) by striking “Code of Ethics” in section (c)(2) and inserting “Standards for Programs”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) REPORTING.—An organization that receives a grant under this section for a fiscal year shall submit to the Administrator a report regarding the use of the grant for the fiscal year, including a discussion of outcome performance measures (which shall be established by the Administrator) to determine the effectiveness of the programs of the grantee, including whether the organization has served children in the child welfare system.”;

and

(3) in section 219(a) (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)), by striking “fiscals years 2007 through 2011” and inserting “fiscal years 2014 through 2018”.

j) CRIMINAL PROVISION RELATING TO STALKING, INCLUDING CYBERSTALKING. (a) INTERSTATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—Section 2261(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “is present” after “Indian Country” or; and

(2) by inserting “or presence” after “as a result of such travel”;

(b) STALKING.—Section 2261A of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 2261A. Stalking

(1) Whoever—

(a) travels in interstate or foreign commerce or is present within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or enters or leaves Indian country, with intent to kill, injure, harass, intimidate, or place under surveillance with intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person, and in the course of, or as a result of such travel or presence engages in conduct that—

(A) places that person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to—

(i) the person; or

(ii) any immediate family member (as defined in section 115) of that person; or

(B) causes, attempts to cause, or would be reasonably expected to cause substantial emotional distress to a person described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of subparagraph (A); or

(2) with the intent to kill, injure, harass, intimidate, or place under surveillance with intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person, uses the mail, any interactive computer service or electronic communication service or electronic communication system of interstate commerce, or any other facility of interstate or foreign commerce to engage in a course of conduct that—

(A) places that person in reasonable fear of the death of or serious bodily injury to a person described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of paragraph (1)(A); or

(B) causes, attempts to cause, or would be reasonably expected to cause substantial emotional distress to a person described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of paragraph (1)(A), served populations and to provide victim services to meet the needs of adult and youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in underserved populations. The requirements of the grant programs identified in paragraph (2) shall not apply to this grant program.

(2) PROGRAMS COVERED.—The programs covered by paragraph (2) are programs carried out under the following provisions:


(B) Section 2101 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program).

(C) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Eligible entities under this section are—

(1) population-specific organizations that have demonstrated experience and expertise in providing population specific services in the relevant underserved communities, or population specific organizations working in partnership with a victim service provider or domestic violence or sexual assault coalition;

(2) victim service providers offering population specific services for a specific underserved population; or

(3) victim service providers working in partnership with a national, State, tribal, or local organization that has demonstrated experience and expertise in providing population specific services in the relevant underserved population.

(d) PLANNING GRANTS.—The Attorney General may use up to 25 percent of funds...
available under this section to make one-

Sec. 109. Culturally Specific Services Grant.

Section 121 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14043g(b)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking "AND LINGUISTICALLY" and

Sec. 102. Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Child Abuse Enforce-

Section 40265 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13971) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting ", including sexual assault forensic examiners" before the semicolon;

(2) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "victim advocacy groups" and inserting "victim service providers"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting "and" before the semicolon; and

(3) in subsection (e)(1), by striking "$55,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011" and inserting "$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018".

Sec. 203. Training and Services to End Vio-

Section 1402 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–7) (Education, Training, and Enhanced Services to End Vio-

ence Against Women Later in Life).

(E) Section 1402 of division B of the Vic-

tims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–7) (Education, Training, and Enhanced Services to End Vio-

lence Against and Abuse of Women with Dis-

abilities), and

(5) in subsection (g), by striking "linguistic and"

TITLE II—Improving Services for Vic-

tims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Sec. 201. Sexual Assault Services Program.

(a) Grants to States and Territories.—

Section 41601(b) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043g(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "other pro-

grams" and all that follows and inserting "other nongovernmental or tribal programs and projects that are carried out under subpart C of section 40265 of this title, and programs designed to develop and implement outreach, education, prevention, and intervention strategies that highlight available resources and the specific issues faced by victims of domestic violence, dating vio-

lence, sexual assault, or stalking from under-

served populations; or

(5) working in cooperation with an under-

served population to develop and implement outreach, education, prevention, and inter-

vention strategies that highlight available resources and the specific issues faced by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking from under-

served populations;

(6) (e) Application.—An eligible entity desir-

ing a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women at such time, in such form, and in such manner as the Direc-
tor may prescribe.

(f) Reports.—Each eligible entity receiv-

ing a grant under this section shall submit a report to the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women a report that describes the activities carried out with grant funds.

(g) Authorization of Appropriations.—

In addition to the funds identified in sub-

section (a), there are authorized to be ap-

propriated to carry out this section $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

(h) Definitions and Grant Conditions.—

In this section the definitions and grant con-


Sec. 204. Enhanced Training and Services to End Abuse Later in Life.

(a) In General.—Subtitle H of the Vic-

tims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Child Abuse Enforce-

ance, and other long-term and short-term victim and population specific services; and

(4) strengthening the capacity of tradi-

tional victim service providers to provide population specific services;

(3) identifying promising prevention, out-

reach and intervention strategies for victims from a targeted underserved population or populations;

(4) developing a plan, with the input of the underserved population or popu-

lations, for implementing prevention, out-

reach and intervention strategies to address the barriers to accessing services, promoting community engagement in the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking within the targeted un-

served populations, and evaluating the program.

"(d) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Attorney General shall make grants to eligible en-

tities for the purpose of providing or enhancing population specific outreach and services to adult and youth victims in one or more underserved populations, including—

'(1) working with Federal, State, tribal,

territorial and local governments, agencies, and organizations to develop or enhance pop-

ulation specific services;

'(2) strengthening the capacity of under-

served populations to provide population specific services; and

'(3) strengthening the capacity of tradi-

tional victim service providers to provide population specific services;

'(4) the effectiveness of criminal and civil justice interventions by providing training for law enforcement, pros-

cutors, judges and other court personnel on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking from underserved popu-

lations; or

'(5) working in cooperation with an under-

served population to develop and implement outreach, education, prevention, and inter-

vention strategies that highlight available resources and the specific issues faced by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking from underserved populations.

"(e) Application.—An eligible entity desir-

ing a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women at such time, in such form, and in such manner as the Director may prescribe.

"(f) Reports.—Each eligible entity receiv-

ing a grant under this section shall submit a report to the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women a report that describes the activities carried out with grant funds.

"(g) Authorization of Appropriations.—

In addition to the funds identified in sub-

section (a), there are authorized to be ap-

propriated to carry out this section $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

"(h) Definitions and Grant Conditions.—

In this section the definitions and grant con-


"(1) in the heading, by striking "AND LINGUISTICALLY" and

"(2) by striking "and linguistically" each place it appears;

"(3) by striking "and linguistic" each place it appears;

"(4) by striking subsection (a)(2) and insert-

ing:

"(2) PROGRAMS COVERED.—The programs covered by paragraph (1) are the programs carried out under the following provisions:

(A) Section 2101 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforce-

ment of Protection Orders).

(B) Section 1402 of division B of the Vic-


(C) Section 40265 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13971) (Rural Domestic Violence Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Child Abuse En-

forcement Assistance).

(D) Section 40862 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043g(b)) (En-

hanced Training and Services to End Vio-

lence Against Women Later in Life).

(E) Section 1402 of division B of the Vic-
tims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–7) (Education, Training, and Enhanced Services to End Vio-

lence Against and Abuse of Women with Dis-

abilities), and

"(5) in subsection (g), by striking "linguistic and"

"(a) Definitions.—In this section—
"(A) the term 'exploitation' has the meaning given in the term 'exploitation' in section 211 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397); and

(2) permits standards for making determinations about whether an activity would duplicate services described in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(3) the term 'neglect' means the failure of a caregiver or fiduciary to provide the goods or services necessary to maintain the health or safety of an individual in later life.

(b) Grant Program.—

(1) Grants Authorized.—The Attorney General may make grants to eligible entities to carry out the activities described in paragraph (2).

(2) Mandatory and Permissible Activities.—

(A) Mandatory Activities.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall use the funds received under the grant to—

(i) provide training programs to assist law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, agencies of States or units of local government, population specific organizations, victim service providers, victim advocates, and relevant officers in Federal, tribal, State, territorial, and local courts in recognizing and addressing elder abuse;

(ii) provide or enhance services for victims of abuse in later life, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and neglect;

(iii) establish or support multidisciplinary collaborative community responses to victims of abuse in later life, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, exploitation, and neglect; and

(iv) conduct cross-training for law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, agencies of States or units of local government, attorneys, health care providers, population specific organizations, faith-based advocates, victim service providers, and courts to better serve victims of abuse in later life, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, exploitation, and neglect; or

(B) Permissible Activities.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section may use the funds received under the grant to—

(i) provide training programs to assist attorneys, health care providers, faith-based leaders, or other community-based organizations in recognizing and addressing instances of abuse in later life, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, exploitation, and neglect; or

(ii) research activities and awareness campaigns to ensure that victims of abuse in later life, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, exploitation, and neglect receive appropriate assistance.

(C) Waiver.—The Attorney General may waive 1 or more of the activities described in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(D) Limitation.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section may not more than 10 percent of the total funds received under the grant for an activity described in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(E) Eligible Entities.—An entity shall be eligible to receive a grant under this section if—

(A) the entity is—

(i) a State, tribal, or territorial government;

(ii) a unit of local government;

(iii) a tribal government or tribal organization;

(iv) a population specific organization with demonstrated experience in assisting individuals over 50 years of age;

(v) a victim service provider with demonstrated experience in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; or

(B) the entity demonstrates that it is part of a multidisciplinary partnership that includes—

(i) a law enforcement agency;

(ii) a prosecutor's office;

(iii) a victim service provider; and

(iv) a program or government agency with demonstrated experience in assisting individuals in later life;

(C) Waiver.—The Attorney General may make grants to eligible entities to carry out the activities described in paragraph (2).

(Two paragraphs follow that are not visible in the image.)

TITLE III—SERVICES, PROTECTION, AND JUSTICE FOR YOUNG VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

SEC. 301. RAPE PREVENTION AND EDUCATION GRANT.

Section 505(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b-1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting 'or tribal' after 'crisis centers, State'; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by inserting 'and alcohol' after 'about drugs'; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking '®80,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011' and inserting '®50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018'.

SEC. 302. CREATING HOPE THROUGH OUTREACH, OPTIONS, SERVICES, AND EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

Subtitle L of Title 42, United States Code, is amended by striking sections 41201 through 41204 (42 U.S.C. 14043c through 14043e) and inserting the following:

SEC. 41201. CREATING HOPE THROUGH OUTREACH, OPTIONS, SERVICES, AND EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH (CHOOSE CHILDREN & YOUTH).

(A) Grants Authorized.—The Attorney General, working in collaboration with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education, shall award grants to enhance the safety of youth and children who are victims of, or exposed to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sex trafficking and prevent future violence.

(B) Program Purposes.—Funds provided under this section may be used for the following program purpose areas:

(i) SERVICES TO ADVOCATE FOR AND RESPOND TO YOUTH.—To develop, expand, and strengthen culturally- and age-appropriate, victim centered interventions and services that target youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking.

(ii) PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.—To train youth serving personnel, on the needs of students who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking, and to properly refer such youth to appropriate services.

(iii) CARRIERS.—To develop and implement prevention and intervention policies in middle and high schools, including appropriate responses to, and identification and referral procedures for, students who are victims of, or exposed to, perpetrating domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sex trafficking, and procedures for handling the requirements of court protective orders issued to or against students.

(C) Eligible Applicants.—An entity shall be eligible to receive a grant under this section, if it is—

(A) a victim service provider, tribal nonprofit, or population-specific or community-based organization with a demonstrated history of effective work addressing the needs of youth who are, including runaway or homeless youth affected by, victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sex trafficking;
(B) a victim service provider that is partnered with an entity that has a demonstrated history of effective work addressing the needs of youth; or

(C) in general. Not less than 50 percent of the total amount appropriated under this section for each fiscal year shall be used for the purposes described in subsection (b)(1).

(2) INDIAN TRIBES.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amount appropriated under this section for each fiscal year shall be made available for grants under the program authorized by section 40002 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The requirements of this section shall not apply to funds allocated under this paragraph.

(h) PRIORITY.—The Attorney General shall prioritize grant applications under this section that coordinate with prevention programs in the community.

SEC. 303. GRANTS TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIMES ON CAMPUS.

Section 303 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14043b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking "campuses, and" and inserting "campuses, and";

(ii) by striking "against women on" and inserting "against women on"; and

(iii) by inserting "crimes on"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "$500,000" and inserting "$300,000";

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting "$300,000" and inserting "$300,000";

and (3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (2), respectively; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting "and population specific services after "strength victim services programs";

(ii) by striking "entities carrying out" and all that follows through "victim services programs and inserting "victim service providers";

and

(iii) by inserting ", regardless of whether the services are provided by the institution or in coordination with community victim services providers before the period at the end;

and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(9) To develop or adapt population specific strategies and projects for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking from underserved populations on campus.

(3) GRANTEE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—Each grantee shall comply with the following minimum requirements during the grant period:

(A) The grantee shall create a coordinated community response including both organizations external to the institution and relevant divisions of the institution.

(B) The grantee shall establish a mandatory prevention and education program on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking for all incoming students.

(C) The grantee shall train all campus law enforcement to respond effectively to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(D) The grantee shall train all members of campus disciplinary boards to respond effectively to situations involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(4) in subsection (e), by striking "that is timely" and inserting "that is timely";

(5) in subsection (f), by striking "any non-consensual sexual activity" and inserting ", regardless of whether the term 'sexual assault' includes the use of physical force or of substance, or by threatening, compelling, inducing, or persuading by any means, and to develop and implement policies, practices, and procedures that—

(1) require and include appropriate referral systems for child and youth victims;

(2) protect the confidentiality and privacy of child and youth victim information, particularly in the context of parental or third party consent, mandatory reporting duties, and working with other service providers all with priority on victim safety and autonomy;

(3) require that individuals providing intervention or prevention programming to children or youth through a program funded under this section have completed, or will complete, the training in coordination with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking.

(e) DEFINITIONS AND GRANT CONDITIONS.—In this section, the definitions and grant conditions provided for in section 40002 shall apply.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

(g) ALLOTMENT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 50 percent of the total amount appropriated under this section for each fiscal year shall be used for the purposes described in subsection (b)(1).

(2) INDIAN TRIBES.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amount appropriated under this section for each fiscal year shall be made available for grants under the program authorized by section 40002 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The requirements of this section shall not apply to funds allocated under this paragraph.

(h) PRIORITY.—The Attorney General shall prioritize grant applications under this section that coordinate with prevention programs in the community.
will be used during any institutional conduct proceeding arising from such a report.

“(B) The policy described in subparagraph (A) shall address the following areas:

(i) Education programs to promote the awareness of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, which shall include—

(I) primary prevention and awareness programs, to inform student and new employees, which shall include—

(aa) a statement that the institution of higher education prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than such individual;

(bb) the definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which shall include—

(1) the definition of domestic violence, including how publicly-available record-keeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the victim, to the extent permissible by law.

(vi) Written notification of victims and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, and other services available for victims on-and off-campus and in the community.

(vii) Written notification of victims about options regarding law enforcement assistance in changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if so requested by the victim and if such accommodations are reasonably possible of avoiding contact with the accuser.

(viii) Written notification of victims about employee’s rights and options, as described in clauses (ii) through (vii) of subparagraph (B).

(6) in paragraph (9), by striking ‘‘The Secretary of Education, is authorized to award grants for the purpose of preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by taking an evidence-informed, comprehensive approach that focuses on youth, children exposed to violence, and men as leaders and influencers of social norms.’’ and inserting—

‘‘(A) SMART PREVENTION.—Section 41303 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14024a–2) is amended to read as follows:

‘‘SEC. 41303. SAVING MONEY AND REDUCING TRAGEDIES THROUGH PREVENTION GRANTS.

‘‘(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education, is authorized to award grants for the purpose of preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by taking an evidence-informed, comprehensive approach that focuses on youth, children exposed to violence, and men as leaders and influencers of social norms.

‘‘(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Grants provided under this section may be used for the following purposes:

‘‘(1) PREVENT DATING VIOLENCE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION.—To develop, maintain, or enhance programs that change attitudes and behaviors around the acceptability of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and provide education and skills training to young individuals and individuals who influence young individuals. The prevention program may use evidence-based, evidence-informed, or innovative strategies and practices focused on youth. Such a program should include—

‘‘(A) age and developmentally-appropriate education on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sexual coercion, as well as healthy relationships in school, the community, or in health care settings; and

‘‘(B) community-based collaboration and training for those with influence on youth, including adult influencers of social norms such as parents, teachers, coaches, healthcare providers, faith-leaders, older teens, and mentors;

‘‘(C) education and outreach to change environmental factors contributing to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

‘‘(D) policy development targeted to prevention, including school-based policies and protocols.

‘‘(2) CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE AND ABUSE.—To develop, maintain, or enhance programs designed to reduce future incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by preventing, reducing and responding to children’s exposure to violence in the home. Such programs may include—

‘‘(A) providing services for children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, including direct counseling or advocacy, and support for the non-abusing parent; and

‘‘(B) training and coordination for educators, after-school, and childcare programs on how to safely and confidentially identify children and families experiencing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and refer children exposed and their families to services and violence prevention programs.
"(3) ENROLLING MEN AS LEADERS AND ROLE MODELS.—To develop, maintain or enhance programs that work with men to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and to help men to serve as role models and social influencers of other men and youth at the individual, school, community or statewide levels.

"(e) GRANTS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

"(1) a victim service provider, community-based organization, tribe or tribal organization, or other non-profit, nongovernmental organization that has a history of effective work preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and at least one of the following that has expertise in serving children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, youth domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking prevention, dating men to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

"(A) a public, charter, tribal, or nationally accredited private middle or high school, a school administered by the Department of Defense under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code or section 1402 of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1976, a group of schools, or a school district.

"(B) a local community-based organization, population-specific organization, university or health care clinic, faith-based organization, or other non-profit, nongovernmental organization with a demonstrated history of effective work addressing the needs of children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

"(D) a nonprofit, nongovernmental entity providing services for runaway or homeless youth, public health and mental health programs) to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

"(E) Healthcare entities eligible for reimbursement under title VII of the Health Security Act, including providers that target appropriate community services to individuals who are or who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

"(F) Any other agencies, population-specific organizations, or nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations with the capacity to provide necessary expertise to meet the goals of the program or

"(3) the development or enhancement of programs to address the safety, medical, and mental health needs of individuals funded under this section have completed or are in the process of implementing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking prevention and respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

"(3) the development or enhancement of implementation of comprehensive statewide strategies to improve the implementation of interdisciplinary training for health professionals, public health staff, and allied health professionals;

"(2) the development or enhancement of implementation of education programs for medical, nursing, dental, and other health profession students and residents to prevent and respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

"(3) the development or enhancement of implementation of comprehensive statewide strategies to improve the implementation of interdisciplinary training for health professionals, public health staff, and allied health professionals;
CLOSURE.—Grantees under this section shall—

(1) establish a plan for consulting with State and tribal domestic violence or sexual assault coalition or victim service provider, or any other non-profit, nongovernmental organization with a history of effective work in the field of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and health care, including physical or mental health care; or

(2) a local victim service provider, a local department (or other division) of health, a local health clinic, hospital, or health system, or any other community-based organization, health care system, health care utilization, or any other community-based organization that has a history of effective work in the field of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and health care, including physical or mental health care.

(3) REPORTING.—The Secretary shall publish a biennial report on—

(a) the distribution of funds under this section; and

(b) the programs and activities supported by such funds.

(4) RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available to carry out this section for any fiscal year, the Secretary may make grants or enter into contracts to provide technical assistance with respect to the planning, development, and operation of any program, activity, or service carried out pursuant to this section. Not more than 8 percent of the funds appropriated under this section in each fiscal year may be used to fund technical assistance with a history of effective work in the field of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and health care, including physical or mental health care.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS.—The Secretary shall make publicly available materials developed by grantees under this section, including materials on training, best practices, and research and evaluation.

(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

(a) a State department (or other division) of health; a State, tribal, domes-
tic violence or sexual assault coalition or victim service provider, or any other non-profit, nongovernmental organization with a history of effective work in the field of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

(b) a local victim service provider, a local department (or other division) of health, a local health clinic, hospital, or health system, or any other community-based organization, health care system, health care utilization, or any other community-based organization that has a history of effective work in the field of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and health care, including physical or mental health care.

(4) REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANTEES.—

(a) Research on the effects of domestic vi-

(b) research to determine effective health care interventions to respond to and prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

(c) research on the impact of domestic, dating and sexual violence, childhood exposure to domestic, dating and sexual violence on health behaviors, health conditions, and health status of individuals, populations, and communities, including under-served populations;

(d) research to determine effective health care interventions to respond to and prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(5) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A grantee shall use not more than 10 percent of the amounts received under a grant under this section for administrative expenses.

(6) APPLICATION.—

(a) PREFERENCE.—In selecting grant re-
cipients, the Secretary shall give preference to applicants based on their demonstrated capability to prevent, respond to, and address child or elder abuse.

(b) RURAL AREAS.—Grants funded under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) may be used to provide a comprehensive programmatic approach implemented under this grant, issues relating to child and elder abuse.

(7) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

(a) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—

(b) RECIPIENTS MAY RECEIVE FUNDS TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, OR SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The Secretary shall make publicly available materials developed by grantees under this section, including materials on training, best practices, and research and evaluation.
“(D) research on the impact of adverse childhood experiences on adult experience with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and adult health outcomes, including the efficacy of intervention programs to prevent the impact of adverse childhood experiences through the health care system;”

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) in section 40297 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 shall apply to this section.

“(h) REPEALS.—The following provisions are repealed:


“(2) Section 758 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294h).”

TITLE VI—SAFE HOMES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

SEC. 601. HOUSING PROTECTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

(a) AMENDMENT.—Subtitle N of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e et seq.) is amended—

“(1) striking after the subtitle heading the following:

“CHAPTER 1—GRANT PROGRAMS”;

“(2) in section 41402 (42 U.S.C. 14043e–1), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “‘title I’” and inserting “chapter”;

“(3) in section 41403 (42 U.S.C. 14043e–2), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “‘title II’” and inserting “chapter”;

“(4) by adding at the end the following:

“CHAPTER 2—HOUSING RIGHTS

SEC. 41411. HOUSING PROTECTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this chapter:

“(1) AFFILIATED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘affiliated individual’ means, with respect to an individual—

“(A) a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or an individual to whom that individual stands in loco parentis;

“(B) any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual;

“(2) APPROPRIATE AGENCY.—The term ‘appropriate agency’ means, with respect to a covered housing program, the Executive department (as defined in section 101 of title 5, United States Code) that carries out the covered housing program.

“(3) COVERED HOUSING PROGRAM.—The term ‘covered housing program’ means—

“(A) the program under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 170q);

“(B) The program under section 223(a) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 803);

“(C) the program under subtitle D of title VIII of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12901 et seq.);

“(D) the program under section B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360 et seq.);

“(E) the program under subtitle A of title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 1274 et seq.);

“(F) the program under paragraph (3) of section 221(d) of the National Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 1715(d));

“(G) the program under section 236 of the National Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 1715z–1);

“(H) the programs under sections 6 and 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1387d and 1387f);

“(I) rural housing assistance provided under a covered housing program may not be denied admission to, denied assistance under, terminated from participation in, or evicted from the housing by the owner or manager of housing assisted under the covered housing program to the applicant or tenant if the applicant or tenant or an affiliated individual of the applicant or tenant—

“(A) is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

“(B) has a reasonable belief that the applicant or tenant or an affiliated individual of the applicant or tenant is the victim of such domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

“(C) has provided documentation to an appropriate agency that—

“(1) to limit the authority of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program to the applicant or tenant or an affiliated individual of the applicant or tenant if the public housing agency or owner or manager does not subject an individual who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to a more demanding standard than other tenants in determining whether to evict or terminate;

“(ii) to limit the authority to terminate assistance to a tenant or evict a tenant from housing assisted under a covered housing program if a public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing assists an individual that the public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing has reason to believe that an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or individuals employed at or providing service to the property would be present if the assistance is not terminated or the tenant is not evicted;

“(ii) to supersede any provision of any Federal statute or law that provides greater protection than this section for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

“(2) FAILURE TO PROVIDE CERTIFICATION.—

“(A) in general.—If an applicant or tenant of, housing assisted under a covered housing program, represents in a request for documentation described in paragraph (1) within 14 business days after the tenant receives a request in writing for such certification from a public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing assisted under a covered housing program, nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the authority of the public housing agency or owner or manager to—

“(B) in general.—If an applicant or tenant does not provide the documentation requested in paragraph (1) within 14 business days after the tenant receives a request in the matter preceding paragraph (A), a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program may—

“(C) TERMINATION ON THE BASIS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An applicant for or tenant of housing assisted under a covered housing program who—

“(A) a serious or repeated violation of a covered housing program by the victim or threatened victim of such incident; or

“(B) good cause for terminating the assistance or occupancy rights to housing assisted under a covered housing program by the victim or threatened victim of such incident.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION OF LEASE TERMS.—In the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “‘Lease’” and inserting “‘lease not premised on the act of violence in subsection (b)”.

“(3) TERMINATION ON THE BASIS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.—

“(1) DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE, TENANCY, AND OCCUPANCY RIGHTS PROHIBITED.—No person may deny assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights to housing assisted under a covered housing program to a tenant solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is engaged in by a member of the household of the tenant or any guest or other person under the control of the tenant, if the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is the victim or threatened victim of such domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

“(2) PROHIBITED BASIS FOR DENIAL OR TERMINATION.—If an applicant or tenant of housing assisted under a covered housing program represents in a request for documentation described in paragraph (1) within 14 business days after the tenant receives a request in writing for such certification from a public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing assisted under a covered housing program, nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the authority of the public housing agency or owner or manager to—

“(1) LIMIT THE AUTHORITY OF A PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY OR OWNER OR MANAGER OF HOUSING ASSISTED UNDER A COVERED HOUSING PROGRAM TO THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN DETERMINING WHETHER TO EVICT OR TERMINATE;

“(2) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(3) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(4) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(5) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM.

“(6) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(7) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(8) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM.

“(9) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(10) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(11) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(12) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(13) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(14) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(15) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(16) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(17) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(18) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(19) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(20) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(21) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(22) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(23) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(24) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(25) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(26) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(27) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(28) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;

“(29) TERMINATE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE APPLICANT OR TENANT IN THE COVERED PROGRAM;
(i) states that an applicant or tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(ii) states that the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is the ground for protection under subsection (b) meets the requirements under subsection (b); and

(iii) includes the name of the individual who committed the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the name is known and safe to provide;

(2) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall establish policies and procedures for emergency transfers, that—

(i) in paragraph (5), by striking '', and that

(ii) provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking than'' and all that follows through

(iii) in paragraph (7), by striking ''by'' and inserting a period; and

(ii) requires that the disclosure is—

(a) a record of a Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency, court, or licensing board;

(b) a report of an incident; or

(c) a record of a domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(4) CONFIDENTIALITY.—Any information submitted to a public housing agency or owner or manager under this subsection, including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, shall be maintained in confidence by the public housing agency or owner or manager and may not be entered into any shared database or disclosed to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is—

(a) requested or consented to by the individual in writing;

(b) required for use in an eviction proceeding under subsection (b); or

(c) otherwise required by applicable law.

(5) DOCUMENTATION NOT REQUIRED.—Nothing in this section to require a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program to provide documentation of the status of the individual as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(6) COMPLIANCE NOT SUFFICIENT TO CONSTITUTE EVIDENCE OF UNREASONABLE ACT.—Compliance with subsection (b) by a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program based on documentation received under this subsection, shall not be sufficient to constitute an unreasonable act or omission by the public housing agency or owner or manager of an employee or agent of the public housing agency or owner or manager. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the liability of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program for failure to comply with subsection (b).

(7) RESPONSE TO CONFLICTING CERTIFICATION.—If a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program receives documentation under this subsection that contains conflicting information, the public housing agency or owner or manager may require an applicant or tenant to submit the contradictory documentation, as described in subparagraph (B), (C), or (D) of paragraph (3).

(8) PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to supersede any provision of any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection than such provision for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(9) NOTIFICATION.—(1) DIVERSION.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall develop a notice of the rights of individuals under this section, including the right to confidentiality, and shall—

(i) distribute the notice to public housing agencies or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program;

(ii) provide the notice to any person under section 6 or 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d and 1437f), as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(iii) make the notice available to any person under section 6 or 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d and 1437f), as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, in a manner that is accessible to persons with disabilities; and

(iv) provide the notice to any person under section 6 or 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d and 1437f), as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(10) R E S PONSE TO CONFLICTING CERTIFICATION.—If a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program receives documentation under this subsection that contains conflicting information, the public housing agency or owner or manager may require an applicant or tenant to submit the contradictory documentation, as described in subparagraph (B), (C), or (D) of paragraph (3).
the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 because of noncompliance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 602. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

Chapter 11 of subtitle B of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13975 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the chapter heading, by striking ‘‘CHIL’’ and inserting ‘‘VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING’’; and

(2) in section 1102 (42 U.S.C. 13975)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ‘‘CHILD VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING’’; and

(B) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ‘‘fleeing’’; and

(C) in subsection (b)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘and’’ at the end;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

‘‘(B) secure employment, including obtaining employment counseling, occupational training, job retention counseling, and counseling concerning re-entry to the workforce; and’’;

and

(iv) in subparagraph (C), as redesignated by clause (ii), by striking ‘‘employment counseling’’;

and

(D) in subsection (g)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011’’ and inserting ‘‘$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018’’; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking the amount of $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011 and inserting the amount of $35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

SEC. 603. ADDRESSING THE HOUSING NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

Subtitle N of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14048e et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 4104(k)(1) (42 U.S.C. 14043e–3(1)), by striking ‘‘$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011’’ and inserting ‘‘$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018’’; and

(2) in section 4105(g) (42 U.S.C. 14043e–4(g)), by striking ‘‘$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011’’ and inserting ‘‘$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018’’.

SEC. 701. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER ON VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE.

Section 4106(a)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act (42 U.S.C. 14046(o)(2)) is amended by striking ‘‘fiscal years 2007 through 2011’’ and inserting ‘‘fiscal years 2014 through 2018’’.

SEC. 801. U NONIMMIGRANT DEFINITION.

Section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)(iii)), and section 101(a)(15)(U)(ii), if the alien attained 21 years of age on the date on which such parent petitioned for such status, shall continue to be classified as a child for purposes of section 101(a)(15)(U)(ii), if the alien attained 21 years of age after such parent’s petition was filed but while it was pending.

SEC. 802. ANNUAL REPORT ON IMMIGRATION APPLICATIONS MADE BY VICTIMS OF ABUSE.

Not later than December 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security 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 the following:

(1) The number of aliens who—

(A) submitted an application for non-immigrant status under paragraph (15)(U)(i), (15)(U)(ii), or (51) of section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) during the preceding fiscal year;

(B) were granted such non-immigrant status during such fiscal year; or

(C) were denied such non-immigrant status during such fiscal year.

(2) The mean amount of time and median amount of time to adjudicate an application for such non-immigrant status during such fiscal year.

(3) The mean amount of time and median amount of time between the receipt of an application for such non-immigrant status and the issuance of work authorization to an eligible applicant during the preceding fiscal year.

(4) The number of aliens granted continued presence in the United States under section 107(c)(3) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(3)) during the preceding fiscal year.

(5) A description of any actions being taken to reduce adjudication and processing time, while ensuring the safe and competent processing, of an application described in paragraph (1) or a request for continued presence described in paragraph (4).

SEC. 803. PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN OF VAWA SELF-PETITIONERS.

Section 201(k)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154a(k)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking ‘‘or’’ at the end;

(2) by redesigning subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

‘‘(F) a child of an alien who filed a pending or approved petition for classification or application for adjustment of status or other benefit specified in section 101(a)(51) as a VAWA self-petitioner; or’’.

SEC. 804. PUBLIC CHARGE.

Section 212(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR QUALIFIED ALIEN VICTIMS.—Subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) shall not apply if—

(i) a VAWA self-petitioner;

(ii) an alien who—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘crime’’ and inserting ‘‘criminal activity’’; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘crimes of violence’’ and inserting ‘‘criminal activity’’;

(2) by striking ‘‘in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(1) by striking ‘‘crimes of violence’’ and inserting ‘‘criminal activity’’;

(3) by striking ‘‘and’’; and

(4) by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

‘‘(i) the alien meets the requirements of paragraph (1); or’’.

SEC. 907. PROTECTIONS FOR A FIANCÉE OR FIANCE OF A CITIZEN.

(a) In General.—Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153) is amended by adding after paragraph (2) the following:

‘‘(3) if the alien's intended spouse is a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States and the alien is the child of such citizen or lawful permanent resident and the marriage was entered into in the United States.’’.

(b) Technical Corrections.—Section 214(c)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(c)(4)), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking ‘‘in the Attorney General’s’’ and inserting ‘‘The Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary’s’’;

and

(2) in the undesignated paragraph at the end—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘Attorney General’’ and inserting ‘‘Secretary of Homeland Security’’;

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘Attorney General’’ and inserting ‘‘Secretary’’;

(C) in the third sentence, by striking ‘‘Attorney General’’ and inserting ‘‘Secretary’’; and

(D) in the fourth sentence, by striking ‘‘Attorney General’’ and inserting ‘‘Secretary’’.
SEC. 608. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKER ACT OF 2005.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(A) The International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 (subtitle D of Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 3099) has been implemented with regard to investigating and prosecuting violations of the law, and for other purposes.

(B) Six years after Congress enacted the International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 to regulate the activities of the hundreds of for-profit international marriage brokers operating in the United States, the Attorney General has stated that this component of the Department of Justice will investigate and prosecute violations of such Act.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report that includes the following:

(A) The name of the component of the Department of Justice responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of the International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 (subtitle D of Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 3099 and 3099–91); and

(B) A description of the policies and procedures of the Attorney General for consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State in investigating and prosecuting such violations.

(b) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO K NON-IMMIGRANTS.—Section 214(h) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘State, for inclusion in the mailing described in clause (i), any’’; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(IV) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct a background check of the National Sex Offender Public Registry to determine if the individual is eligible to receive a visa under subsection (d) or (r) of section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1314). Any appropriate information obtained from such background check—

(I) shall accompany the criminal background information provided by the Secretary of Homeland Security and shared by the Secretary of State with a beneficiary of a petition referred to in clause (i); and

(II) may be used for any other purpose unless expressly authorized by law.’’

(c) REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS.—Section 214(h) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(d)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

‘‘(1) PROHIBITION ON MARKETING OF OR TO CHILDREN.—

A. IN GENERAL.—An international marriage broker shall not—

(I) market a child for any purpose other than the disclosures required under paragraph (3) shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both; or

(II) knowingly violates or attempts to violate paragraphs (1), (2), or (3), or the disclosure required under paragraph (3) shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both; or

(III) knowingly violates or attempts to violate paragraphs (1), (2), or (3), or the disclosure required under paragraph (3) shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both; or

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ‘‘Registry’’ and inserting ‘‘Registry or State sex offender public registry’’; and

(ii) by striking ‘‘Secretary of Homeland Security’’ and inserting ‘‘Secretary of State’’; and

(B) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

‘‘(B) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

(iv) produce such certificate or document the date it was received by the international marriage broker;

(iii) retain the original of such certificate or document for 7 years after such date of receipt; and

(iv) produce such certificate or document upon request to an appropriate authority charged with the enforcement of this paragraph.’’.

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ‘‘after ‘‘orders’’ and inserting ‘‘order’’;

(ii) by striking ‘‘State, for inclusion in the mailing described in clause (i)’’ and inserting ‘‘Secretary of Homeland Security and shared by the Secretary of State with a beneficiary of a petition referred to in clause (i)’’; and

(B) by amending paragraph (4)(C)(i) to read as follows:

‘‘(I) by striking ‘‘/COMMENTS—’’ and inserting ‘‘/COMMENTS—’’; and

‘‘(II) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph or any other provision of this Act is intended to prevent the disclosure of information to law enforcement personnel or pursuant to a court order,’’ and

(4) by redesigning paragraphs (6) and (7) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

‘‘(6) ENFORCEMENT.—The Attorney General shall be responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of this section, including the

SEC. 608. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKER ACT OF 2005.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(A) The International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 (subtitle D of Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 3099) has been implemented with regard to investigating and prosecuting violations of the law, and for other purposes.

(B) Six years after Congress enacted the International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 to regulate the activities of the hundreds of for-profit international marriage brokers operating in the United States, the Attorney General has stated that this component of the Department of Justice will investigate and prosecute violations of such Act.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report that includes the following:

(A) The name of the component of the Department of Justice responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of the International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 (subtitle D of Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 3099 and 3099–91); and

(B) A description of the policies and procedures of the Attorney General for consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State in investigating and prosecuting such violations.

(b) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO K NON-IMMIGRANTS.—Section 214(h) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘State, for inclusion in the mailing described in clause (i), any’’; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(IV) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct a background check of the National Sex Offender Public Registry to determine if the individual is eligible to receive a visa under subsection (d) or (r) of section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184). Any appropriate information obtained from such background check—

(I) shall accompany the criminal background information provided by the Secretary of Homeland Security and shared by the Secretary of State with a beneficiary of a petition referred to in clause (i); and

(II) may be used for any other purpose unless expressly authorized by law.

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ‘‘Registry’’ and inserting ‘‘Registry or State sex offender public registry’’; and

(ii) by striking ‘‘Secretary of Homeland Security’’ and inserting ‘‘Secretary of State’’; and

(B) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

‘‘(B) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

(iv) produce such certificate or document the date it was received by the international marriage broker;

(iii) retain the original of such certificate or document for 7 years after such date of receipt; and

(iv) produce such certificate or document upon request to an appropriate authority charged with the enforcement of this paragraph.’’.

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ‘‘after ‘‘orders’’ and inserting ‘‘order’’;

(ii) by striking ‘‘State, for inclusion in the mailing described in clause (i)’’ and inserting ‘‘Secretary of Homeland Security and shared by the Secretary of State with a beneficiary of a petition referred to in clause (i)’’; and

(B) by amending paragraph (4)(C)(i) to read as follows:

‘‘(I) by striking ‘‘/COMMENTS—’’ and inserting ‘‘/COMMENTS—’’; and

‘‘(II) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph or any other provision of this Act is intended to prevent the disclosure of information to law enforcement personnel or pursuant to a court order,’’ and

(4) by redesigning paragraphs (6) and (7) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

‘‘(6) ENFORCEMENT.—The Attorney General shall be responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of this section, including the
prosecution of civil and criminal penalties provided for by this section.

"(B) Consultation.—The Attorney General shall consult with the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice to develop policies and public education designed to promote enforcement of this section.

(4) Reports.—Section 853(f) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(f)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking "STUDY AND REPORT." and inserting "STUDIES AND REPORTS."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) CONTINUING IMPACT STUDY AND REPORT.—

"(A) Study.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a study on the continuing impact of the implementation of this section and of section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) on the process for granting K nonimmigrant visas, including specifically a study of the items described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1).

"(B) Report.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Comptroller 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 setting forth the results of the study conducted under subparagraph (A).

"(C) Data Collection.—The Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of State shall collect and maintain data on aliens who seek K visas under this section (l) or (m) of section 245 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(a)(15)).

SEC. 809. ELIGIBILITY OF CRIME AND TRAFFICKING VICTIMS IN THE WEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS TO ADJUST STATUS.

Section 505(c) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-129; 48 U.S.C. 1806 note), is amended by striking "except that," and all that follows through the end, and inserting the following:

"except that—

"(1) for the purpose of determining whether an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence has been validly admitted to the United States; and

"(2) for the purpose of determining whether an alien whose application for status under subparagraph (T) or (U) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) has abandoned or lost such status by reason of absence from the United States, alien's presence in the Commonwealth, before, on or after November 28, 2009, shall be considered to be present in the United States; and

"(3) in paragraph (2), by inserting "sex trafficking," after "sexual assault,"; and

"(4) in paragraph (3), by inserting "sex trafficking," after "sexual assault,"; and

"(5) in paragraph (4), by striking "and stalking" and all that follows and inserting "sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking;" and

"(6) in paragraph (6), by inserting "sex trafficking," after "sexual assault,"; and

"(7) in paragraph (7), by striking "and stalking" and all that follows and inserting "sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking;"

"(8) in paragraph (8), by striking "sex trafficking," after "stalking,"; and

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

"(10) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) violations of civil and criminal penalties provided for by this section.

"(C) by inserting "Secretary of Homeland Security or the" before "Attorney General may"

"(D) by inserting "Secretary or the" before "Attorney General for"; and

"(E) by inserting "in a manner that protects the confidentiality of such information" after "law enforcement purpose";

"(F) in paragraph (5), by striking "Attorney General is" and inserting "Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General are"; and

"(G) by adding at the end a new paragraph as follows:

"(b) Guidelines.—Section 384(d) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1267(d)) is amended—

"(1) by inserting "., Secretary of State," after "The Attorney General;"

"(2) by inserting "., Department of State," after "Department of Justice;" and

"(3) by inserting "in a manner that protects the confidentiality of such information.".

"(3) in paragraph (7), by striking "sex trafficking," after "sexual assault,"; and

"(4) in paragraph (8), by striking "sex trafficking," after "sexual assault,"; and

"(5) in paragraph (9), by striking "Sex trafficking, or stalking the needs of youth and children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including support for the non-abusing parent or the caretaker of the youth or child; and

"(6) in paragraph (10), by inserting "and promote legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to violent crimes against Indian women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking."

SEC. 902. GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBAL COALITIONS.

Section 2001 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg) is amended by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

"(4) TRIBAL COALITION GRANTS.—

"(1) Purpose.—The Attorney General shall award grants to tribal coalitions for purposes of—

"(A) increasing awareness of domestic violence and sexual assault against Indian women;

"(B) enhancing the response to violence against Indian women at the Federal, State, and tribal levels;

"(C) identifying and providing technical assistance to coalition membership and tribal communities to enhance access to essential services to Indian women victimized by domestic and sexual violence, including sex trafficking; and

"(D) assisting Indian tribes in developing and promoting State, local, and tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices responding to violence against Indian women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking.

"(2) Grants.—The Attorney General shall award grants on an annual basis under paragraphs (1) to

"(A) each tribal coalition that—

"(1) meets the criteria of a tribal coalition under section 4002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13923(a));

"(2) is recognized by the Office on Violence Against Women; and

"(iii) provides services to Indian tribes; and

"(B) organizations that propose to incorporate and operate a tribal coalition in areas where Indian tribes are located but no tribal coalition exists.

"(3) Use of amounts.—For each fiscal years 2014 through 2018, of the amounts appropriated to carry out this subsection—

"(A) not more than 10 percent shall be made available to organizations described in paragraph (2)(B), provided that 1 or more organizations determined by the Attorney General to be qualified apply;

"(B) not less than 50 percent shall be made available to tribal coalitions described in paragraph (2)(A), which amounts shall be distributed equally among each eligible tribal coalition for the applicable fiscal year;

"(C) 4 percent shall be reserved for grants to organizations described in paragraph (2)(A), which amounts shall be distributed equally among each eligible tribal coalition for the applicable fiscal year;

"(4) Eligibility for other grants.—Receipt of an award under this subsection by a tribal coalition shall not preclude the tribal coalition from receiving additional grants under this title to carry out the purposes described in paragraph (1).

"(5) Multiple purpose applications.—Nothing in this subsection prohibits any tribal coalition or organization described in paragraph (2) from applying for funding to address sexual assault or domestic violence needs in the same application.

"(6) Reporting.—Section 903 of the Violence Against Women Act and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a));

SEC. 903. CONSTRUCTION.

Section 903 of the Violence Against Women Act and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)) is amended—

"(1) in subsection (a)—

"(A) by striking "and the Violence Against Women Act of 2000" and inserting ", the Violence Against Women Act of 2000"; and

"(B) by inserting ", and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013" before the period at the end;

"(2) in subsection (b)—

"(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "Secretary of the Department of

February 28, 2013
Title II of Public Law 90-284 (25 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968”) is amended by adding at the end the following:

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SEC. 204. TRIBAL JURISDICTION OVER CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

‘‘(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

‘‘(1) DATING VIOLENCE.—The term ‘dating violence’ means violence committed by a person whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person with whom the victim has a continuing family or other close personal relationship, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic- or family- violence laws of an Indian tribe, or under the criminal laws of a State or the United States in the Indian tribe’s jurisdiction.

‘‘(2) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—The term ‘domestic violence’ means violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic- or family- violence laws of an Indian tribe, or under the criminal laws of a State or the United States in the Indian tribe’s jurisdiction.

‘‘(3) INDIAN COUNTRY.—The term ‘Indian country’ means—

‘‘(i) the legal reservations of any Indian tribe, as defined in section 5 of title 28, United States Code;

‘‘(ii) any land under theExclusive cognizance of the United States of a State, or of both.

‘‘(d) RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS.—In a criminal proceeding in which a participating tribe exercises special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction, the participating tribe shall provide to the defendant—

‘‘(1) all applicable rights under this Act; and

‘‘(2) a term ‘spouse or intimate partner’ has the meaning given the term in section 2265 of title 18, United States Code.

‘‘(b) NATURE OF THE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in addition to all powers of self-government recognized and affirmed by this Act, the powers of self-government of a participating tribe include the inherent power of that tribe, which is hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over all persons.

‘‘(2) Concurrent Jurisdiction.—The exercise of special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction described in paragraph (1) shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction of the United States, of a State, or of both.

‘‘(c) Notice.—Not later than 120 days before the date of a consultation under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall notify tribal leaders of the date, time, and location of the consultation.

‘‘(d) Notice.—Not later than 120 days before the date of a consultation under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall notify tribal leaders of the date, time, and location of the consultation.

‘‘(e) Grants to Tribal Governments.—The Attorney General may award grants to the governments of Indian tribes (or to authorized designees of those governments)

‘‘(1) to strengthen tribal criminal justice systems to assist Indian tribes in exercising special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction, including—

‘‘(A) law enforcement (including the capacity of law enforcement or court personnel to meet the needs for training and information from national crime information databases);

‘‘(B) probation systems;

‘‘(C) detention and correctional facilities;

‘‘(D) law enforcement (including the capacity of law enforcement or court personnel to meet the needs for training and information from national crime information databases);

‘‘(E) alternative rehabilitation centers;

‘‘(f) S UPPLEMENT, N OT SUPPLANT.—

‘‘(g) S UPPLEMENT, N OT SUPPLANT.—

‘‘(h) criminal codes and rules of criminal procedure, appellate procedure, and evidence—

‘‘(2) to provide indigent criminal defendants with the effective assistance of licensed defense counsel, at no cost to the defendant, in criminal proceedings in which a participating tribe prosecutes a crime of domestic violence or dating violence or a criminal violation of a protection order; and

‘‘(3) to ensure that, in criminal proceedings in which a participating tribe exercises special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction, juries are summoned, selected, and instructed in a manner consistent with all applicable requirements; and

‘‘(4) to accord victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and violations of protection orders rights that are similar to the rights of a crime victim described in section 3771(a) of title 18, United States Code, consistent with tribal law and custom;

‘‘(g) Supplement, Not Supplant.—

Amounts made available under this section
shall supplement and not supplant any other Federal, State, tribal, or local government amounts made available to carry out activities described in this section.

(b) INDIAN MAJOR CRIMES.—Section 1153(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ‘‘assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a dangerous weapon, or sexual assault as a serious violent felony’’ and inserting ‘‘assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a dangerous weapon, or sexual assault to cause serious bodily injury as defined in section 1692(f) of title 18, United States Code’’.

SEC. 907. ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST NATIVE WOMEN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 904(a) of the Violence Against Women Act (22 U.S.C. 9001) is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘2013’’ and inserting ‘‘2018 to carry out subsection (f) and to provide training, technical assistance, data collection, and evaluation of the criminal justice systems of participating tribes.’’;

(b) INDIAN LAW AND ORDER COMMISSION; JUSTICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 15(f) of the Indian Law and Order Enforcement Act (25 U.S.C. 276(i)(1)) is amended by striking ‘‘2 years’’ and inserting ‘‘3 years’’.

(b) REPORT.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Attorney General of the State of Alaska, the Commissioner of Public Safety of the State of Alaska, the Alaska Federation of Natives and Federally recognized Indian tribes in Alaska, shall report to Congress not later than one year after enactment of this Act with respect to whether the Alaska Rural Justice and Law Enforcement Commission established under Section 112(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 should be continued and appropriated authorized for the continued work of the commission. The report may contain recommendations for legislation with respect to the scope of work and composition of the commission.

SEC. 910. SPECIAL RULE FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA.

(a) EXPANDED JURISDICTION.—In the State of Alaska, the amendments made by sections 901 through 911 shall only apply to the Indian country (as defined in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code) of the Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve.

(b) RETAINED JURISDICTION.—The jurisdiction and authority of each Indian tribe in the State of Alaska under section 2255(e) of title 18, United States Code (as in effect on the date before the date of enactment of this Act)—

(1) shall remain in full force and effect; and

(2) are not limited or diminished by this Act or any amendments made by this Act.

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this Act or any amendment made by this Act limits or diminishes the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, any subdivision of the State of Alaska, or any Indian tribe in the State of Alaska.

TITLE X—SAFER ACT

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

The title may be cited as the ‘‘Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act of 2013’’ or the ‘‘SAFER Act of 2013’’.

SEC. 1002. DEBBIE SMITH GRANTS FOR AUDITING SEXUAL ASSAULT EVIDENCE BACKLOGS

Section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) To conduct an audit consistent with subsection (b) of the samples of sexual assault evidence that are in the possession of the State or unit of local government and are awaiting testing.

(2) to ensure that the collection and processing of DNA evidence by law enforcement agencies from crimes, including sexual assault and other violent crimes against persons, is carried out on a timely and expedited basis, and in a manner consistent with the protocols and practices developed under subsection (o)(1).”;

(b) subsection (c), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) ALLOCATION OF GRANT AWARDS FOR AUDITS.—For each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018, not less than 7 percent, of the grant amounts distributed under paragraph (1) shall, if sufficient applications to justify such amounts are received, be awarded for projects for purposes described in subsection (a)(7), provided that none of the funds required to
be distributed under this paragraph shall de-
crease or otherwise limit the availability of
funds required to be awarded to States or
units of local government under paragraph
(8); or
(3) by adding at the end the following new
subsection:
"(3) EXTENSION OF INITIAL DEADLINE.—The
Attorney General shall—
"(I) submit a plan for performing the
audit of samples described in such sub-
section; and
"(II) include in such a plan a good-faith es-
timate of the number of such samples.
"(4) SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC EVIDENCE
REPORTS.—The Attorney General shall—
"(A) assign a unique numeric or alpha-
umERIC identifier to each sample of sexual
assault evidence that is in the possession
of the State or unit of local government or
is not an employee of any non-governmental
laboratory or non-governmental vendor
laboratory; and
"(B) C ONTENTS OF REPORTS.—A report
under this paragraph shall contain the fol-
lowing information:
"(i) The name of the State or unit of local
government filing the report.
"(ii) The period of dates covered by the
report.
"(iii) The cumulative total number of sam-
ple of sexual assault evidence that, at the end
of the reporting period, the State or unit of local government has deter-
mined should undergo DNA or other ap-
propriate forensic analyses.
"(iv) The cumulative total number of sam-
ple of sexual assault evidence identified by
a laboratory and awaiting testing identified
as awaiting testing in a report referred to in
paragraph (1)(A), subject to paragraph (4)(F), in-
clude in any required reports under clause
(v), the information listed under paragraph
(4)(B);
"(iii) for each sample of sexual assault evi-
dence that is identified as awaiting testing as
part of the audit referred to in paragraph
(1)(A)—
"(I) the chief law enforcement officer of
the State or unit of local government, re-
spective level of local government, respon-
sible for the receipt and investigation of
cases, which shall address appropriate steps
in the investigation of cases that might in-
dole DNA evidence, including—
"(A) how to determine—
"(i) which evidence is to be collected by
law enforcement personnel and forwarded for
testing;
"(ii) the preferred order in which evidence from
different cases is to be tested;
"(iii) what information to take into ac-
count when establishing the order in which
evidence from different cases is to be tested;
"(IV) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFOR-
MATION.—The Attorney General shall—
"(I) in general.—For not less than 12
months after the completion of an initial
count of sexual assault evidence that is in
the possession of the State or unit of local
government that demonstrates that more time is required for
compliance with such paragraph.
"(2) REFUSAL TO SUBMIT SAMPLES.—The
Attorney General shall—
"(i) at the discretion of a State or unit of
local government required to file a report
under subparagraph (A), allow such State or
unit of local government, at its sole dis-
cretion, to explain the reasoning for this de-
termination in some or all cases.
"(ii) The cumulative total number of sam-
pl es of sexual assault evidence identified by
an individual who is acting as an agent of
the State or unit of local government for the
collection of the sample.
"(III) the State or unit of local government
includes possession by an individual who is acting as an agent of
the State or unit of local government under this paragraph shall contain the fol-
lowing information required under subparagraph (B).
"(B) CONTENTS OF REPORTS.—A report
under this paragraph shall contain the fol-
lowing information:
"(i) The name of the State or unit of local
government filing the report.
"(ii) The period of dates covered by the
report.
"(iii) The cumulative total number of sam-
ple of sexual assault evidence that, at the end
of the reporting period, the State or unit of local government has deter-
mined should undergo DNA or other ap-
propriate forensic analyses.
"(IV) The cumulative total number of sam-
pl es of sexual assault evidence identified by
a laboratory referred to in paragraph (1)(A) or
under clause (III) that have been submitted
to the laboratory for testing; and
"(v) CUMULATIVE TOTAL NUMBER OF SAM-
PLES.—A State or unit of local government
shall, subject to subparagraph (D), publish
and disseminate the following information:
"(A) POSSESSION.—The term 'possession',
used with respect to possession of a sample
of sexual assault evidence by a State or unit
of local government, includes possession
by an individual who is acting as an agent of
the State or unit of local government for the
collection of the sample.
"(I) The term ‘possession’, used with respect
to possession of a sample of sexual assault
evidence identified by the State or unit of local
government, at its sole discretion, to explain the reasoning for this de-
termination in some or all cases.
"(III) The cumulative total number of sam-
ples of sexual assault evidence identified by
an individual who is acting as an agent of
the State or unit of local government under
paragraph (2)(B)(ii), since the previous reporting
period.
"(IV) The cumulative total number of sam-
ples of sexual assault evidence identified under
clause (III) for which the State or unit of
local government will be barred within 12
months by any applicable statute of limita-
tions from prosecuting a perpetrator of the
sexual assault to which the sample relates.
"(C) PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.—Not later
than 7 days after the submission of a report
under this paragraph, a State or unit of local
government, the Attorney General shall,
subject to subparagraph (D), publish and disseminate a facsimile of the full con-
tents of such report on an appropriate inter-
net site.
"(I) IN GENERAL.—For not less than 12
months after the completion of an initial
count of sexual assault evidence that is in
the possession of the State or unit of local
government that demonstrates that more time is required for
compliance with such paragraph.
“(E) standards for conducting the audit of the backlog for DNA case work in sexual assault cases required under subsection (n).”

“(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—The Department shall provide available technical assistance and training to support States and units of local government in adopting and implementing the protocols and practices developed under paragraph (1) on and after the date on which the protocols and practices are published.”

“(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms ‘audits’, ‘eligibility’, ‘grant’, ‘grantee’, ‘organization’, ‘recipient’, and ‘property’ have the meanings given those terms in subsection (n).”

SEC. 1004. REDUCING THE RAPE KIT BACKLOG.

Section 2(c)(3) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 1413c) is amended—

(a) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2014” and inserting “2018”; and

(b) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a grant under this paragraph described in this title to a nonprofit 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.”

SEC. 1005. OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

All grants awarded by the Department of Justice under this title shall be subject to the following:

(1) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—Beginning in fiscal year 2013, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this title to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

(2) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of grant funds under this title that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this title during the 2 fiscal years beginning after the 12-month period described in paragraph (5).

(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this title, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible entities that, during the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a grant under this title, have not received any audit findings showing a violation in the terms or conditions of a Department of Justice grant program.

(4) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is awarded grant funds under this Act during the 2-fiscal-year period in which the entity is barred from receiving grants under paragraph (2), the Attorney General shall—

(A) deposit an amount equal to the grant funds that the entity was awarded in the prior fiscal year, and

(B) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the fund from the grant recipient that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

(5) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term ‘final audit report’ means an audit report finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise violated subparagraph (A), is not closed or resolved within a 12-month period beginning on the date when the final audit report is issued.

(6) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section and the grant programs described in this title, the nonprofit organization described in paragraph (1) 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.

(B) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney General shall not award a grant under any grant program described in this title to a nonprofit organization to finance the purpose of avoiding the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a grant under a grant program described in this title and uses the procedures prescribed in regulations to create a rebuttable presumption of reasonable reliance on the application and other documents involved in reviewing and approving such compensation, the comparability data used, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision, upon request, the Attorney General shall make the information disclosed under this subsection available for public inspection.

(7) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Unless otherwise explicitly provided in authorizing legislation, not more than 7.5 percent of the total grant amounts awarded under this title may be used by the Attorney General for salaries and administrative expenses of the Department of Justice.

(8) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice under this title may be used by the Attorney General for conference expenditures, unless the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General Director, or principal deputy as the Deputy Attorney General may designate, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host a conference.

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

(C) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved by operation of this paragraph.

(9) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated under this title may be utilized by any grant recipient to—

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

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

(B) PENALTY.—If the Attorney General determines that any recipient of a grant under this title has violated subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall—

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

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

SEC. 1006. SUNSET.

Effective on December 31, 2018, subsections (a)(6) and (n) of section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 1415(a)(6) and (n)) are repealed.

TITLE XI—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 1101. SEXUAL ABUSE IN CUSTODIAL SETTINGS.

(a) SUITS BY PRISONERS.—Section 7(e) of the Civil Rights of Prisoners Act (42 U.S.C. 1997e(e)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following:

“or the commission of a sexual act (as defined in section 2246 of title 18, United States Code)’’.

(b) UNITED STATES AS DEFENDANT.—Section 1346(b)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following:

“or the commission of a sexual act (as defined in section 2246 of title 18, United States Code)”.

(c) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF NATIONAL STANDARDS.—Section 8 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 16007) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (e); and

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

“(C) APPLICABILITY TO DETENTION FACILITIES OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Attorney General shall publish a final rule adopting national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of rape and sexual assault in facilities that maintain custody of aliens detained under this Act, for review and comment. Such a rule shall be issued.

“(2) APPLICABILITY.—The standards adopted under paragraph (1) shall apply to detention facilities operated by the Department of Homeland Security and to detention facilities operated under contract with the Department.

“(3) COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(A) assess compliance with the standards adopted under paragraph (1) on a regular basis; and

(B) include the results of the assessments in performance evaluations of facilities operated by the Department of Homeland Security.

“(4) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting standards under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall give due consideration to the recommended national standards provided by the Commission under section 7(e).

“(5) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ‘detention facilities operated under contract with the Department’ includes, but is not limited to, contract detention facilities and detention facilities operated through an intergovernmental service agreement with the Department of Homeland Security.

(2) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The death penalty facilities operated by the Department of Health and Human Services.—
‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall publish a final rule adopting national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of rape and sexual assault in facilities that maintain custody of unaccompanied alien children as defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)).

‘‘(2) APPLICABILITY.—The standards adopted under paragraph (1) shall apply to facilities operated by the Department of Health and Human Services and to facilities operated with the Department.

‘‘(3) COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

‘‘(A) assess compliance with the standards adopted under paragraph (1) on a regular basis; and

‘‘(B) include the results of the assessments in performance evaluations of facilities completed by the Department of Health and Human Services.

‘‘(4) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting standards under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall give due consideration to the recommended national standards provided by the Commission under section 1104.

SEC. 1102. ANONYMOUS ONLINE HARASSMENT.

Section 223(a)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), in the designated matter following clause (ii), by striking ‘‘annoy’’;

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by striking ‘‘annoy’’; and

(B) by striking ‘‘harass any person at the called number or who receives the communication’’ and inserting ‘‘harass any specific person’’;

(3) in subparagraph (E), by striking ‘‘harass any person at the called number or who receives the communication’’ and inserting ‘‘harass any specific person’’;

SEC. 1103. STALKER DATABASE.

Section 4003 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14032) is amended by striking ‘‘$3,000,000 for fiscal years 2014 through 2018’’.

SEC. 1104. FEDERAL VICTIM ASSISTANTS REALLOCATION.


SEC. 1105. CHILD ABUSE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR DIGNITY, PERSONNEL, AND PRACTITIONERS REAUTHORIZATION.

Subtitle B of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13024) is amended in subsection (a) by striking ‘‘$3,300,000’’ and all that follows and inserting ‘‘$3,200,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018’’.

TITLE XII—TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION

Subtitle A—Combating International Trafficking in Persons

SEC. 1201. REGIONAL STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

Section 105 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(7)(J), by striking ‘‘subsection (g)’’;

(2) in subsection (e)(2)—

(A) by striking ‘‘(2) COORDINATION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—’’ and all that follows through ‘‘exploitation.’’

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as paragraph (2), and moving such paragraph, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the left; and

(C) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and moving such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the left;

(3) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

‘‘(f) REGIONAL STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—Each regional bureau in the Department of State shall contribute to the implementation of the anti-trafficking goals and objectives of the Secretary of State. Each year, in cooperation with the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, the Secretary shall submit a list of anti-trafficking goals and objectives to the Secretary of State for each country in the geographic area of responsibilities of the regional bureau. Host governments shall be informed of the goals and objectives for their particular country and, to the extent possible, host government officials should be consulted regarding the goals and objectives.’’.

SEC. 1202. PARTNERSHIPS AGAINST SIGNIFICANT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 is amended by inserting after section 105 (22 U.S.C. 7105) the following:

‘‘SEC. 105a. BUILDING, AND STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS AGAINST SIGNIFICANT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

‘‘(a) DECLARATION OF PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to promote collaboration and cooperation—

‘‘(1) between the United States Government and governments listed on the annual Trafficking in Persons Report;

‘‘(2) between foreign governments and civil society actors;

‘‘(3) between the United States Government and private sector entities.

‘‘(b) Partnership. The Director of the office established pursuant to section 105(e)(1) of this Act, in coordination and cooperation with other officials at the Department of State, officials at the Department of Labor, and other relevant officials of the United States Government, shall promote, build, and sustain partnerships between the United States Government and private entities, including foundations, universities, corporations, community-based organizations, and other nongovernmental organizations, to ensure that—

‘‘(1) United States citizens do not use any item, product, or material produced or extracted with forced labor from victims of severe forms of trafficking; and

‘‘(2) such entities do not contribute to trafficking in persons involving sexual exploitation,

‘‘(c) PROGRAM TO ADDRESS EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Director established pursuant to section 105(e)(1) of this Act, in coordination and cooperation with other officials at the Department of State, officials at the Department of Labor, and other relevant officials of the United States Government, shall promote, build, and sustain partnerships between the United States Government and private entities, including foundations, universities, corporations, community-based organizations, and other nongovernmental organizations, to ensure that—

‘‘(1) United States citizens do not use any item, product, or material produced or extracted with forced labor from victims of severe forms of trafficking; and

‘‘(2) such entities do not contribute to trafficking in persons involving sexual exploitation,

‘‘(d) CHILD PROTECTION COMPACTS.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of Labor, and the head of the Office of the Coordinator, is authorized to provide assistance under this section for each country that enters into a child protection compact with the United States to support policies and programs that—

‘‘(A) prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and abuse against children; and

‘‘(B) measurably reduce the trafficking of minors and other vulnerable persons.

‘‘(2) ELEMENTS.—A child protection compact under this subsection shall establish a multi-year plan for achieving shared objectives in furtherance of the purposes of this Act. The compact should take into account, if applicable, the national child protection strategies and national action plans for human trafficking of a country, and shall—

‘‘(A) the specific objectives the foreign government and the United States Government expect to achieve during the term of the compact; and

‘‘(B) the responsibilities of the foreign government and the United States Government in the achievement of such objectives;

‘‘(c) PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS SEVERE FORMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, by section 105(e) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, is authorized to make program grants, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to the United States Government and to foreign countries, for assistance to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons, including prevention, protection, and prosecution, and to be undertaken in the achievement of such objectives and the amount of funding to be allocated to each program or initiative by both countries;

‘‘(D) regular outcome indicators to monitor and measure progress toward achieving such objectives;

‘‘(E) a multi-year financial plan, including the estimated amount of contributions by the United States Government and the foreign government, and proposed mechanisms to implement the plan and provide oversight; and

‘‘(F) by a country, for each country in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, a document developed to sustain progress made toward achieving such objectives after expiration of the compact; and

‘‘(G) how child protection data will be collected, tracked, and managed to provide strengthened case management and policy planning.

‘‘(2) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under this subsection may be provided in the form of grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts to or with national governments, regional or local governmental units, or non-governmental organizations or private entities with expertise in the protection of victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons.

‘‘(4) ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the agencies set forth in paragraph (1) and relevant officers of the Department of Justice, shall select countries with which to enter into child protection compacts. The selection of countries under this paragraph shall be based on—

‘‘(A) the selection criteria set forth in paragraph (5); and

‘‘(B) objective, documented, and quantifiable indicators, to the maximum extent possible.

‘‘(5) SELECTION CRITERIA.—A country shall be selected under paragraph (4) on the basis of criteria developed by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Secretary of Labor. Such criteria shall include—

‘‘(A) a documented high prevalence of trafficking in persons within the country; and

‘‘(B) demonstrated political motivation and defined commitments by the government of such country to undertake meaningful measures to address severe forms of trafficking in persons, including prevention, protection, and prosecution of traffickers, and the enactment and enforcement of anti-trafficking laws against perpetrators.

‘‘(6) SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may suspend or terminate assistance provided under this subsection in whole or in part for a country or entity if the Secretary determines that—

‘‘(i) the country or entity is engaged in activities that are contrary to the national security interests of the United States; or

‘‘(ii) the country or entity has engaged in a pattern of actions inconsistent with the
SEC. 1205. BEST PRACTICES IN TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ERADICATION.

Section 118(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(1) by striking "with respect to the status of severe forms of trafficking in persons" and inserting "describing the anti-trafficking efforts of the United States and foreign governments according to the minimum standards and criteria enumerated in section 108, and the nature and scope of trafficking in persons in each country and analysis of the trend lines for individual government efforts. The report should include—"

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking "and inserting at the end "(g) a section entitled 'Promising Practices in the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons' to highlight effective practices and use of innovation and technology in prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships, including by foreign governments, the private sector, and domestic civil society actors.");

(C) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(D) by inserting at the end the following:

"(G) a section entitled 'Promising Practices in the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons' to highlight effective practices and use of innovation and technology in prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships, including by foreign governments, the private sector, and domestic civil society actors.""

SEC. 1207. PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE.

(a) In General.—Section 106 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1) PREVENTION OF CHILD TRAFFICKING THROUGH CHILD MARRIAGE.—The Secretary of State shall establish and implement a multi-year, multi-sectoral strategy—

"(1) to prevent child marriage;

"(2) to promote the empowerment of girls at risk of child marriage in developing countries;

"(3) that should address the unique needs, vulnerabilities, and potential of girls younger than 18 years of age in developing countries;

"(4) that targets areas in developing countries with high prevalence of child marriage; and

"(5) that includes diplomatic and programmatic initiatives.");

(b) INCLUSION OF CHILD MARRIAGE STATUS IN REPORTS.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370f) is amended—

(1) in section 116 (22 U.S.C. 2371n), by adding at the end the following:

"(c) CHILD MARRIAGE STATUS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The report required under subsection (d) shall include, for each country in which child marriage is prevalent, a description of the status of the practice of child marriage in such country.

"(2) DEFINED TERMS.—In this subsection, the term 'child marriage' means the marriage of a girl or boy who is—

"(A) younger than the minimum age for marriage under the laws of the country in which such girl or boy is a resident; or

"(B) younger than 18 years of age, if no such law exists.; and

(2) in section 202 (22 U.S.C. 2304), by adding at the end the following:

"(1) CHILD MARRIAGE STATUS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include, for each country in which child marriage is prevalent, a description of the status of the practice of child marriage in such country.

"(2) DEFINED TERMS.—In this subsection, the term 'child marriage' means the marriage of a girl or boy who is—

"(A) younger than the minimum age for marriage under the laws of the country in which such girl or boy is a resident; or

"(B) younger than 18 years of age, if no such law exists.");

SEC. 1208. CHILD SOLDIERS.

Section 404 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370c–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "(b), (c), and (d), the authorities contained in section 511, or 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321 or 2341)" and inserting "(b) through (f), the authorities contained in sections 515, 541, and 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2341, 2347, and 2348)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(f) EXCEPTION FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—The limitation set forth in subsection (a) that relates to section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to programs that support military professionalization, security sector reform, and other efforts to increase respect for human rights, peacekeeping preparation, or the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers."
Subtitle B—Combating Trafficking in Persons in the United States

PART I—PENALTIES AGAINST TRAFFICKERS AND OTHER CRIMES

SEC. 1211. CRIMINAL TRAFFICKING OFFENSES.

(a) DESTRUCTION, CONCEALMENT, REMOVAL, OR ALTERATION OF VITAL RECORDS.—Section 1351 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "section 1351 (relating to fraud in foreign labor contracting)," before "section 1425.

(b) ENGAGING IN ILICIT SEXUAL CONDUCT IN FOREIGN PLACES.—Section 2423(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or resides, either temporarily or permanently, in a foreign country" after "commerce in sexual activities.

(c) UNLAWFUL CONDUCT WITH RESPECT TO DOCUMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 1597. Unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents

"(a) DESTRUCTION, CONCEALMENT, REMOVAL, OR ALTERATION OF VITAL RECORDS.—It shall be unlawful for any person to systematically destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate, or possess, an actual or purported document in support of another immigration document of another individual—

"(1) in the course of violating section 1351 of title 18, 8 U.S.C. 1354; and

"(2) with intent to violate section 1351 of this title or section 274 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324).

"(b) with intent to violate section 1351 of this title or section 274 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324),

"(c) in order to, without lawful authority, maintain, prevent, or restrict the labor of services of the individual.

"(2) MIGRANT LABOR.—A person who violates subsection (a) shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than 6 months.

"(2) CONVICTION.—Any person who knowingly obstructs, attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section, shall be subject to the penalties described in subsection (b).

"(c) UNLAWFUL CONDUCT WITH RESPECT TO DOCUMENTS.—The table of sections for chapter 77 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 1597. Unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents.

"SEC. 1212. CIVIL REMEDIES; CLARIFYING DEFINITION.

(a) CIVIL REMEDY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—Section 2255 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "section 2241(c)" and inserting "section 1589, 1590, 1591, 2241(c)"; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking "six years" and inserting "10 years".

(b) DEFINITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (14) as paragraphs (2) through (15), respectively;

(B) by inserting before paragraph (2), as redesignated, the following:

"(1) ABUSE OR THREATENED ABUSE OF LAW OR LEGAL PROCESS.—The term "abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process" means the use or threatened use of a law or legal process, whether administrative, civil, or criminal, in any manner or for any purpose for which the law was not designed, in order to exert pressure on another person to cause that person to take some action or refrain from taking some action.

(C) in paragraph (14), as redesignated, by striking "paragraph (8) and inserting "paragraph (9);" and

(D) in paragraph (15), as redesignated, by striking "paragraph (8) or (9)" and inserting "paragraph (9) or (10)."

"(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.—The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 110(e) (22 U.S.C. 7107(e)—

(I) by striking "section 103(7)(A)" and inserting "section 103(9)(A);" and

(II) by striking "section 103(8)(B)" and inserting "section 103(8)(D);" and

(II) in section 113(g)(2) (22 U.S.C. 7110(g)(2)), by striking "section 103(8)(B)" and inserting "section 103(9)(A)."

(2) NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACT OF 2005.—Section 203 of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7833(b)(2)) is amended by striking "section 103(14)" and inserting "section 103(15).

(3) TECHNICAL CORRECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2006.—Section 207 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14494e) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "section 103(8)" and inserting "section 103(9);" and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "section 103(8)" and inserting "section 103(9)"; or

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking "section 103(9)" and inserting "section 103(10)."

(4) VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2005.—Section 111(a)(1) of the Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence Protection Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14041(a)) is amended by striking "paragraph (8) and inserting "paragraph (9)."

PART II—ENSURING AVAILABILITY OF POSSIBLE WITNESSES AND INFORMANTS

SEC. 1211. PROHIBITION AGAINST TRAFFICKING VICTIMS WHO CooperATE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

Section 1515(c)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(T)(iii)) is amended by inserting "or any adult or minor children of a derivative beneficiary of the alien, as" after "age."
SEC. 1235. INFORMATION SHARING TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR AND SLAVE LABOR.  
Section 105(a) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7123(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:  
“(3) INFORMATION SHARING.—The Secretary of State shall, on a regular basis, provide informed consent for child labor and forced labor in the production of goods in violation of international standards to the Department of Labor to be used in developing the list described in subsection (b)(2)(C).”  

SEC. 1234. GOVERNMENT TRAINING EFFORTS TO INCLUDE THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.  
Section 107(c)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(4)) is amended—  
(1) in the first sentence, by inserting “the Department of Labor, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission,” before “and”; and  
(2) in the second sentence, by inserting “, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor,” before “shall provide”.  

SEC. 1235. GAO REPORT ON THE USE OF FOREIGN LABOR CONTRACTORS.  
(a) In general.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the House of Representatives a report on the use of foreign labor contractors to—  
(1) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;  
(2) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;  
(3) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and  
(4) the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.  
(b) Contents.—The report under subsection (a) should, to the extent possible—  
(1) address the best practices of the United States employers in—  
(A) the use of labor recruiters or brokers; or  
(B) directly recruiting foreign workers;  
(2) analyze the laws that protect such workers, both overseas and domestically;  
(3) describe the oversight and enforcement mechanisms in Federal departments and agencies for such laws; and  
(4) identify any gaps that may exist in those protections; and  
(5) recommend possible actions for Federal departments and agencies to combat any abuse.  
(c) Requirements.—The report under subsection (a) shall—  
(1) describe the role of labor recruiters or brokers working in countries that are sending workers to the United States, including any identified involvement in labor abuses;  
(2) describe the role and practices of employers in the United States that commission labor recruiters or brokers or directly recruit foreign workers;  
(3) describe the role of Federal departments and agencies in overseeing and regulating such recruitment processes, including certifying and enforcing under existing regulations;  
(4) describe the type of jobs and the numbers of contracts involving the United States that have been filled through foreign workers during each of the last 8 years, including positions within the Federal Government;  
(5) describe the contracts or programs undertaken by Federal, State and local government entities to encourage employers, directly or indirectly, to use foreign workers or to refer employers for using foreign workers; and  
(6) based on the information required under paragraphs (1) through (5), identify any common patterns in the recruitment, employment system, including the use of fees and debts, and recommendations of actions that could be taken by Federal departments and agencies to combat any identified abuses.  

SEC. 1236. ACCOUNTABILITY.  
All grants awarded by the Attorney General under this title shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:  

(1) AVOID REQUIREMENT.—In paragraph (2) of subsection (b), the term “unsolved audit finding” means an uncorrected audit report finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that has not received any funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved during the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the final audit report is issued.  

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this title or any Act amended by this title to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.  

(3) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of grant funds under this title or an Act amended by this title shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this title or an Act amended by this title during the first 2 fiscal years beginning after the end of the 12-month period described in subparagraph (A).  

(4) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this title or an Act amended by this title, the Attorney General shall give priority to applications from entities that have not used grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved during the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the final audit report is issued.  

(5) DISCLOSURE.—The Attorney General shall—  
(A) disclose any uncorrected audit report finding to recipients of grants under this title or any Act amended by this title and any information disclosed under paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of this section;  
(B) require any grant recipient that has prior uncorrected audit report findings to disclose any subsequent uncorrected audit report findings to the Attorney General; and  
(C) require the grantee to complete an annual certification indicating whether—  
(i) the grantee has made all efforts to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by the grantee; and  
(ii) the grantee has made an effort to comply with the certification requirements set forth under this title or any Act amended by this title.  

(6) REPORT.—The Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, an annual certification indicating whether—  
(A) any audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General under paragraph (1) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;  
(B) any mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (3)(C) have been issued;  
(C) any reimbursements required under paragraph (4)(D) have been made; and  
(D) includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under paragraph (3)(C) from the previous year.  

PART IV—ENHANCING STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS  

SEC. 1231. ASSISTANCE FOR DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.  
(a) In general.—Section 202 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 14044a) is amended to read as follows:  
“SEC. 202. ESTABLISHMENT OF A GRANT PROGRAM TO DEVELOP, EXPAND, AND STRENGTHEN PROGRAMS FOR CERTAIN PERSONS SUBJECT TO TRAFFICKING.  
“(a) Definitions.—In this section—  
“(1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term ‘Assistant Secretary’ means the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families of the Department of Health and Human Services.  
“(2) ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The term ‘Assistant Attorney General’ means the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice.  
“(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means a State or unit of local government.  
“(4) (A) has significant criminal activity in- 

and approving such compensation, the comparability data used, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision. Upon request, the Attorney General shall disclose the information required under this subparagraph available for public inspection.  

(3) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—  
(A) REQUIREMENT.—The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, an annual certification indicating whether—  
(A) any audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General under paragraph (1) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;  
(B) any mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (3)(C) have been issued;  
(C) any reimbursements required under paragraph (4)(D) have been made; and  
(D) includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under paragraph (3)(C) from the previous year.
"(B) has demonstrated cooperation between Federal, State, local, and, where applicable, tribal law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and social service providers in addressing sex trafficking of minors;

"(C) has developed a workable, multi-disciplinary plan to combat sex trafficking of minors, including—

"(i) establishing a residential care facility for minor victims of sex trafficking;

"(ii) the provision of rehabilitative care to minor victims of sex trafficking;

"(iii) the provision of specialized training for law enforcement officers and social service providers on the signs and symptoms of sex trafficking, with a focus on sex trafficking of minors;

"(iv) prevention, deterrence, and prosecution of offenses involving sex trafficking of minors;

"(v) cooperation or referral agreements with organizations providing outreach or other related services to runaway and homeless youth; and

"(vi) law enforcement protocols or procedures to screen all individuals arrested for prostitution, whether adult or minor, for victimization by sex trafficking and by other crimes, such as sexual assault and domestic violence;

"(D) provides assurance that a minor victim of sex trafficking shall not be required to collaborate with law enforcement to have access to residential care or services provided with a grant under this section.

(4)  M I N O R V I C T I M S.—The term ‘minor victim of sex trafficking’ means an individual who—

"(A) is younger than 18 years of age, and is a victim of an offense described in section 1591(a) of title 18, United States Code, or a comparable State law; or

"(B) is not younger than 18 years of age nor older than 20 years of age;

"(ii) before the individual reached 18 years of age, was described in subparagraph (A); and

"(iii) was receiving shelter or services as a minor victim of sex trafficking.

(5)  Q U A L I F I E D  N O N G O V E R N M E N T A L  O R G A N I Z A T I O N .—The term ‘qualified nongovernmental organization’ means an organization that—

"(A) is not a State or unit of local government, or an agency of a State or unit of local government;

"(B) has demonstrated experience providing services to minor victims of sex trafficking or related populations (such as runaway and homeless youth), or employs staff specialized in the treatment of sex trafficking victims; and

"(C) demonstrates a plan to sustain the provision of services beyond the period of a grant awarded under this section.

(6)  T R A F F I C K I N G  O F  A  M I N O R.—The term ‘sex trafficking of a minor’ means an offense described in section 1591(a) of title 18, United States Code, or a comparable State law, as applied to a minor.

(7)  S E X  T R A F F I C K I N G  B L O C K  G R A N T S.—

"(1) G R A N T S  A U T O R I Z E D.—

"(A) I N  G E N E R A L.—The Assistant Attorney General, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary, may make block grants to 4 eligible entities located in different regions of the United States to combat sex trafficking of minors.

"(B) R E Q U I R E M E N T.—Not fewer than 1 of the block grants made under subparagraph (A) shall be awarded to an eligible entity with a State population of less than 5,000,000.

"(C) G R A N T  A M O U N T.—Subject to the availability of appropriations under subsection (g) to carry out this section, each grant made under this section shall be for an amount not less than $1,500,000 and not greater than $2,000,000.

(8)  D U R A T I O N.—

"(1) I N  G E N E R A L.—A grant made under this section shall be for a period of 1 year.

"(2) R E N E W A L.—The Assistant Attorney General may renew a grant under this section for up to 3 1-year periods.

"(9)  P R O H I B I T I O N.—In making grants in any fiscal year after the first fiscal year in which grants are made under this section, the Assistant Attorney General shall give priority to an eligible entity that received a grant in the preceding fiscal year and is eligible for renewal under this subparagraph, taking into account any evaluation of the eligible entity conducted under paragraph (4), if available.

(10)  C O N S U L T A T I O N.—In carrying out this section, the Assistant Attorney General shall consult with the Assistant Secretary with respect to—

"(i) evaluations of grant recipients under paragraph (4);

"(ii) avoiding unintentional duplication of grants; and

"(iii) any other areas of shared concern.

(11)  U S E  O F  F U N D S.—

"(A) A L L O C A T I O N.—Not less than 67 percent of each grant made under paragraph (1) shall be used by the eligible entity to provide residential care and services (as described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (B)) to minor victims of sex trafficking through qualified nongovernmental organizations.

"(B) A U T H O R I Z E D  A C T I V I T I E S.—Grants awarded pursuant to paragraph (2) may be used for—

"(i) providing residential care to minor victims of sex trafficking, including temporary or long-term placement as appropriate;

"(ii) providing 24-hour emergency social services response for minor victims of sex trafficking;

"(iii) providing minor victims of sex trafficking with clothing and other daily necessities needed to keep such victims from returning to living on the street;

"(iv) case management services for minor victims of sex trafficking;

"(v) mental health counseling for minor victims of sex trafficking, including specialized counseling and substance abuse treatment;

"(vi) legal services for minor victims of sex trafficking;

"(vii) specialized training for social service providers, public sector personnel, and private sector personnel likely to encounter sex trafficking victims on issues related to the sex trafficking of minors and severe forms of trafficking in persons;

"(viii) outreach and education programs to provide information about deterrence and prevention of sex trafficking;

"(ix) mental health counseling for minor victims of sex trafficking, including specialized counseling and substance abuse treatment;

"(x) programs to provide treatment to individuals charged or cited with purchasing or attempting to purchase sex acts in cases where—

"(I) a treatment program can be mandated as a condition of a sentence, fine, suspended sentence, or probation, or is an appropriate alternative to criminal prosecution; and

"(II) the individual was not charged with purchasing or attempting to purchase sex acts with a minor; and

"(x) screening and referral of minor victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons.

(12)  A P P L I C A T I O N.—

"(A) I N  G E N E R A L.—Each eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Assistant Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and with such accompanying information as the Assistant Attorney General may reasonably require.

(13)  B O N D  R E Q U I R E M E N T.—The term ‘security for the performance of an obligation’ means the carrying out of an obligation under this section.

(14)  M A N D A T O R Y  E X C L U S I O N.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section that is found to have utilized grant funds for any unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost shall not be eligible for any grant funds awarded under the grant for 2 fiscal years following the year in which the unauthorized expenditure or unallowable costs.

(15)  C O M P L I A N C E  R E Q U I R E M E N T.—An eligible entity shall not be eligible to receive a grant under this section if, during the 5 fiscal years before the eligible entity submits an application for the grant, the eligible entity has been found to have violated the terms or conditions of a Government grant program by utilizing grant funds for unauthorized expenditures or otherwise unallowable costs.

(16)  A D M I N I S T R A T I V E  C A P .—The cost of administering the grants authorized by this section shall not exceed 3 percent of the total amount appropriated to carry out this section.

(17)  A U D I T  R E Q U I R E M E N T .—For fiscal years 2014 and 2017, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct an audit of all 4 eligible entities that receive block grants under this section.

(18)  M A T C H  R E Q U I R E M E N T .—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall provide a non-Federal match in an amount equal to not less than—

"(I) 15 percent of the grant during the first year;

"(II) 25 percent of the grant during the first renewal period;

"(III) 40 percent of the grant during the second renewal period; and

"(IV) 50 percent of the grant during the third renewal period.

(19)  N O  L I M I T A T I O N  O N  S E C T I O N  204  G R A N T S.—An entity that applies for a grant under section 204 is not prohibited from also applying for a grant under this section.

(20)  A U T H O R I Z A T I O N  O F  A P P R O P R I A T I O N S.—There are authorized to be appropriated $8,000,000 to the Attorney General for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017 to carry out this section.

(21)  G A O  E V A L U A T I O N.—Not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to Congress that contains—

"(I) an evaluation of the impact of this section in aiding minor victims of sex trafficking in the jurisdiction of the entity receiving the grant; and

"(II) recommendations, if any, regarding any legislative or administrative action the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

(22)  S U S E T  P R O V I S I O N .—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective during the 4-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.
Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations


The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 112A(b)(4) (22 U.S.C. 7109a(b)(4)—
   (A) by striking "$3,000,000" and inserting "$1,000,000"; and
   (B) by striking "2008 through 2011" and inserting "2014 through 2017"; and

(2) in section 113 (22 U.S.C. 7110) (A) subsection (a) (i) by striking "$5,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011" each place it appears and inserting "$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017"; and

(ii) by inserting ", including regional trafficking in persons officers," after "for additional personnel," and

(iii) by striking ", and $3,000 for official reception and representation expenses";

(B) in subsection (b) (i) by striking "$12,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011" and inserting "$14,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017"; and

(ii) by striking "to the Secretary of Health and Human Services" and all that follows and inserting "$8,000,000 to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017";

(C) in subsection (c)(i) (1) in subparagraphs (A), by striking "2008 through 2011" each place it appears and inserting "2014 through 2017";

(ii) in subparagraph (B) (1) by striking "$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 and $10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011" and inserting "$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017";

and

(ii) in paragraph (3), as redesignated, by striking "to the Attorney General" and all that follows and inserting "to the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary shall consider placement of the alien’s danger to self, danger to the community, and risk of flight. Such aliens shall be eligible to participate in alternative to detention programs, utilizing a continuum of alternatives based on the alien’s need for supervision, which may include placement of the alien with an individual or an organizational sponsor, or in a supervised reentry program;";

SEC. 1262. APPOINTMENT OF CHILD ADVOCATES FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS.

Section 225(b) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking "Subject to" and inserting the following:

"(A) MINORS IN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CUSTODY.—Subject to; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) APPPOINTMENT OF CHILD ADVOCATES.—

(i) INITIAL SITES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall appoint child advocates at 3 new immigration detention sites to provide independent child advocates for trafficking victims and vulnerable unaccompanied alien children.

(ii) ADDITIONAL SITES.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary shall appoint child advocates at not more than 3 additional immigration detention sites to provide independent child advocates for trafficking victims and vulnerable unaccompanied alien children.

(iii) SELECTION OF SITES.—Sites at which child advocate programs will be established under this subparagraph shall be located at immigration detention sites at which more than 50 children are held in immigration custody, and shall be selected sequentially, with priority given to locations with—

(A) the largest number of unaccompanied alien children; and

(B) the most vulnerable populations of unaccompanied children.

(iv) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A child advocate program may not use more than 10 percent of the Federal funds received under this title for administrative expenses.

(v) NONEXCLUSIVITY.—Nothing in this section may be construed to restrict the ability...
of a child advocate program under this section to apply for or obtain funding from any other source to carry out the programs described in this section.

"(iii) CONTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—A child advocate program selected under this section shall contribute non-Federal funds, either directly or through in-kind contributions, to the costs of the child advocate program in an amount greater than 25 percent of the total amount of Federal funds received by the child advocate program under this section. In-kind contributions may not exceed 40 percent of the matching requirement under this clause.

"(D) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report describing the activities undertaken by the Secretary to authorize the appointment of independent Child Advocates for trafficking victims and vulnerable unaccompanied alien children to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

"(E) ASSESSMENT OF CHILD ADVOCATE PROGRAM.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study regarding the effectiveness of the Child Advocate Program operated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

"(II) MATTERS TO BE STUDIED.—In the study required under clause (i), the Comptroller General shall—collect information and analyze the following:

"(I) analyze the effectiveness of existing child advocate programs in improving outcomes for trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied alien children;

"(II) evaluate the implementation of child advocate programs in new sites pursuant to subparagraph (B);

"(III) evaluate the extent to which eligible trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied alien children are receiving child advocate services and assess the possible budgetary implications of increased participation in the program;

"(IV) evaluate the barriers to improving outcomes for trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied children; and

"(V) make recommendations on statutory changes to improve the Child Advocate Program in relation to the matters analyzed under subclauses (I) through (IV).

"(III) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report containing the results of the study required under this subparagraph to—

"(I) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

"(II) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

"(III) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

"(IV) the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the Committee of Representatives of the Workforce.

"(F) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary and Human Services to carry out this subsection—

"(i) $1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 and 2015; and

"(ii) $2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

SEC. 1263. ACCESS TO FEDERAL FOSTER CARE AND UNACCOMPANIED REFUGEE MINOR PROTECTIONS FOR CERTAIN VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.

Section 235(d)(4) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1225(d)(4)) is amended—

"(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “either”;

"(B) by striking “or who” and inserting a comma; and

"(C) by inserting ‘‘, or has been granted status under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)),’’ before ‘‘shall be eligible’’;


SEC. 1264. GAO STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BORDER SCREENINGS.

(a) STUDY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study examining the effectiveness of screenings conducted by Department of Homeland Security personnel examining the effectiveness of screenings conducted by Department of Homeland Security personnel

"(i) I N GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study examining the effectiveness of screenings conducted by Department of Homeland Security personnel examining the effectiveness of screenings conducted by Department of Homeland Security personnel

"(ii) APPLICABLE SCREENINGS.—The Comptroller General shall conduct the study examining the effectiveness of screenings conducted by Department of Homeland Security personnel examining the effectiveness of screenings conducted by Department of Homeland Security personnel

"(iii) CONTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—A child advocate program selected under this section shall contribute non-Federal funds, either directly or through in-kind contributions, to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services in a manner that is consistent with such Act.

"(iv) children are being properly cared for while they are in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security and awaiting repatriation or transfer to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and

"(v) children are being transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services in a manner that is consistent with such Act; and

"(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the commencement of the study described in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that contains the Commission’s findings and recommendations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After 1 hour of debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees, it shall be in order to consider an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee print 113-2, if offered by the majority leader or his designee, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, and shall be separately debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

The gentlewoman from California (Mrs. Pelosi) and the gentrwoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. Pelosi) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. McNICHOLS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on S. 47, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. McNICHOLS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, as we consider the Violence Against Women Act, I’d like to start by thanking our majority leader, Eric Cantor, and the Republican Members in the House for their time and their commitment to this important issue.

The Violence Against Women Act first passed on the floor of this very House nearly two decades ago, and it has long enjoyed bipartisan support. Years later—after two reauthorizations, a pivotal Supreme Court case, and a nationwide expansion of laws condemning violence against women—Republicans are committed to protecting victims of violence and putting offenders behind bars. That’s why we are bringing it to the floor today.

It’s important to protect all women against acts of domestic violence and other violent crimes and ensure that resources go directly to the victims. Because that is what this bill is really about: It’s about people.

It’s time to remember why this bill passed nearly two decades ago. Protecting women was our first priority then, and it should be our first priority now.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.
Madam Speaker, when Congress enacted the original Violence Against Women Act nearly two decades ago, we sent a very clear and immediate message to the American people: no—and I emphasize “no”—woman would ever be forced to live in fear of domestic violence or abuse. No one would ever be forced to fear for their lives and their safety in their own homes because of domestic violence. That promise formed the foundation of our work then, and it has served as our cornerstone for our efforts in the years since to reauthorize and strengthen this landmark law.

Even as the times have changed, our commitments have remained the same, and strong, yet over the years we have always sought out ways to improve this legislation. Today on the floor of the House we will have a very clear choice. We have the choice to support the bipartisan legislation that has passed in the United States Senate. It passed by a lopsided twenty-eight percent of the Senate voted for this legislation. A majority of the Republicans in the Senate supported this legislation. All of the women in the Senate—Democrats and Republicans alike—support the bipartisan legislation that I hope will have an opportunity to vote on today on the floor of the House.

In contrast, we have the House Republican proposal, which, while described in such loving terms, is a step backward for the women in America and those who suffer domestic violence or sexual assault.

It’s really hard to explain why women are the Republicans looking through, that they do not see the folly of their ways on this legislation that they are proposing. Not only is it much weaker than the Senate bill; it is much weaker than current law. And that is why whatever groups you want to emphasize “no”—woman would ever be forced to fear for her life or her safety in her own home, or woman would ever be forced to live in fear of domestic violence or abuse. No one would ever be forced to fear for their lives and their safety in their own homes because of domestic violence. That promise formed the foundation of our work then, and it has served as our cornerstone for our efforts in the years since to reauthorize and strengthen this landmark law.

Even as the times have changed, our commitments have remained the same, and strong, yet over the years we have always sought out ways to improve this legislation. Today on the floor of the House, the Republican bill discriminates against a woman if she is lesbian or gay or whatever. LGBT, a woman facing domestic violence discriminates against a woman if she lives on a reservation and has been assaulted by someone not from the reservation; discriminates against women in terms of their immigration status—exactly the member of that community; discriminates against women and who are in situations where there’s a power over them, whether it’s immigration law or whatever. The most in need of this bill are excluded by the Republican proposal.

So this Republican proposal is nothing to be proud of. It must be defeated, and its defeat will enable us to bring to the floor the Senate’s bipartisan, overwhelmingly passed and supported legislation which strengthens current law, not weakens it, and expands the legislation which was passed.

It has not been a bipartisan issue. I was here when the bill passed before. I saw the great Senator Endore and of Louise Slaughter, who argued so beautifully for this legislation yesterday as the ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee. I salute the work of Joe Biden, who was really the author. Without Vice President Biden at that time there would not have been a Violence Against Women Act. I am so proud of the work of our chairman, a leader on this legislation then and now, Chairman John Conyers, former chair of the Judiciary Committee, now-ranking member. We will be hearing more from him shortly. He has been there steady and strong as a champion in the fight to end violence against women.

Thank you.

Our legislation today, the Democratic proposal, is really a bipartisan proposal from the Senate that is authored and presented by Congresswoman Gwen Moore of Wisconsin. Congresswoman Gwen Moore has been a champion for this matter throughout our country. In every State, oppose the Republican legislation that is on the floor today.

This is what the American Bar Association has stated in its letter to Members in opposition to the Republican bill. It says: The House substitute eliminates certain critical improvements and actually rolls back some provisions of the law that have been successful.

So let’s understand the difference between these two pieces of legislation that are on the floor today. Our bill, again, a reflection of the bipartisan bill in the Senate, says to all American women: you will be protected. The Republican bill to the women of America: we want to protect America’s women, everybody step forward—who is an American woman. Not so fast if you’re from the immigrant community, if you are a Native American, or if you are deemed to be part of the LGBT community.

It’s just not right. America has always been, and our Constitution demands, a country of expanding opportunity, protection, and diminishing discrimination. And today on the floor of the House, the Republican bill discriminates against a woman if she is lesbian or gay or whatever. LGBT, a woman on a reservation, a woman facing domestic violence or sexual assault, a woman who is in a situation where there’s a power over her, whether it’s immigration law or whatever. The most in need of this bill are excluded by the Republican proposal. Without Vice President Biden at that time there would not have been a Violence Against Women Act. I am so proud of the work of our chairman, a leader on this legislation then and now, Chairman John Conyers, former chair of the Judiciary Committee, now-ranking member. We will be hearing more from him shortly. He has been there steady and strong as a champion in the fight to end violence against women.

Thank you.

Our legislation today, the Democratic proposal, is really a bipartisan proposal from the Senate that is authored and presented by Congresswoman Gwen Moore of Wisconsin. Congresswoman Gwen Moore has been a champion for this matter throughout our country. In every State, oppose the Republican legislation that is on the floor today.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. Madam Speaker, just to make a couple of clarifications, number one, led by the Republicans, passed legislation in early May last year to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act and, number two, funding has continued, $599 million.

At this time, I’m pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota, Kevin Cramer.

Mr. Cramer. Madam Speaker, just under 3 years ago, a 2-year-old little boy in Bismarck, North Dakota, was found for half an hour dead. His stepfather beat his mother to death. Today, that little boy is my 5-year-old son. Kris and I were blessed, and are blessed, to have been able to adopt him into our family where we work every day to dilute the memories of that awful night and many previously to it with new memories of love and affection.

I know the scourge of violence against women personally. It is not an abstract concept to my family. It’s something that I support and will vote today for the Violence Against Women Act, because I want the shelters and programs that keep
women safe to be well funded. I want the advocates of change to have the resources to turn victims into victors. I want law enforcement officers and prosecutors to have the tools to impose justice on behalf of my son and other women injured. It is not—and I mean not theoretical to me. It’s personal to me.

While I support the Violence Against Women Act because it is personal, I support this amendment because it’s principled. Our Constitution in its genius is a process—due process—to the accused. The concept of “innocent until proven guilty” is known as the cornerstone of American justice. It is what gives moral authority to our system of justice.

By codifying the language acknowledging “inherent sovereignty,” I fear we risk giving up the moral high ground for a political slogan that does nothing to protect the victims of violence.

□ 0930

Even if you are willing to rationalize trading justice through due process guarantees in the 5th and 14th Amendments of our Constitution we pledged to uphold, please consider the damage we will have done if a court overturns this act and its protections because we wanted a good political slogan more than a good law. Friends, let’s vote for the Violence Against Women Act that not only protects the vulnerable in our society, but also protects the civil liberties upon which our system of justice is built.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin, Congresswoman Mooney.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, as I stand under the “E Pluribus Unum,” I pray that this body will do as the Senate has done and come together as one to protect all women from violence.

As I mentioned, the LGBT victims that are not here, the native women that are not here, the immigrants who are not included in this bill, I would say, as Sojourner Truth would say, Ain’t they women? They deserve protections. And we talk about the constitutional rights. Don’t women on tribal lands deserve the constitutional right of equal protection and not to be raped and battered and beaten and dragged back onto native lands because they know they can be raped with impunity? Ain’t they women?

Once again we stand at an important moment in history, when the House stands poised to choose between the Republican “alternative” to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act and the bipartisan, comprehensive Senate bill.

We can choose the real VAWA—which is the Senate bill—that will take positive steps towards ensuring the safety of all women. Or we can choose the House GOP VAWA bill. Now this bill may look good on the surface, bearing the same bill number as the Senate bill. But it is really a wolf in sheep’s clothing and would exclude victims and weaken the strong, bipartisan Senate bill.

The choice is ours to make, and the choice is clear. It pains me to say that House Republicans took the Senate bill, which received such a strong bipartisan vote—winning the support of all Democrats, all female Senators, and a majority of Republicans—and transformed it into something nearly unrecognizable.

I have been a proud sponsor of the House version of the Senate bill—H.R. 11—and it has truly been rewarding to work to advance this legislation. This bill reflects years upon years of analysis and best practices, and input from law enforcement, victims, service providers, and many more. But beyond the updates that have been recommended by the experts—the Senate bill is meaningful to me because of the people it will allow us to reach. I know how it feels to survive a traumatic experience and not have access to services. It is simply heart-breaking to think that every day we delay, there are women, and men, across this country who have nowhere to turn.

The Senate version of the VAWA bill, which we will thankfully have the opportunity to consider on the House floor today, would be the one that actually offers hope—to LGBT victims, tribal women, and Indian women. This legislation protects minors, immigrants, rape survivors waiting for justice, and human trafficking victims.

The Republican alternative, on the other hand, is a shadow of the bill these victims need.

I have a number of concerns about the House alternative. Several of the advocacy groups have determined that this legislation rolls back existing protections for victims, much like the bill we considered last year here in the House.

But I’m also concerned about the reality that this House bill further marginalizes the most vulnerable populations of victims. It amazes me, that my Republican colleagues would rather be exclusive than inclusive.

The House bill removes protections for LGBT victims, who face domestic and sexual violence at rates equal to or greater than the rest of us, but who often face barriers to receiving services. Are LGBT women not worthy of protection?

The House bill fails to offer meaningful protections for tribal victims, though domestic violence in tribal communities is an epidemic. Are tribal women not worthy of protection?

The House bill does not include protections for our students on college campuses, though we know that college campuses—which are supposed to be the site of learning and transformation and personal growth—are all too often the site of horrifying assaults against vulnerable young women. Are our young college women students not worthy of protection?

The House bill fails to remove restrictions on the exercise of political power to relax restrictions on the exercise of political power to remove the immunity of Indian tribes, thereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise criminal jurisdiction over all Indians, including Indians who are not members of the prosecuting tribe (i.e., “nonmember Indians”), 1 id. at 210 (appendix, quoting the statute). The Court held generally that Congress has the constitutional power to impose legal restrictions on the exercise of tribal jurisdiction over citizens of other states loss to Indians, 1 id. at 196, and more specifically that “the Constitution authorizes Congress to permit tribes, as an exercise of their inherent tribal authority, to prosecute nonmember Indians.” 1 id. at 210.

The Senate VAWA reauthorization bill, S. 47, uses language that is nearly identical to the House language to build a tribe. Specifically, Section 904 of the Senate bill provides that a tribe’s governmental powers as a whole back indefinitely. But we have a choice and the right choice would be to support the strong, bipartisan Senate version of VAWA—S. 47.

S. 47, the Senate bill. The Senate bill: Renews successful programs such as STOP Grants and Transitional Housing Assistance Grants, legal assistance for victims, and many others that have helped law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service providers assist women in need and hold perpetrators accountable.

Includes a new focus on sexual assault—due to the ongoing reality of inadequate reporting, enforcement, and services for victims—including a requirement that STOP grants be set aside 20 percent of their funds for sexual assault-related programs.

Includes new tools and best practices for reducing homicide by training law enforcement, victim service providers, and court personnel to intervene more effectively and quickly when they connect with higher-risk victims.

And, of course, the bill improves protections for immigrant survivors, Native American women, and LGBT victims.

As we have debated this bill over the past year or so, I have felt like I was in the Twilight Zone. Some alternate reality, where the passage of a bill; a bill that is supposed to protect all women; a bill that not too long ago would just seem like common sense; a bill that has previously enjoyed broad bipartisan support would be held up and watered down for purely partisan reasons. I found myself asking, “when will it end?”

The answer to that question is that it ends today. Right now. It is time to put up or shut up. On behalf of all victims and survivors of sexual or domestic assault, I challenge all of my colleagues to make the right choice. We all know that the Senate bill is the real comprehensive Violence Against Women Legislation that will protect all women. And we must vote against the House GOP VAWA and pass the Senate version of VAWA now. Women won’t wait any longer. Now is the time to show the people of this country that we value the lives of all women.

Why Section 904 of S. 47 Is Constitutional

Under the Supreme Court’s Precedent in United States v. Lara

Based upon Hearing Before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, S. HRG. 112-69, at 128-131 (2011) (RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD OF THOMAS J. PERRELLI, ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

Section 904 of S. 47, the Senate-passed version of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, is constitutional under the U.S. Supreme Court’s precedent in United States v. Lara, 541 U.S. 190 (2004). In Lara, the Supreme Court addressed a Federal statute providing that Indian tribes’ governmental powers include “the inherent power of Indian tribes, hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise criminal jurisdiction over all Indians,” including Indians who are not members of the prosecuting tribe (i.e., “nonmember Indians”). 1 id. at 210 (appendix, quoting the statute). The Court held generally that Congress has the constitutional power to enforce federal laws on Indian reservations. But, the Court held, unless Congress has specifically authorized the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians, a tribe’s exercise of such power over nonmember Indians would be constitutionally invalid. 1 id. at 196. For example, the Court held that Indian tribes could not exercise jurisdiction over murder or rape by non-Indians on Indian reservations without express statutory authorization. 1 id. at 196.

The Senate VAWA reauthorization bill, S. 47, language that is nearly identical to the fibrinous language in the Wyoming statute. Specifically, Section 904 of the Senate bill provides that a tribe’s governmental powers
“include the inherent power of that tribe, which is hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over all persons,” including non-Indians, who are or have been in a relationship with the victim, as determined by the tribe, and who are committed by a person who is or has been in a relationship, and the frequency of interaction with the victim, as determined by the tribe.

The central question raised in Lara was whether Congress has the constitutional power to recognize Indian tribes’ “inherent” authority to prosecute nonmembers. The Court’s conclusion that Congress did indeed have that power was a Federal Constitution that rested on six considerations, all of which apply to Section 904 of the Senate bill as well: (1) “the Constitution grants Congress broad general powers to legislate in respect to Indian tribes,” id. at 200; (2) “the Lara Court’s approval, has interpreted the Constitution’s ‘plenary’ grants of power as authorizing it to enact legislation that both restricts and, in turn, relaxes those restrictions on tribal sovereign authority,” id. at 202; (3) “Congress’s statutory goal—to modify the degree of autonomy enjoyed by a dependent nation that has not set forth an unusual legislative objective,” id. at 203; (4) there is “no explicit language in the Constitution suggesting a limitation on Congress’s inherent jurisdiction to relax restrictions on tribal sovereignty previously imposed by the political branches,” id. at 202; (5) “the change at issue here is a limited one, . . . [largely concerning] a tribe’s authority to control events that occur upon the tribe’s own land,” id.; and (6) the Court’s “conclusion that Congress has the power to relax the restrictions imposed by the political branches on the tribes’ inherent authority must be consistent with [the Supreme Court’s] earlier cases,” id. at 205.

Each of these six considerations also applies to Section 904 of the Senate bill. That is self-evident for the first four of those six considerations.

As to the fifth consideration, like the statute at issue in Lara, Section 904 of the Senate bill would effectively only a limited change. Section 904 would touch only those criminal acts that occur in the Indian country of a dependent tribe and therefore would not cover off-reservation crimes. Section 904 would affect only those crimes that have been tried in tribal courts in recent years involving only non-Indians. Unlike the statute at issue in Lara, which covered all types of crimes, Section 904 is narrowly focused on those specific subset crimes: those involving domestic violence, crimes of dating violence, and criminal violations of protection orders. The term “domestic violence” is expressly defined in Section 904 to deal with violence committed by the victim’s current or former spouse, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse. Similarly, Section 904 expressly defines the term “dating violence” to mean violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Likewise, protection orders typically involve spouses or intimate partners. In sum, these three features of Section 904—being limited to narrow categories of crimes such as domestic violence and dating violence, the requirement that the crime be committed on Indian land, and the requirement that the victim be an Indian—will constitute procedures to conduct that seriously threatens Indians’ health and welfare and is committed by persons who, though non-Indian, have entered into consensual relationships with the tribes and are therefore committed by a person who is or has been in a relationship with the victim, as determined by the tribe, and the frequency of interaction with the victim, as determined by the tribe.

The right to effective assistance of counsel is constitutionally a personal right. The right to compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in one’s favor. The right to a trial by a jury of not fewer than six persons. The right to have the assistance of defense counsel. The right to effective assistance of counsel at least equal to that guaranteed by the United States Constitution. The right of an indigent defendant to the assistance of a licensed defense attorney at the tribe’s expense. The right to be tried before a judge with sufficient legal training and who is licensed to practice law. The rights against excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishments. The right to access the tribe’s criminal law system, rules of evidence, and rules of criminal procedure. The right to an audio or other recording of the proceedings. The right to petition a Federal court for a writ of habeas corpus, to challenge the legality of one’s detention by the tribe. The right to petition a Federal court to be released pending resolution of the habeas corpus petition.

Finally, one last constitutional concern was aired in Lara, although it was not discussed in the Court’s majority opinion. Writing for the majority, Justice Kennedy suggested that the Constitution’s structure, based as it is on “a theory of original, and continuing, consent of the governed,” forbids a tribe to prosecute any U.S. citizen who never consented to be subjected to the tribe’s jurisdiction. Lara, 541 U.S. at 212 (Kennedy, J., concurring in the judgment). However, the majority of the Court in Lara—including Chief Justice Rehnquist, who wrote the Court’s opinion in Oliphant—implicitly rejected Justice Kennedy’s view, stating that the tribe could prosecute any U.S. citizen who had never consented to be subjected to the jurisdiction of the tribe that prosecuted him.

In sum, however, the majority correctly rejected Justice Kennedy’s originalist argument because most treaties that the United States
entered into with Indian tribes between 1785 and 1796—that is, both immediately before and immediately after the drafting and ratification of the Constitution—expressly provided for tribal criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians residing in Indian country. For example, the very first Indian treaty ratified by the United States Senate under the Federal Constitution—1789 Treaty with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, and Sac Nations—provided that, “[i]f any person or persons, citizens or subjects of the United States, or any other person not being an Indian, shall presume to settle upon the lands confirmed to the said Indians, he and they shall be out of the protection of the United States; and the said nations may punish him or them in such manner as they see fit” (emphasis added). Similar language appeared in the last Indian treaty ratified before the Constitutional Convention—the 1786 Treaty with the Shawnee Nation. It is difficult, then, to say that allowing non-Indian citizens of the United States to be tried and punished by Indian tribes for crimes committed in Indian country is somehow contrary to the Framers’ understanding of the Constitution’s design.

It is important to note that while the elements of Section 904 discussed above are more than sufficient to address the considerations raised by the Lara Court, we do not mean to suggest that each of these elements is required in order to address these considerations.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, PAT MEEHAN, a champion in prosecuting those in domestic violence situations.

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 47, the Senate-passed version of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act. I want to thank the Speaker for bringing this bill to the floor for debate.

In a time when we must resolve some real disagreements on how to move our country forward, I’m pleased that we’re taking this important step towards the shared goal of reauthorizing the landmark Violence Against Women Act. However, I cannot support the House substitute amendment, because it fails to include critical improvements passed by a large bipartisan margin in the Senate that would strengthen our efforts to combat violence against women.

I’m particularly disappointed that this amendment omits provisions that would enable tribes to address domestic violence in Indian country. This is not just an issue that’s critical in my district. The Lummi Nation, for example, which I visited just last week in Bellingham, Washington, has seen significant increases in violence against women over the past several years. The House substitute would continue to allow for disparate treatment of Indian and non-Indian offenders, while the bipartisan Senate bill includes key provisions that fill this legal gap.

These are many other ways in which the House substitute amendment unfortunately falls short.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to oppose the substitute amendment and support the Senate-passed reauthorization bill.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the reauthorization of VAWA. Violence Against Women Act. This is extremely important.

I was a past president of a YWCA that has a domestic violence shelter in my hometown of Charleston, West Virginia. I have witnessed firsthand the good work that they do and that other statewide advocates do in this area of sexual assault and violence against women, and I realize that this is way long overdue and necessary. In West Virginia, every 9 minutes a call is made about our domestic violence on the domestic violence hotline.

We are really talking about an incident that we never want to see happen again, and that’s a little boy named Jahlil Clements, who was from my hometown of Charleston, West Virginia. He was in a car with his mother and his mother’s boyfriend, and his mother’s boyfriend began beating his mother. And he got so afraid, and the car stopped on the interstate, that Jahlil got out of that car and started running across the interstate to get help for his mother. He was hit and killed in the interstate because he was witnessing firsthand one of the most horrible acts of domestic violence. His mother was in danger and he wanted to help her.

If we don’t intervene, if we don’t find help, if we don’t end this cycle of violence for the Jahlil Clements of this country, we’re doing a great disservice to our country. So I’m going to vote “no” on the House bill and “yes” on the Senate bill for Jahlil Clements and all the Jahlil Clements throughout this great country.

Mrs. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished chair of the House Democratic Caucus, Mr. BECERRA of California.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the leader for yielding.

My friends, every single day in America, three women die at the hands of domestic violence. Yet this Congress allowed the Violence Against Women Act to expire more than 500 days ago, every one of those 500 days three women dying at the hands of domestic violence.

There’s been a balanced bipartisan solution passed in the Senate by a vote of 88–2. It has not come to the floor for almost a year to reenact the Violence Against Women Act. The failure or reluctance of this House to do its work for the American people seems to have now become business as usual. This should not be the norm.

The 113th Congress has now been in session for 56 days in 2013, and it is only now that a debate on an up or down vote on the bipartisan Senate bill will have an opportunity to be had.

Every woman in America deserves a clean bill to come before them to reenact the Violence Against Women Act, and those three women in America who today arequesitating the odds and live to see another day deserve a vote. We must defeat the Republican substitute amendment and pass the Senate bipartisan bill.
Ms. PELOSI, Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California, Congresswoman BERA, a physician and a new Member of Congress. 

Mr. BERA of California. Today, I rise as a doctor to talk about the patients that I have taken care of who have suffered as victims of domestic violence. 

As doctors, we don’t choose to treat one patient or another patient. We choose to take care of every patient who presents, and as Members of Congress—as Americans—we don’t choose to protect one woman and not protect another. We choose to protect all women in America. That is who we are as a Nation. I urge this body to reject the House version of this bill and to pass the bipartisan Senate version, which is a reflection of who we are in America and our values.

As the father of a daughter, this is personal. I want my daughter to grow up in a country in which we value and respect every woman regardless of her background, ethnicity, creed. This is personal. Let’s do the right thing. I urge this body to do the right thing today—pass the Senate’s version of the Violence Against Women Act.

Ms. RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to a champion on protecting women and protecting them from violence, Congresswoman JAN SCHAKOWSKY.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Violence is violence, and women are women are women. For the second year in a row, the Republicans have advanced legislation that not only excludes additional protections for battered immigrant women and battered tribal women and battered gay women, protections which are included in the bipartisan Senate bill, but also advanced a bill that actually rolls back essential protections that are already the law of the land.

We have heard from law enforcement, victims, and victim service providers on the need to pass the improvements included in the bipartisan Senate bill. Last week, more than 1,300 organizations which represent and support millions of victims nationwide joined together and said to bring the Senate bill to the House floor for “a vote as speedily as possible.”

We need to pass the Senate-passed legislation so that victims of domestic and sexual violence don’t have to wait a minute longer.

Ms. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I would like to remind the body that the House amendment actually increases protections for everyone. No protection is denied.

At this time, I am happy to yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI). 

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge the passage of the Violence Against Women Act of 2013.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Congresswoman KEATING, a former prosecutor and a champion on fighting for the safety of America’s women. 

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Madam Speaker, I was a DA for 12 years. I solicited and actually used these funds.

We talk about issues. As people see issues, I see issues. I see the faces of innocent women who are victims, and I see the faces of the perpetrators, themselves—the rapists, the batterers, the abusers—who sought to isolate these victims, to strip them away from their friends, family, social service agencies, law enforcement.

I used these funds to create a lifeline for these victims, breaking down walls that exist in terms of people who spoke a different language, had a different culture, had a different nationality. That legislation creates barriers, that make the victims more vulnerable, and it strengthens the hands of the perpetrators.

Please, all of you, join me in voting against this amendment, and then let’s all stand together with a piece of legislation that does not punish the victim but that puts perpetrators where they belong—behind bars.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to another champion on protecting women, the gentleman from Washington State (Mr. Larsen).

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I rise today in support of the bipartisan Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act that we will vote on.

We wouldn’t be here today without the courage of victims from all of our communities—women and men who are rich and poor, immigrant, Native American, folks from the LGBT community—all of whom spoke out about their experiences. Domestic violence does not discriminate, and with this bill domestic violence protection will no longer discriminate. This bill improves protections for immigrants, for Native Americans, for members of the LGBT community.

In my district, Tulalip Tribes Vice Chair Deborah Parker has explained why these protections are so critical. She told me that, for far too long, Native American women have lacked serious protections on their reservations. This bill will make it easier for them to seek justice, and it also includes important amendments to the enforcement of the International Broker Regulation Act, a law that I sponsored in 2006.
Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I’m pleased to yield 1 minute to Congresswoman Kirkpatrick of Arizona who has again every day, every step of the way, been helpful in protecting all women, especially those on reservations.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I was born and raised in the White Mountain Apache Nation. The necklace I wear today was made by an Apache woman. I’ve seen firsthand the troubles and hardships that our tribes experience. Now I represent 12 Native American tribes standing on the floor of Congress to give them a voice.

Our Native American women, who need resources and protection, face great hardships. They often live in very remote areas. Unfortunately, Native American women are two-and-a-half times more likely to be assaulted in their lifetimes than other women. As a prosecutor, I also saw firsthand the need to protect those who are vulnerable. I have pushed so hard for the bipartisan Senate-passed version of this legislation. This legislation strengthens protections for Native American women and so many others. My district needs this legislation. I urge my colleagues from both sides to come together and pass the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act today.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

As a prosecutor, I also saw firsthand the need to protect those who are vulnerable. I have pushed so hard for the bipartisan Senate-passed version of this legislation. This legislation strengthens protections for Native American women and so many others. My district needs this legislation. I urge my colleagues from both sides to come together and pass the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act today.

Mr. RUNYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise this morning to speak in favor of S. 47, the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act. I want to thank Speaker BOEININGER and Leader CANTOR for their leadership in bringing this important bill to the floor.

The bottom line is that VAWA programs help save lives in New Jersey and across America. We need to expand the current success of VAWA so that we can help even more women escape the nightmare of domestic violence.

When Congress was discussing this bill, I’m glad we are here today, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 47.

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlelady and congratulate her on her leadership on this issue. As chairwoman of our conference, as a strong advocate for families, for women, for children in our conference, I urge her in her efforts to improve the ability for individuals, women, who are subject to domestic abuse to get the relief that they need. And in that spirit today, Madam Speaker, I come to the floor in support of the substitute amendment to S. 47.

Today, Madam Speaker, a mother and her daughter will go to a shelter seeking safe harbor because they are scared. Another young woman will walk into a hospital emergency room seeking treatment for assault. In some cases, women will wait to report such violent crimes because they don’t feel there is a support system in place to help them.

Our goal in strengthening the Violence Against Women Act is simple: we want to help all women who are faced with violent, abusive, and dangerous situations. We want to make sure that all women are safe and have access to the resources they need to protect themselves, their children, and their families. We want them to know that somebody is there and willing to help. And we want them to know that those who commit these horrendous crimes will be punished and not let go. Madam Speaker, that’s why we feel so strongly about providing the proper support system and needed relief to thousands of victims and survivors so that they can get on with their lives.

For the past several months, we’ve worked hard in this House to build consensus and to put together the strongest bill possible to improve on that which came from the Senate. Today, I encourage my colleagues to support the House amendment to the Violence Against Women Act in order to end violence against all people, against all women, and prosecute offenders to the fullest extent of the law.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), who has been a champion for ending violence against women for all women in America.

Mr. LUJÁN. Madam Speaker, last Congress it was with great disappointment that, for the first time since the Violence Against Women Act was signed into law in 1994, House Republicans failed to give us a vote and Congress failed to reauthorize this important legislation that has reduced domestic abuse and provided victims of violence with vital resources.
The effort to reauthorize VAWA failed, despite overwhelming bipartisan support in the Senate, because House Republicans stripped the bill of critical provisions to help women, especially Native American women. Sadly, we are seeing this effort repeated on the floor today.

Once again, House Republicans are trying to weaken a bill that passed by a vote of 78-22 in the Senate in order to deny Native American women important protections. Sovereignty is not a bargaining chip. The Republican substitute is an attack on Native American women and does not respect sovereignty.

Studies have found that three out of five American Indian women will experience domestic violence; yet the Republican substitute makes it harder to prosecute abusers and is full of loopholes.

I urge my Republican colleagues to drop their opposition to the Senate bill and pass legislation that gives all women, including Native American women, vital protections against abuse.

Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dent).

Mr. Dent. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, which passed the Senate with a strong bipartisan majority. I do support that underlying bill.

The programs funded under this landmark legislation have proven effective over the past two decades in achieving real and meaningful reductions in domestic violence. Victims’ advocates in my district and around the country rely on funding made available through VAWA for training programs, rape prevention and education, battered women’s shelters, support for runaways, and community programs directed at ending the cycle of domestic violence.

In my home State, the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape currently operates 50 rape crisis centers that provide services to victims of sexual violence. These centers also utilize public awareness campaigns and prevention education to combat the root causes of sexual assault. Essential institutions such as these are count on us in this body to ensure that VAWA funds remain available to support their often lifesaving work.

I am proud to serve as a board member of the Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley. This private, nonprofit organization provides free, confidential assistance to victims of violent crime and their significant others to help them cope with the traumatic aftermath of victimization.

Another outstanding institution in my district is Turning Point of Lehigh Valley, which maintains a 24-hour hotline that serves as a constant resource for victims and their loved ones. Turning Point offers empowerment counseling, safe houses, court advocacy, prevention programs, and transitional assistance to ease former abuse victims into independent life. Our community depends on these organizations, and these organizations depend on VAWA.

VAWA has substantially improved our Nation’s ability to combat violent crime and protect its victims, providing a strong safety net for women and children across the United States. According to the FBI, incidents of rape have dropped by nearly 20 percent from the law’s enactment in 1994 through 2011. The rate of intimate partner violence has declined by 64 percent over that same period.

However, much work remains to be done. The CDC estimates that 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime.

The time of the gentlemen has expired. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. I yield an additional minute to the gentleman. Mr. Dent. Congress must reauthorize VAWA to prevent more innocent Americans from becoming victims and to provide critical services for those who do.

Further delaying this crucial legislation does this Congress no credit and leaves State and local service providers facing the lives of their clients in a continued ability to continue protecting some of the most vulnerable members of our society.

The Senate voted to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act with a strong bipartisan majority, and I would strongly encourage the House of Representatives to do the same, to support that underlying bill. Voting “yes” on the underlying bill will move the reauthorizing legislation to the President’s desk immediately. It’s the right thing to do, and it’s about time we do it.

Ms. Pelosi. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to recognize our distinguished Democratic whip of the House, Mr. Hoyer. He was there in the nineties when we worked to pass this legislation on the Appropriations Committee. He and Rosa DeLauro and Congresswoman Nita Lowey and I worked to send the Violence Against Women Act. He’s been there on this for a long time. I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Hoyer).

Mr. Hoyer. Madam Speaker, I want to congratulate the leader for her efforts in getting us to this point.

Today, after 2 months, I think we’re going to do something very positive, and we’re going to do it in a bipartisan way, and I think that’s excellent. I think America will be advantaged. Every American—women, yes—but every American will be advantaged.

House Democrats support the fully inclusive reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act which passed the Senate by a bipartisan vote of 78-22, as has been referenced. A majority of Republican Senators, and all Republican women Senators, voted in favor. That bill represents a compromise, and I urge my colleagues to defeat the partisan, Republican-amended version so we can pass the Senate bill. I voted for the rule, which allows us that opportunity. Let us take it.

The changes House Republicans made in their version significantly weaken its provisions—and I want to say some Republicans. I want to make that clear. It’s not all—aimed at protecting victims of domestic violence and empowering law enforcement to keep our people safe from these crimes.

The House Republican bill omits critical protections for Native Americans, for LGBT Americans, and for immigrants. Furthermore, the House Republican bill removes protections for students on campus, victims of human trafficking, and those who’ve experienced rape or stalking.

Why? Why not protect everybody, all Americans?

When we fail to protect all victims, abusers can get away with the abuse and repeat it.

Madam Speaker, Congress ought not to be playing games with women’s lives and the lives of all who suffer from domestic violence. We owe it to the victims, their families, victims’ advocates, law enforcement and prosecutors to make sure the protections of the Violence Against Women Act work and can meet the challenges we face today.

That’s why we should defeat the weaker House Republican alternative and, instead, pass the fully inclusive version passed by Senate Democrats and Republicans. I expect it to be a bipartisan vote. It is a good day for America.

Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. Madam Speaker, just to clarify, on the House
substitute that we’ll be considering a little later, it ensures that money goes to
victims by increasing accountability. It ensures and guarantees that
grants to combat sexual assault are distributed equitably. It improves the
ability to get resources to prosecute abusers. It better protects Indian
women from domestic violence, and it safeguards constitutional rights to
ensure justice for victims.

At this time I am pleased to yield 2
minutes to the gentleman from Oklaho-
ma (Mr. LANKFORD), our policy
chairman.

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam Speaker, I
do want to stand in support of the House
bill provided today on protecting
women across this Nation. This is
something that protects all women. I
know there’s been some interesting ac-
cusations that we’re trying to exclude
people. This is for all women in all
places.

As a dad of two daughters, I get this.
I understand this. My two daughters
were on this House floor not very many
weeks ago getting a chance to visit and
to be here and to be a part of this proc-
есс. You remember some of the great lad-
dies on both sides of the aisle, but to
also get a chance to interact with peo-
ple and to see how laws are made. And
I want them to know, in the days
ahead, laws here that are done are for
every person and that we stand for
every family.

This is a family issue. This is a wom-
en’s issue. This is also a State legal
issue. It’s a community issue, and it’s
also a national issue that is right that
we deal with today.

I want to encourage organizations in
Oklahoma City like the YWCA that
have a simple theme of eliminating
racism, empowering women; and they
work every single day to be able to
help women that are in situations that
they have got to escape out of.

I also want to stand up for the 39
tribes in Oklahoma. I’ve met with some
of the tribal leaders. The House version
does three simple things on it. For my
constituents, I want them to know that
if there’s domestic violence that oc-
curs—and the House version assures
this—if they live in Indian country, if
they work in Indian country, if they’re
married or dating someone from Indian
country, this law clearly protects them
in that. All of section 900 I would en-
courage people to read and go through
the details of how we stand beside the
tribes and those that are in and around
Indian country.

There needs to be prosecution, there
needs to be protection. But most of all,
we need to stand beside every single family and every single woman in this
Nation to do what is right.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I want
to inform the gentleman that the
YWCA USA supports the bipartisan
Nation to do what is right.
YWCA USA supports the bipartisan
bill that we are urging Members to
support and reject the House bill.

I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the
gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY),
who came to Congress fully committed
to passing this legislation.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Well, if this is for all
and this is for everybody, why attempt
to strip out essential protections for
immigrants, tribal, and lesbian, gay,
bisexual, and transgender victims? Do
they not need the protection?

Once again, we have to stand up and
fight for equal protections for all vic-
tims. The Senate seems to get what
this body does not: we are all in this
together.

These victims are not nameless, face-
less members of some group of “oth-
ers.” They are our friends, our neigh-
bors, our family members. We are a Na-
tion built on justice, fairness, and
equal protection. We are all stronger
when we uphold these ideals and pro-
tect the most vulnerable among us.
The Senate-passed VAWA embodies
these principles and protects all vic-
tims. We should pass it today.

Ms. McMURRYS. Madam Speaker, I am
pleased to yield 4 minutes to a former
prosecutor, the gentledamey from Indi-
ana, SUSAN BROOKS.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. I rise in
bottles. Children scared and crying in the corners, crying for it to stop. The lies
and coverups to friends and family. A fam-
ily out of control. And then the abuser
gains the control and says. “I’m sorry,”
“I’ll change.” “I’ll change.” “I’ll change.”
“Will change.” So the victim stays again and again and again year after year.

The cycle of violence goes on from
generation to generation, just like
Brittany from Tipton County, Indiana,
abused by her drug-addicted mother and
married a man also the victim of
severe child abuse. After they married,
the cycle of violence continues. Brit-
tany’s husband verbally and physically
abused her while their children watched.
She is in every one of our dis-
tricts, whether you’re in a poor family
or a rich family, whether you’re in the
city, in the country, or on the farm. We
as Members of Congress have the power
and the control to change her life.

When Brittany finally took control
and made the call, it was VAWA funds
that made sure that the cops that re-
ponded recognized it. And I’ve done
these ride-alongs, and they are the
cops that can make the most difference.
When VAWA funds are involved, they
keep shelters and transitional housing
open so those victims have a safe place
to stay. When VAWA has funds, it
trains sexual assault nurses who help
victims through the humiliating exams they have to endure that it is
so important so we have the evidence to
put the abusers behind bars.

When VAWA funds are involved, we
have advocating in prosecutors offices
and in courtrooms who are trained to
help the victims through the painful, long,
difficult court process. And when
VAWA funds are involved, we have
counseling services needed for the vic-
tims and their families to heal. VAWA
gives victims a fighting chance to gain
control of their lives. If VAWA doesn’t pass, in my district Alternatives, Inc.
will have to lay off two of their five
victim advocates, shut down one of
their offices and won’t be able to serve
the victims in several counties that they
served last year.

VAWA is a program that works. It’s
one of those Federal Government pro-
grams that works. This bill is not a
perfect bill. No bill that Congress puts
is perfect. But I will tell you this: if the
victims being attacked can’t wait for
perfect. The three women and the one
man who die every day at the hands of
their intimate partners cannot wait for
perfect.

I’m a freshman, and I’ve asked all the
time. Isn’t there anything that Con-
gress can agree on and get behind? I
think we need to show the American
people we can give control back to the
women, men, and children who are sub-
jected to the horrors of domestic viol-
ence every single day at the hands of
someone who supposedly loves them.
This shouldn’t be about politics
fighting and about political party
control. In my short time in Congress,
I’ve seen too often that we lose sight of
the people that we are supposed to
protect and to serve. And it is about
control. That’s what their lives are about.

I urge every Member to think of the
victims. Take those statistics and re-
place them with the Brittanys in your
district. Take control away from the
abusers, provide it back to the victims
with the control they need. Can’t we be
the voice that they don’t have? We as
Members of Congress have the ability
to give control back to the victims, to
give control to the cops, to give control
to the sexual assault nurses, to give
control to the victim advocates, to give
some to the shelters and to the coun-
selors. I’m asking this Congress to
show the American people that we can
do it.

Please pass this bill.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I have
listened attentively to some of the com-
ments made by those who support
the House version of VAWA and they
use words like “all women,” as the dis-
tinguished majority leader said. Not
true in the Republican bill. Not all
women if you’re gay, if you are from
the immigrant community, or if you
happen to be living on a reservation.

Please hear the appeal from a fresh-
man Member. Very eloquently, Ms. PELOSI
said. Why can’t we work together and put
parsimony aside?” That’s exactly what
the Senate did, 78–22. A majority of the
Republicans in the Senate voted for the
far superior bill.

We’ve never had a perfect bill, you’re
absolutely right. But we have a far su-
perior bill that expands protections, as
opposed to the House bill which not
only is not as good as the Senate bill, it
diminishes protections already in
place.

I heard the gentledamey talk elo-
quently about the money and where it
needs to go. It’s sad to say that with
sequestration, $20 million, according to a new estimate from the Justice Department, will be cut from the Violence Against Women account. That means approximately 35,927 victims of violence would not have access to life-saving services and resources.

So to help people come together on the Senate bill. The House agrees with their bipartisan position. The President stands ready to sign it. It’s just the House Republicans that are odd people out on this. It’s hard to understand why you think “some” equals “all.” It doesn’t. And that’s why it’s really important to reject the House version and support the Senate version.

I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL), a Member of our freshman class.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Preventing violence against women means preventing violence against all women, especially those from the LGBT community, especially those from the immigrant community, and I’m here to support the bipartisan Senate bill that was passed and to oppose the House amendment.

I was a prosecutor in Alameda County for 7 years. I worked day in and day out with women who came in as violence victims, people who had been battered. And it’s only because of the Violence Against Women funding that we had in our office that allowed us to provide them with the emotional and physical services that they needed that we could even begin to put them on the track of healing. Only because of this funding.

So right now it is incumbent upon us to make sure that this funding is available, as we move forward, to all women—all women. Violence against all women must be protected against, and we must have funding that shows that we will go aggressively after their abusers, and provide our law enforcement and their efforts to do that.

Today’s bipartisan bill gives us an opportunity to show that this House can do big things when we work together.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I would just ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to please point to anywhere in the House bill that coverage for anyone is denied. To specifically state: Where is the coverage denied?

The House covers all victims. This bill does not exclude anyone for any characteristic. It only does in the bill specifically prohibit discrimination; it directs the Attorney General to make a rule regarding antidiscrimination efforts as he sees fit.

Moreover, the STOP grant is reauthorized to permit funding to go toward men as well as women. The House bill enhances protections for Native American women. The House bill requires the Justice Department to cross-designate tribal prosecutors as Federal prosecutors in 10 federally recognized Indian tribes. This allows tribal prosecutors to move forward more quickly in Federal court.

The House bill provides a constitutional right for Federal prosecutors to prosecute non-Indian offenders for domestic violence crimes against Native American women. This is critical for victims to ensure that offenders do not have their convictions overturned.

The House increased accountability provisions. The House bill mandates better coordination among grantees and Federal employees to ensure money is spent effectively and efficiently. This is in response to allegations of misuse of funds. It limits administrative expenses and salaries to 5 percent, ensuring that money goes to victims and law enforcement. This ensures that money goes to victims, not bureaucrats.

At this time, I’m happy to yield 2 minutes to a champion for all human rights, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Violence Against Women Act, VAWA, authored by Congresswoman CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS. It authorizes $2.2 billion for VAWA to help victimized women and children seeking assistance to break the cycle of violence and live a life free from intimidation, fear, abuse and exploitation.

VAWA is landmark legislation with a proven track record of assisting abused and battered women and must be reauthorized. VAWA includes: $222 million in STOP grants, providing critical funding to improve the criminal justice system’s response to crimes against women; $73 million in Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforce Protection Orders, providing resources to bring abusers to justice and providing victims with the legal protections to live free of fear from their abusers; $57 million for Legal Assistance for Victims, providing necessary funding to strengthen state legal systems and ensure that agencies charged with handling domestic abuse and sexual assault cases are able to assist victims through the legal process; and millions more in housing assistance to shelter victims away from their abusers; grants to protect young women on college campuses; training and services for abuse against women in rural areas and those with disabilities; funding to reduce rape kit backlogs so we can identify past abusers and provide justice to their victims; and many more critical programs that strengthen communities to combat abuse against vulnerable populations.

I just want to point out something that far too little attention has been paid to: the Leahy Amendment cuts to the State Department Trafficking in Persons, TIP, Office contained in the Senate version.

A little over a decade ago, I authored the Trafficking Victims’ Protection Act of 2000, the landmark law that created America’s comprehensive policy to combat modern-day slavery. The TVPA created the State Department’s Trafficking in Persons Office, now led by an ambassador-at-large with a robust complement of over 50 dedicated and highly trained people.

The Leahy trafficking amendment to S. 47, title XII, guts the TIP Office and represents a significant retreat in the struggle to end human trafficking. The only way to fix it is to pass the McMorriss Rodgers amendment, go to negotiations, and get this legislation fixed.

The TIP Office is an extraordinary advocacy mechanism and has had a huge impact worldwide. In addition to being the regional office that monitors labor and sex trafficking and makes recommendations for whether or not countries be ranked tier one, tier two, or tier three.

For over a decade, the Trafficking in Persons Office has been the flag staff in our struggle to combat human trafficking. The Leahy amendment cuts the authorization for the TIP Office from about $7 million down to $2 million. It eviscerates the TIP Office; there is not doubt about that. It also shifts responsibilities to the regional bureaus. We have had problems over the last decade, as my colleagues, I’m sure, know. The regional bureaus have a whole large portfolio of issues that they deal with. When they deal with those issues, trafficking is on page 4 or page 5 of their talking points. The TIP Office walks point; it has now been demoted significantly.

I would point out that when I first did the trafficking bill, there was huge pushback from the State Department. They didn’t want human rights in general, and absolutely they did not want the trafficking-in-persons issue to be dominant and center stage. That’s why we ended up with the House office doing back-wards for combating human trafficking.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Violence Against Women Act, VAWA, authored by Congresswoman CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS. It also shifts responsibilities to the State Department to specifically prohibit discrimination; it directs the Attorney General to make a rule regarding antidiscrimination efforts as he sees fit. For over a decade, the Trafficking in Persons Office has been the flag staff in our struggle to combat human trafficking. The Leahy amendment cuts the authorization for the TIP Office from about $7 million down to $2 million. It eviscerates the TIP Office; there is not doubt about that. It also shifts responsibilities to the regional bureaus. We have had problems over the last decade, as my colleagues, I’m sure, know. The regional bureaus have a whole large portfolio of issues that they deal with. When they deal with those issues, trafficking is on page 4 or page 5 of their talking points. The TIP Office walks point; it has now been demoted significantly.

I would point out that when I first did the trafficking bill, there was huge pushback from the State Department. They didn’t want human rights in general, and absolutely they did not want the trafficking-in-persons issue to be dominant and center stage. That’s why we ended up with the House office doing back-wards for combating human trafficking.
the office monitors labor and sex trafficking in every country of the world pursuant to minimum standards prescribed in the TVPA and makes recommendations for whether or not countries should be ranked Tier I, Tier II, Watch List or Tier III. Countries with bad record who fail to detect and deport trafficking victims fail and the House has no means to fix the Leahy amendment in conference.

For over a decade the Trafficking in Persons Office has been the flagship in our struggle to combat human trafficking, but that will change if the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (VAWA) fails and the House has no means to fix the Leahy amendment in conference.

Madam Speaker, for over a decade the Trafficking in Persons Office has been the flagship in our struggle to combat human trafficking.

The Leahy Amendment, cuts the authorization for the TIP office authorization from $7 million down to $2 million—effectively eviscerating the TIP office.

Making matters worse the Leahy Amendment shifts responsibilities to the regional bureaus—and we have had problems with regional bureaus and trafficking over the last decade—as my colleagues I’m sure know. Regional bureaus have a large portfolio of issues that they handle. As they deal with those other issues, trafficking is often relegated to page four or page five of their agenda and talking points. The TIP office on the other hand works point, is singular in focus, and it is imperative that it be adequately resourced and vested with current-day powers to act. Under Leahy the TIP office is demoted significantly.

The simple fact of the matter is that since enactment of the TVPA in 2000, the regional bureaus have often sought to undermine and weaken TIP country ranking recommendations due to other so-called equities. Advancing trafficking in particular, far too often takes a back seat to other priorities. That’s why, back in 2000, I led the effort and wrote the law to make the Trafficking in Persons Office the lead in gathering, analyzing, and putting forward recommendations for every country.

That’s why slashing the Trafficking in Persons Office is an awful idea. The victims deserve better.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan will control the time as the designee.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, I’d like to talk to you about Lucy. Lucy is not the name of the person I’m referring to, although she is absolutely real. I can’t use her name because Lucy still lives in fear of her abuser, a man she was married to.

Lucy is from a nation in West Africa. The man who was abusing her, physically and sexually, and mistreating her would tell her and threaten her based on her immigration status to the United States that she was going to be deported through all the time, and she was able to separate from her husband and seek a way to become a citizen and to stay in this country and get rid of her abuser. Sadly, the House version rolls this protection back.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I’m happy to yield 2 minutes to a champion, a former judge who has worked on legal issues for many years, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Poe).

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Violence against women is awful. I think we can all agree with that. Behind the headlines, throughout America, behind closed doors bad things are happening in those families. It is violent. It affects the spouse, the children, and the quality of life of our community. Today, the House of Representatives has an opportunity to do something about that to make America safer for women, primarily, and their children. We have two choices before us today: the House bill, the Senate bill.

But there’s another thing going on behind closed doors in America as well, and that’s sexual assault that is occurring in America. I spent time on the bench as a judge in criminal cases in Texas for 22 years, and one of the greatest sources of forensic DNA was the sexual assault cases.

DNA: when those outlaws commit sexual assault crimes against primarily women and children, they leave DNA behind the scene, and we find out who the criminal was. But here’s the problem: there are 400,000 DNA rape kits that have not been tested, some going back 20 and 25 years. They’re so old that when it’s determined who the outlaw is, it is prosecuteable because of the statute of limitations has run.

400,000 cases where rape victims are waiting for us to just analyze those sexual assault cases.

That concept is called the SAFER bill, sponsored by CAROLYN MALONEY and myself to try to fix that issue by taking money in one legislation and putting it in the SAFER legislation to analyze those 400,000 cases so victims know who committed the crime, and also outlaws to prison and not get a free ride because there’s not money to test those cases.

That SAFER bill is in the Senate version. I encourage the House of Representatives to vote for the SAFER bill because it is good legislation. And that’s just the way it is.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA).

Ms. HANABUSA. My colleague, the ranking member of our Judiciary Committee.

I rise in support of the Senate bill, S. 47, which reauthorizes VAWA. It passed by a strong bipartisan vote of 78–22 on February 12.

It is also an honor to be next to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin, who has really championed this bill.

I rise specifically to address section 904, which provides tribal governments with jurisdiction over the abuse of Native American women on tribal lands. Those statistics, which were set forth by Senator Unalli in a recent article, were very alarming. Native American women are two-and-a-half times more likely to be raped, one in three will be assaulted, and three out of five will encounter domestic violence.

And the criticism, the criticism we’ve heard against why the Senate version of this bill should not pass is because they say it doesn’t afford due process. All we need to do is to look at the defendant’s rights as set forth in the tribal court criminal proceedings under ICRA, the Indian Civil Rights Act, and TLOA, the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010.

And the rights are there. Support the Senate version.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the vice chair of the Democratic Caucus from New York, Mr. JOE CROWLEY.

Mr. CROWLEY. I thank my friend and colleague from Detroit, Michigan, for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, it has been over 500 days since the Violence Against Women Act expired—500 days—and every day that has passed without a vote, my colleagues and I have been asking ourselves, What are we waiting for? Are we waiting for our colleagues in the Senate to have a strong, bipartisan vote and send us a bill worth voting on? Oh, wait a minute. They’ve already done that. But maybe we’re waiting for a bill that strengthens the Violence Against Women Act. Sorry, the Senate has already done that, as well.

Or maybe we’re waiting for support of hundreds of State, local, and national organizations. Oh, but wait. We’ve already had that with the passage of the Senate bill.

My colleagues, it’s time to end this wait for our mothers, for our daughters, and for our friends so they can get the protection and the service that they deserve because, let me tell you, their stories are not unique.

Today, we have the chance to pass the actual Senate bill, the bipartisan, commonsense legislation that has been waiting for a vote. So let’s vote “no” on the substitute amendment, support the underlying bill, and send this to the President’s desk.

I don’t believe my colleagues, if they saw a lesbian woman being beaten by their neighbor, that they would not want to have that violence stopped. I don’t believe that my Republican colleagues, if they saw a needy person, even an illegal alien, being beaten by her husband, that they would not want that stopped. I don’t believe
that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, if they saw a Native American woman being beaten or abused, that they would not want that stopped.

Why do they not have it specified in their legislation? The Senate bill does.

Let’s stop this back-and-forth and pass the Senate legislation.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I would just like to remind my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that the House, the Republican majority in the House, passed legislation to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act in May of last year. Funding has continued. Congress, including the Republicans in the House, has supported and continues to fund these important programs at $500 million a year. No program has gone unfunded as we have continued to focus on the important work of getting this bill reauthorized.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California, SUSAN DAVIS.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, at last, at last. Madam Speaker, like Americans all across the country, this Chamber finally put the Senate Violence Against Women Act to the floor for a vote.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and to oppose the Republican substitute. If we pass a strong and bipartisan reauthorization, women can breathe a sigh of relief knowing that Congress has got their backs.

Every woman deserves protection and justice. I’m glad that the Senate bill closes the gap in current law by extending that protection to Native American, LGBT, and immigrant victims.

In contrast, as we have heard, the Republican substitute inexplicably continues to exclude these groups and put them at risk. That is exclusionary and it is hurtful.

Let’s swiftly pass the Senate VAWA and send it straight to the President’s desk for his signature. I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on S. 47 and to stand up for all victims of domestic violence. They’ve waited far too long for this day.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I’m pleased now to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentle- man for yielding.

Madam Speaker, 2 weeks ago, the Senate overwhelmingly passed a strong, bipartisan reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act to extend much-needed protections to all women of domestic violence, including immigrants, Native Americans, and members of the LGBT community.

Domestic violence victims and their families have waited far too long for the House to act to reauthorize VAWA and to provide victims of domestic violence with important resources to help end this violence. It’s critical that we ensure that every single victim of domestic violence, no matter what they look like or where they come from or who they love, has access to these critical tools and resources.

According to the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence, violence in four women will be victims of domestic violence in their lifetime. Each year, 15 million American children are exposed to domestic violence and all the dangers of this violence.

Has the Senate really come to the point that we can’t persuade every single Member of Congress that violence against all women is indefensible and that we have a moral responsibility to do everything in our power to stop it? Do we really want to say to some women, some girls, some women of color, ‘You aren’t worthy of protection against such violence?’ I hope not.

I urge my colleagues to pass the strengthened Senate version reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act to protect all American women from violence.

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, February 4, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY, Chairman, U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC.

Hon. MIKE CRAPO, U.S. Senator, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY AND SENATOR CRAPO: On behalf of the 137,000 members and affiliates of the American Psychological Association (APA), I am writing to thank you for your invaluable leadership in introducing the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (S. 47). As the legislative advances, APA is committed to our strong support of your efforts to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

As you know, 1 in 4 women in the United States reports experiencing domestic violence at some point in her life, and 15 million children live in families in which intimate partner violence has occurred within the past year. Domestic violence can result in significant mental and behavioral health consequences including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, social isolation, substance use disorders, and suicidal behavior. VAWA programs can help to mitigate these negative outcomes by providing a vital link to services and supports for survivors and their families.

APA applauds your commitment to protect survivors of intimate violence with a comprehensive VAWA reauthorization. In particular, we appreciate the inclusion of essential public health provisions to reauthorize and strengthen the health care system’s identification, assessment, and response to violence, as well as provisions to protect vulnerable populations, including Native women, immigrants, and LGBT individuals.

We welcome the opportunity to work with you to address these important issues. For further information, please contact Nida Corry, Ph.D., Executive Director for Public Interest Directorate at (202) 336-5931 or ncorry@apa.org.

Sincerely,

GWENDOLYN PURYEAR KETTA, Ph.D., Executive Director, Public Interest Directorate.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WITNESS, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (U.S.A.), February 1, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY, U.S. Senator, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEAHY: In the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), we believe that “domestic violence is always a power God intended for good.” We believe that “God the Creator is preeminently a covenantemaker, the One who creates, and transforms the people of God. Domestic violence and abuse destroys covenants in which people have promised to treat each other with respect and dignity.”

Because of these convictions, we strongly support a robust reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act and we thank you for your leadership in introducing S. 47.

Further, we wish you to know that we have written to all of your Senate colleagues, asking them to support final passage of this bill, and urging them to oppose any amendments that you have not endorsed.

As you know, VAWA’s programs support state, tribal, and local efforts to address the pervasive and insidious crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

We give thanks for your service to our nation and for your leadership on this important issue.

Sincerely,

The Reverend J. HERBERT NELSON II, Director for Public Witness.

NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO END SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, February 6, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY, Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee, Dirksen Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. MICHAEL CRAPO, Dirksen Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY AND SENATOR CRAPO: The National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence—comprised of national, tribal, state, territorial and local organizations, as well as individuals, committed to securing an end to violence against women, including domestic violence, labor unions, advocates for children and youth, anti-poverty groups, immigrant and refugee rights organizations, women’s rights leaders, and education groups—writes to express its strong and unequivocal support for the tribal provisions included in Title IX of S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act. As you are aware, these provisions are identical to those that were contained in S. 225, the VAWA bill introduced in the 113th Congress. As such, the House provisions were first voted affirmatively out of the Indian Affairs Committee, then added to S. 225 and passed out of the Judiciary Committee, and finally voted out of the Senate in the final version of S. 225 that passed the Senate last year with bipartisan support.
While we understand that some have expressed constitutional concerns with respect to the criminal jurisdiction provisions contained in section 904, Title IX of S. 47, we wish to respectfully point out that the provisions were drafted and put forward by the U.S. Department of Justice, and were thoroughly vetted before they were submitted to the Senate Appropriations Committees. We also wish to remind the members of the Senate of the terrifying rates of victimization that American Indian and Alaska Native women experience. Section 904 of Title IX of S. 47 would specifically tailor protection for Native American and Alaska Native women faced with crimes of violence and sexual assault, and would provide a new tool, the ‘‘special domestic violence prosecution pilot program,’’ for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The Leadership Conference believes that the reauthorization of VAWA is critical for protecting the civil and human rights of Americans to be free from domestic violence. The data are clear: it is an essential tool for Native Americans and people of color, who experience the highest rates of domestic violence and sexual assault. Further, it is essential that these protections be extended to all instances of intimate partner violence, including for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people. In short, S. 47 would strengthen the nation’s ability to prosecute perpetrators of violence and provide protections to all victims.

While domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking have occurred in all parts of the nation and affect people of all backgrounds, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, these forms of violence and harassment disproportionately affect the communities represented by The Leadership Conference. For example, 37 percent of Hispanic women are victims; 43 percent of African-American women and 38 percent of American Indian or Alaska Native women are victims; and a staggering 46 percent of American Indian or Alaska Native women experience intimate-partner victimization.

S. 47, the Violence Against Women Act, would provide new tools and training to prevent domestic violence homicides. VAWA-funded programs have dramatically improved the nation’s response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The annual incidence of domestic violence has decreased by more than 50 percent since VAWA became law in 1994 and reporting by victims has also increased by 51 percent. Not only do these comprehensive programs save lives, they also save money. Studies have shown that VAWA programs save lives, they also save money. In its first six years, VAWA saved $12.6 billion in net avverted social costs.

Yet, as law enforcement officers, service providers, and health care professionals have acknowledged, even with the successes of the current VAWA programs, there are significant gaps in current VAWA programs which, if addressed, could have a significant impact on diminishing the incidence of domestic violence in the United States. S. 47 helps address these concerns by strengthening services for minority communities and expanding protection for specific communities, to include lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. Further, S. 47 addresses the critical need for violence against women in tribal communities by strengthening legal protections for Native victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. S. 47 also includes important improvements to VAWA protections for American Indians. The bill provides new tools and training to prevent domestic violence homicides.

The VAWA has provided for a coordinated approach, improving collaboration between law enforcement and victim services providers and supporting community-based response and direct services for victims. As a result, victims’ needs have been better met, perpetrators have been held accountable, communities have become safer, and progress has been made in ending the cycle and culture of violence within families. Without question, VAWA reauthorization is the key to ensuring that victims and survivors of violence have continued access to these critical services.

We look forward to working with you to swiftly adopt, without any weakening amendments, this critical legislation against Domestic Violence. The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, continues a strong federal response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact June Zeitlin at 202-283-2852 or zeitlin@civilrights.org.

9e05.


Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

Hon. MICHAEL CRAPO,
U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY AND SENATOR CRAPO: On behalf of 56 state and territorial sexual assault coalitions and 1,300 rape crisis centers, I want to express our sincere gratitude for the introduction of S. 47. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) with the SAFER Act included represents the essential and comprehensive legislative package that is necessary and advances this nation's response to the crime of rape and protect and support victims. S. 47 includes critical enhancements to address sexual assault including criminal justice improvements, housing protections, vital direct service and prevention programs, and SAFER's policies to address the rape kit backlog.

We are urging all senators to stand with sexual assault survivors and support the swift passage of this far-reaching legislation.

Sincerely,

MONIKA JOHNSON HOSTLER, Board President.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, January 31, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing on behalf of the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors to urge you to take action on legislation to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

Thank you for introducing S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act. Programs authorized by VAWA have saved lives as well as providing resources and training to communities like Santa Barbara County to address these reprehensible crimes, and the Board recognizes the importance of reauthorizing and enhancing the resources provided by this important public safety program.

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act would expand the law’s focus on sexual assault and help ensure access to services for all victims of domestic and sexual violence. It also responds to these difficult economic times by consolidating programs, enhancing the most effective approaches, and adding accountability measures to ensure that Federal funds are used efficiently and effectively.

The Violence Against Women Act has been successful because it has consistently had strong bipartisan support for nearly two decades. Please work with the members of your committee to expedite action on S. 47 or similar legislation to reauthorize VAWA.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS P. WALTERS,
Washington Representative.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Madam Speaker, I’m pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), a champion for all women and families.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlelady from Washington for the leadership that she has brought to this issue, and I also stand to thank Leader CANTOR and the leadership that he has placed on this.

It’s an incredible thing when you think about we still need the Violence Against Women Act. And I think for so many of us who have participated in giving birth to sexual assault centers and domestic abuse centers and child advocacy centers, we realize that for far too long domestic abuse was something that we wanted to talk about; it should be swept under the rug; it should be hidden behind the four walls of a house. It was not something that was addressed as a crime, but we all knew it was a crime, and we knew it needed to be addressed. And we knew that this act and the grants that have been provided to our State and local law enforcement agencies have allowed so many—so many—the safe harbor that was needed for their opportunity.

Now I stand here today to support our Republican alternative and the amendment that we have placed on this bill making certain that, in a fiscal responsible, targeted, and focused way, those who need access to the help, the assistance, and the funds are going to be able to receive the help, the assistance, the funds, the focus and the attention that they are going to need.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. I would be happy to yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I think that it is noteworthy that we also put some of the attention on stalking, the need to address this; that we look at the need for additional education so that some day we can say, yes, indeed, local law enforcement is fully equipped to handle the issue that nobody ever wanted to talk about; it should be hidden behind the four walls of a house. It was not something that was addressed as a crime, but we all knew it was a crime, and we knew it needed to be addressed. And we knew that this act and the grants that have been provided to our State and local law enforcement agencies have allowed so many—so many—the safe harbor that was needed for their opportunity.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. I would be happy to yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I think that it is noteworthy that we also put some of the attention on stalking, the need to address this; that we look at the need for additional education so that some day we can say, yes, indeed, local law enforcement is fully equipped to handle the issue that nobody ever wanted to talk about; it should be hidden behind the four walls of a house. It was not something that was addressed as a crime, but we all knew it was a crime, and we knew it needed to be addressed. And we knew that this act and the grants that have been provided to our State and local law enforcement agencies have allowed so many—so many—the safe harbor that was needed for their opportunity.

Now I stand here today to support our Republican alternative and the amendment that we have placed on this bill making certain that, in a fiscal responsible, targeted, and focused way, those who need access to the help, the assistance, and the funds are going to be able to receive the help, the assistance, the funds, the focus and the attention that they are going to need.

Mr. CONyers. Madam Speaker, I’m pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. No woman should have to live in fear of violence in this country.

One of my first actions in Congress was to co-introduce the Violence Against Women Act, which was authored by my colleague, GWEN MOORE.

Her bill took critical steps to strengthen the ability of our local law enforcement and service providers to protect victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Her bill went to great lengths to ensure that all women in our country would be protected under the bill.

Senate passage overwhelmingly on a bipartisan basis her bill. That is why I find the political game being played by some Republicans today to be frustrating, my colleagues find it to be frustrating, and my constituents find it to be frustrating.

I do not understand why, Madam Speaker, you would eliminate provisions to protect women from immigrant communities—many of which I represent in my district in Congressional District Four—and women from Native American communities, or inappropriately discriminate against women based on their sexual orientation.

I urge my colleagues to pass the bipartisan bill.

DEAR SENATOR: The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV), the
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MISSOURI, Jefferson City, MO, February 6, 2013.

DEAR MINISTER LEAHY: I write on behalf of the Great Plains Tribal Chairman’s Association to voice our strong support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013. This bill will provide local tribal governments with the long-needed control to combat acts of domestic violence against Native women and children on Indian lands regardless of the status of the offender.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handcuffs the local tribal justice system. Non-Native men who abuse Native women hide behind these federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to their Native spouses and children. Typically, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes. In the Great Plains, a Native woman in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that the current system of justice, “inadequate to stop the pattern of escalating violence against Native women.” Tribal leaders, police officers, and prosecutors have testified to the fact that women surviving acts of domestic and dating violence go unaddressed, offenders become emboldened and feel untouchable, and the beatings escalate leading to serious physical injury. A National Institute of Justice-funded analysis of death certificates found, that, on some reservations, Native women murdered at a rate more than ten times the national average. S. 47 will crack down on reservation-based domestic violence by all offenders at the early stages before violence escalates.

While the problem of violence against Native women is longstanding and broad, the jurisdictional provisions proposed in S. 47, Section 904, are well-reasoned and limited in scope. They extend only to misdemeanor level crimes of domestic and dating violence. They are limited to enforcement of reservation-based crimes involving individuals that work or live on an Indian reservation and who are in a serious relationship with a tribal member. Since that time the government also provides the full range of constitutional protections to abuse suspects who will be subject to the authority of tribal courts.

In June of 2010, the United States Senate, by unanimous consent, passed the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA). On July 27, 2010, the House of Representatives passed the Tribal Law and Order Act. The tribal provisions in S. 47 are subject to a more narrow set of crimes, are limited to misdemeanor level punishments, and would provide a broader range of protections to suspects of abuse than those required under TLOA. With such broad support for TLOA, it is troubling that some Members of Congress now claim that the Senator’s proposal in S. 47 raises constitutional concerns. Such concerns are unfounded.

In 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a similar restoration of tribal government authority through an amendment to the Indian Civil Rights Act. Congress has this authority, and Native women throughout the United States desperately need us to act so that they can be afforded similar access to justice that many others take for granted.

The U.S. Supreme Court is decid- ing to divest Indian tribes of authority over local reservation-based crimes, made the following statement:

"We recognize that some Indian tribal court systems have become increasingly so- phisticated and resemble in many respects their state counterparts.... We are not un- aware of the prevalence of non-Indian crime on today’s reservations which the tribes forcefully argue requires the ability to try non-Indians. But these are considerations for Congress to weigh." Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, 438 U.S. 191, 211 (1978) (emphasis added).

A VAWA reauthorization statement and resulting gaps in criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands have haunted Native women and tribal commu- nities nationwide for more than 35 years. Time has come for Congress to act. S. 47 takes reasonable well-tailored measures to fill the gap in local authority, and will go far in ensuring domestic safety for Native women nationwide. We serve you to support and vote for S. 47 when the measure moves to the Senate floor. Thank you for your at- tention to this matter.

Sincerely,

RITA SMITH, Executive Director.

GREAT PLAINS TRIBAL CHAIRMAN’S ASSOCIATION, Rapid City, SD, February 4, 2013., Re Support for S. 47, VAWA Reauthorization Act

HON. PATRICK LEAHY, U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY: I write on behalf of the Great Plains Tribal Chairman’s Association to voice our strong support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013. This bill will provide local tribal governments with the long-needed control to combat acts of domestic violence against Native women and children on Indian lands regardless of the status of the offender.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handicaps the local tribal justice system. Non-Native men who abuse Native women hide behind these federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to their Native spouses and children. Typically, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes. In the Great Plains, a Native woman in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that the

oldest and largest national anti-domestic vi- olence advocacy organization that serves more than 1.3 million domestic violence vic- tims in more than 2,000 shelter programs na- tionwide, expressed strong support for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 2013 introduced by Senators Patrick Leahy and Michael Crapo.

Since its initial passage in 1994, VAWA has dramatically enhanced our nation’s re- sponse to violence against women. More vic- tims report domestic violence to the police and the state, of non-Indians intimate partner vio- lence against women has decreased by 53 percent. The sexual assault services program in VAWA provides essential support to allow the doors open to provide the frontline response to victims of rape. VAWA provides for a co- ordinated community approach, improving coordination between law enforcement and victim services providers to better meet the needs of victims. These comprehensive and cost-effective programs not only save lives, they also save money. In fact, VAWA saved nearly $12.6 billion in net averted social costs in just its first six years.

But more work remains. The CDC’s 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey found that 1 in 4 women have been the victim of severe physical domestic violence and 1 in 5 women have been raped in their lifetime.

S. 47 renews successful programs that have helped law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service providers keep victims safe and hold accountable perpetrators. S. 47 solidifies programs in order to reduce adminis- trative costs and avoid duplication. The re- authorization is also mindful of our current fiscal environment and provides a one percent increase from the 2005 reauthorization. New accountability measures have been included in the bill in order to ensure that VAWA funds are used efficiently.

S. 47 builds on existing efforts to more ef- fectively combat violence against all victims and aims to ensure that VAWA programs reach more communities whose members need services. It expands the definition of “underserved” to include religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity to encour- age development of services for people who have had trouble getting help in the past based on those categories. It also includes new programs that will support timely and accountable suspension for perpetrators who are in a serious relationship with a tribal member.

This bill addresses the ongoing crisis of vi- olence against Native American victims, who face rates of domestic violence and sex- ual assault much higher than those faced by the general population. By strengthening ex- isting programs and by narrowly expanding concurrent tribal criminal jurisdiction over those who assault Indian spouses and dating partners, S. 47 would ensure that no perpetrators of abuse are immune from accountability, but would do so in a way that protects rights and en- sures fairness.

Intimate partner violence remains a crit- ical problem in our nation. We cannot let victims of domestic and sexual violence con- tinue to suffer. Congress must protect all victims of violence, hold all perpetrators ac- countable and provide justice for all.

We urge you to vote in favor of S. 47. Your support is essential to enhancing our na- tion’s ability to hold perpetrators accountable and keep victims safe from future harm. Thank you for considering our request, but do not hesitate to contact me or Tralonne Shorter, Public Policy Advisor for NCADV at (202) 744-8455 if you have any questions or want additional information.

Sincerely,

RITA SMITH, Executive Director.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MISSOURI, Jefferson City, MO, February 6, 2013.

DEAR MINISTER LEAHY: I write on behalf of the Great Plains Tribal Chairman’s Association to voice our strong support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013. This bill will provide local tribal governments with the long-needed control to combat acts of domestic violence against Native women and children on Indian lands regardless of the status of the offender.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handicaps the local tribal justice system. Non-Native men who abuse Native women hide behind these federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to their Native spouses and children. Typically, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes. In the Great Plains, a Native woman in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that the
Chairman, Great Plains Tribal Chairman’s Association.


Re Support for S. 47, VAWA Reauthorization Hon. Patrick Leahy, U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Leahy: I write on behalf of the Pueblo of Tesuque to voice our strong support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013. This bill will provide local tribal governments with the long-needed control over domestic violence against Native women and children on Indian lands regardless of the status of the offender.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handcuffs the local tribal justice system. Non-Native men who abuse Native women hide behind these federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to Native women and their families.

Nationally, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes, and more than 3 in 5 will suffer domestic abuse. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that the current system of justice, “inadequate to stop the pattern of escalating violence against Native American women,” frustrates and resembles in many respects the state counterparts. They are limited in scope, well-tailored measures to fill the local reservation-based justice gaps.

The distinguished floor leader has asked us to find areas in the legislation that are wanting, and I would submit that that is on today’s reservations which the tribes don’t have any authority over. The county sheriff doesn’t have the ability to try the perpetrator if he is a non-Indian, even if he’s your husband. The local police in that area don’t have any authority over him. The only person who can come in and arrest him is some Federal agent in non-Indiana is some Federal agent in their state counterparts.... We are not aware of the prevalence of non-Indian crimes on that reservation.

The distinguished floor leader has asked us to find ways that the substitute is wanting and the Senate bill is superior. We give lip service to wanting to support tribal women. But when you sit down and think about it, in 1978, the Supreme Court in the Oliphant case decided that Federal laws and policies destined tribes of criminal authority over non-Indians, and the substitute seeks to affirm that, even though that case was clarified and it said that the U.S. Supreme Court in U.S. v. Lara, which said that, in fact, if this body voted, we could, in fact, confer upon Native Americans the authority to—we have plenary power to enact legislation to relax restrictions on tribal sovereign authority, that we have the power to allow them to enforce domestic violence laws and rape laws on their land.

We so need it. Madam Speaker, because if you are a member of a tribe—say, for example, the Bad River Chippewa band of Chippewa in my State—and you are raped on native land, tribes don’t have any authority over that perpetrator if he is a non-Indian, even if he’s your husband. The local police in that area don’t have any authority. The county sheriff doesn’t have any authority. The State trooper can’t come in and arrest him. The only person that has any authority over that non-Indian is some Federal agent in Wisconsin, which is why there has been a 67 percent declination of prosecutions of sexual assault.

Hon. Patrick Leahy, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC.

Hon. Mike Crapo, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Senators Leahy and Crapo: On behalf of the American Medical Association, I am writing to express our support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.” This bill, which reauthorizes the landmark Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), would strengthen and improve existing programs that assist victims and survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

While violence against adult women has decreased 60 percent since VAWA was first passed in 1979, it remains a critical problem in our country and much more work remains to be done. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey released in December 2011, one in five women in the United States have been raped in their lifetime and one in four women has been the victim of severe physical violence by a partner. Domestic and sexual violence is a health care problem that is one of the most significant social determinants of health for women and girls.

We give our full support to S. 47, which would address some of the critical gaps in delivering quality care to women by strengthening the health care system’s identification and assessment of, and response to, victims. We also support the support language in Title V of the bill on the development and testing of quality improvement measures for identifying, intervening, and documenting victims of domestic violence that recognizes and aligns with the important work underway by the AMA, the National Quality Forum, and other stakeholders in the quality improvement arena.

We commend you for your long-standing support for VAWA and your forceful argument requires the ability to try the perpetrator if he is a non-Indian, even if he’s your husband. The local police in that area don’t have any authority. The county sheriff doesn’t have any authority. The State trooper can’t come in and arrest him. The only person that has any authority over that non-Indian is some Federal agent in Wisconsin, which is why there has been a 67 percent declination of prosecutions of sexual assault.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. MADARA, MD.

American Medical Association, Chicago, IL, February 5, 2013.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of our time, 4½ minutes, to the distinguished gentlelady from Wisconsin (Ms. Moore).

Ms. MOORE. Thank you, distinguished ranking member of the Judiciary Committee.

I’ve listened very carefully and very patiently to all of my colleagues in the House, and it seems to me when everyone in the Chamber is against violence against women. It’s just which women we want to protect that remains the question.

For the last 18 months, it appears that I have lived in some sort of twilight zone, like that program on TV, “Sliders,” where there are alternate realities. This debate recalls that alternate reality when we hear support of the House amendment over the Senate amendment and we hear that all women are protected.

For example, the Senate bill supports LGBT victims but the House bill strikes LGBT women as underserved communities. It also strikes the language that would have them as a protected group to not be discriminated against.

The distinguished floor leader has asked us to find ways that the substitute is wanting and the Senate bill is superior.

We give lip service to wanting to support tribal women. But when you stop and think about it, in 1978, the Supreme Court in the Oliphant case decided that Federal laws and policies destined tribes of criminal authority over non-Indians, and the substitute seeks to affirm that, even though that case was clarified and it said that the U.S. Supreme Court in U.S. v. Lara, which said that, in fact, if this body voted, we could, in fact, confer upon Native Americans the authority to—we have plenary power to enact legislation to relax restrictions on tribal sovereign authority, that we have the power to allow them to enforce domestic violence laws and rape laws on their land.

We so need it. Madam Speaker, because if you are a member of a tribe—say, for example, the Bad River Chippewa band of Chippewa in my State—and you are raped on native land, tribes don’t have any authority over that perpetrator if he is a non-Indian, even if he’s your husband. The local police in that area don’t have any authority. The county sheriff doesn’t have any authority. The State trooper can’t come in and arrest him. The only person that has any authority over that non-Indian is some Federal agent in Wisconsin, which is why there has been a 67 percent declination of prosecutions of sexual assault.

Sincerely,

MARK MITCHELL, Governor,
"We recognize that some Indian tribal court systems have become increasingly sophisticated and resemble in many respects their state counterparts... We are not unaware of the problems that Indian tribes face on today's reservations which the tribes forcefully argue requires the ability to try non-Indians. But these are considerations for Congress to weigh." Clinton v. U.S. Com'r of Indian Affairs, 447 A.2d 191, 211 (1986) (emphasis added).

This statement and resulting gaps in criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands have haunted Native women and tribal communities nationwide for more than 35 years. Time has come for Congress to act. S. 47 takes a meaningful measure to fill the gap in local authority, and will go far in helping to prevent future acts of violence against Native women nationwide. Thank you for again including these vital provisions in your VAWA Reauthorization.

Sincerely,

MR. STACY DIXON,
Tribal Chairman.

FEBRUARY 4, 2013.

HON. PATRICK LEAHY,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

HON. MIKE CRAPO,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEAHY AND SENATOR CRAPO:

We, the undersigned sentencing and criminal justice reform organizations, are writing to express our opposition to the inclusion of any mandatory minimum sentencing provisions in S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA).

We acknowledge that reducing the level of sexual, domestic, and dating violence and stalking directed at victims of violence is a worthwhile objective and an issue of national importance, and appreciate that many of the proposals contained in S. 47 enjoy broad bipartisan support, as well as the support of the American public. In its current form, S. 47 does not include any mandatory minimum sentences. We think it should remain that way through passage.

We do not believe that including mandatory minimum sentencing provisions for domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking offenses in S. 47 would be necessary, appropriate, or cost-effective. In fact, such provisions may have negative consequences for justice reform organizations, such as the American Civil Liberties Union, Church and Society, Project, United Methodist Church, The Sentencing Project, Drug Policy Alliance, Families Against Mandatory Minimums, Human Rights Watch, Justice Fellowship, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, National Legal Aid & Defender Association, The Sentencing Project, United Church, General Board of Church and Society.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE: On behalf of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) and its 2,000 members who represent the nation's 30,000 state family and juvenile court judges, I am writing in support of Title IX of S. 47, the Violence Against Women Act. In particular, I am writing to apprise you of the NCJFCJ's strong support for the recognition of tribes' need for and sovereign authority to establish tribal courts to address the epidemic of domestic violence on tribal lands.

On January 21, 2011, the NCJFCJ adopted an organizational policy that states that we recognize tribal courts as equal and parallel systems of justice to the state court systems. We did so because our state court judges have a strong history of working with tribal courts and are aware of their capacity to adjudicate local cases of domestic violence. Our organization has long supported the efforts of tribal courts to address these crimes, whether these crimes are committed by Indian or non-Indian persons, in order to protect the safety of the victims of these crimes, their family members, and the local community.

In our role as state court judges working alongside tribal lands, we are in a unique position to see the shortcomings of the current system of justice afforded to the tribes through the federal district courts. Currently, only the U.S. Attorney can prosecute these cases—but they seldom do, because there are not enough U.S. Attorneys to handle these cases and because in many cases the nearest office of the U.S. Attorney is several hundred miles away. The remote locations of many tribal communities create serious obstacles to access for victims of these crimes. We have no way to get to federal court and the federal court has no capacity to reach out to these geographically isolated communities. Yet we know that dangerous domestic violence cases can be, and cannot stand by and let these crimes go unaddressed. Too many lives are at risk; too many mothers and children are left to suffer because the only system of justice afforded to them is utterly out of reach.

We believe that the provisions contained in S. 47 create an excellent path for supporting a system of tribal courts that can quickly, appropriately, and fairly respond to the epidemic of domestic violence on tribal lands. We have believed that the long history of the NCJFCJ has had in providing training and technical assistance to tribal courts. There is a dedication and willingness on the part of both tribal and state courts to build the best possible system of justice for Native victims of domestic violence. We ask the Senate to recognize the appropriateness of tribal courts and the power to provide protection to their most vulnerable community members. In the interest of justice for all, we ask you to vote...
for S. 47 so that its tribal provisions can become law. If you have any questions, we stand ready to answer with whatever information you may need.

Sincerely,

HON. MICHAEL NASH, President, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

SAMISH INDIAN NATION,

Re Support for S. 47, VAWA Reauthorization.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Leahy: I write on behalf of the Samish Indian Nation to voice our strong support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013. This bill will provide local tribal governments with the long-needed control to combat acts of domestic violence against Native women and children on Indian lands regardless of the status of the offender.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handicaps the local tribal justice system from seeking justice. Native women hide behind these federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free or unencumbered, while denying justice to Native women and their families.

Nationwide, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes, and more than 3 in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that our current system of justice, “inadequate to stop the pattern of escalating violence against Native women.” Tribal leaders, police officers, and prosecutors have testified to the fact that when misdemeanor acts of domestic and dating violence go unaddressed, offenders become emboldened and feel untouchable, and the beatings escalate, often leading to death or severe physical injury. A National Institute of Justice-funded analysis of death certificates found that they can be afforded similar access to civil rights acts. Congress has this authority through an amendment to the Indian Civil Rights Act. Congress has this authority, and Native women throughout the United States desperately need us to act so that they can be afforded similar access to justice that many others have enjoyed.

In 1978, the U.S. Supreme Court, in deciding to divest Indian tribes of authority over local reservation-based crimes, made the following statement: “We recognize that some Indian tribal court systems have become so increasingly sophisticated and resemble in many respects their state counterparts * * * . We are not unaware of the prevalence of non-Indian crime on today’s reservations which for the tribe forcibly argue requires the ability to try non-Indians. But these are considerations for Congress to weigh.” Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, 435 U.S. 101, 211 (1978) (emphasis added).

This statement and resulting gaps in criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands have haunted Native women and tribal communities nationwide for more than 35 years. Time has come for Congress to act. S. 47 takes reasonable well-tailored measures to fill the gap in local authority, and will go far in helping to prevent future acts of violence against Native women nationwide. Thank you for again including these vital provisions in your VAWA Reauthorization.

Sincerely,

TOM WOOTEN,

HON. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Judiciary, Washington, DC.

HON. BERNICE GraGDLATTE,
Chairman, House Committee on Judiciary, Washington, DC.

HON. CHUCK GRASSLEY,
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Judiciary, Washington, DC.

HON. JOHN CONyers,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Judicary, Washington, DC.

HON. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY, CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE, RANKING MEMBER GRASSLEY AND RANKING MEMBER CONVYRS: On behalf of Aquitas: The Prosecutors’ Resource on Violence Against Women, we are pleased to support the Violence Against Women Act’s (VAWA) reauthorization. Aquitas’ mission is to improve the quality of justice in sexual violence, intimate partner violence, stalking, and human trafficking cases by developing, evaluating and refining prosecution practices that increase victim safety and offender accountability. VAWA has unquestionably improved the nation’s justice system’s ability to keep victims safe and hold perpetrators accountable. As a result of this historic legislation, every state has enacted laws making stalking a crime and strengthened criminal rape and sexual assault statutes.

VAWA has undoubtedly had a positive impact on the efforts of law enforcement agencies nationwide to keep women and their children safe and hold perpetrators accountable. Thank you for your leadership and steadfast commitment to support victims of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, and sexual violence. We look forward to hearing of VAWA’s swift reauthorization. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at 202.961.2482 or StevenJansen@APAlnc.org.

Sincerely,

STEVEN JANSEN, Vice President/COO

Mrs. McMorris RodGers, Madam Speaker. I am happy to yield the balance of my time to the attorney, the wife, the mom, the gentlelady from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY).

Mrs. ROBY. In closing, I just want to make sure that we’re clear: Republican lawmakers are committed to standing for all victims.

This bill, or amendment, strengthens penalties for sexual assault, improves the Federal stalking statute, provides for enhanced investigation and prosecution of sexual assault, and provides services for victims. Most importantly, our amendment is constitutional, and it will stand up to constitutional muster from the court.
The Senate passed a weakened bill that has a real chance of being overturned by the courts. I urge support for the House amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MRS. MCMORRIS RODGERS

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. VAWA definitions and grant conditions.
Sec. 4. Accountability provisions.
Sec. 5. Effective date.

TITLE I—ENHANCING JUDICIAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOLS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sec. 101. STOP grants.
Sec. 102. Grants to encourage arrest policies and enforcement of protection orders.
Sec. 103. Legal assistance for victims.
Sec. 104. Consolidation of grants to support families in the justice system.
Sec. 105. Court-appointed special advocate program.
Sec. 106. Outreach and services to underserved populations grant.
Sec. 107. Culturally specific services grant.
Sec. 108. Reduction in rape kit backlog.
Sec. 109. Assistance to victims of sexual assault training programs.
Sec. 110. Child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners.

TITLE II—IMPROVING SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Sec. 201. Sexual assault services program.
Sec. 203. Training and services to end violence against women with disabilities grants.
Sec. 204. Grant for training and services to end violence against women in later life.

TITLE III—SERVICES, PROTECTION, AND JUSTICE FOR YOUNG VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

Sec. 301. Rape prevention and education grant.
Sec. 302. Creating hope through outreach, options, services, and education for children and youth.
Sec. 303. Grants to combat violent crimes on campuses.
Sec. 304. Campus safety.

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

Sec. 401. Study conducted by the centers for disease control and prevention.
Sec. 402. Saving money and reducing tragedies through prevention grants.

TITLE V—STRENGTHENING THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM’S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Sec. 501. Consolidation of grants to strengthen the health care system’s response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

TITLE VI—SAFE HOMES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Sec. 601. Housing protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
Sec. 602. Transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
Sec. 603. Addressing the housing needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

TITLE VII—ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

Sec. 701. National Resource Center on Workplace Responses to assist victims of domestic and sexual violence.
Sec. 702. Protections for a fiancé(e) or fiancé(e) for immigration purposes.

TITLE VIII—IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS

Sec. 801. Clarification of the requirements applicable to U visas.
Sec. 802. Protections for a fiancé(e) or fiancé(e) for immigration purposes.
Sec. 803. Regulation of international marriage brokers.
Sec. 804. GAO report.
Sec. 805. Annual report on immigration applications made by victims of abuse.
Sec. 806. Protection for children of VAWA self-petitioners.
Sec. 807. Public charge.
Sec. 808. Age-Out Protection for U Visa Applicants.
Sec. 809. Hardship waivers.
Sec. 811. Consideration of other evidence.

TITLE IX—SAFETY FOR INDIAN WOMEN

Sec. 901. Grants to Indian tribal governments.
Sec. 902. Grants to Indian tribal coalitions.
Sec. 903. Tribal jurisdiction over crimes of domestic violence.
Sec. 904. Consultation.
Sec. 905. Analysis and research on violence against Indian women.
Sec. 906. Assistant United States Attorney Domestic Violence Tribal Liaisons.
Sec. 907. Special attorneys.
Sec. 908. GAO Study.

TITLE X—CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1001. Sexual abuse in custodial settings.
Sec. 1002. Criminal provision relating to cyberstalking.
Sec. 1003. Amendments to the Federal assault statute.

SEC. 3. VAWA DEFINITIONS AND GRANT CONDITIONS.

(a) Definitions.—Subsection (a) of section 4002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting “to an unemancipated minor” after “serious harm”;
(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “an organization” and inserting “a competent, non-governmental, or tribal organization that serves a specific geographic community”;
(3) in paragraph (6) by inserting “or intimate partner” after “former spouse” and after “as a spouse”;
(4) by amending paragraph (16) to read as follows:

“(16) Legal assistance.—The term ‘legal assistance’—

(A) includes assistance to adult and youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in—
(1) family, tribal, territorial, immigration, employment, administrative agency, educational institution, or agency matters, emergency administrative or protection or stay away order proceedings, and other similar matters; and
(2) criminal justice investigations, prosecutions and post-trial matters (including sentencing, parole, and probation) that impact the victim’s safety and privacy; and
(B) may include services and assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who are also victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons as defined by section 101 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102); except that intake or referral, without other action, does not constitute legal assistance.”;
(5) by amending paragraph (18) to read as follows:

“(18) PERSONALLY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION OR PERSONAL INFORMATION.—The term ‘personally identifying information’ or ‘personal information’ means individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected, including—

(A) a first and last name;
(B) a home or other physical address;
(C) contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number);
(D) a social security number, driver license number, passport number, or student identification number; and
(E) any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation, that would serve to identify any individual.”;
(6) by paragraph (19), by striking “services” and inserting “assistance”;
(7) in paragraph (21)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” after the semicolon;
(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking the period and inserting “; or”;
(C) by adding at the end the following:—

“(C) any federalally recognized Indian tribe;”;
(8) in paragraph (22)—

(A) by striking “52” and inserting “57”;
(B) by striking “150,000” and inserting “250,000”;
(9) by amending paragraph (23) to read as follows:

“(23) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term ‘sexual assault’ means any nonconsensual sexual act prescribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent;”;
(10) by amending paragraph (33) to read as follows:

“(33) UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.—The term ‘underserved populations’ means populations who face barriers to accessing and obtaining justice, is amended, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location or religion, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to
be underserved by the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate.”;

"(II) by amending paragraph (37) to read as follows:

"(37) YOUTH.—The term ‘youth’ means a person who is 11 to 24 years of age.”;

"(12) by adding at the end the following new paragraph—

"(38) ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE.—The term ‘Alaska Native village’ has the same meaning given such term in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (42 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).”;

"(39) CHILD.—The term ‘child’ means a person who is under 11 years of age.”;

"(40) CULTURALLY SPECIFIC.—The term ‘culturally specific’ (except when used as part of the term ‘culturally specific services’) means primarily composed of racial and ethnic minority groups (as defined in section 170(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u-6(g))).”;

"(41) CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES.—The term ‘culturally specific services’ means community-based services and resources that are culturally relevant and linguistically specific to culturally specific communities.”;

"(42) HOMELESS, HOMELESS INDIVIDUAL, HOMELESS PERSON.—The terms ‘homeless’, ‘homeless individual’, and ‘homeless person’—

"(A) mean an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

"(B) includes—

"(i) an individual who—

"(I) is sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason;

"(II) is living in a motel, hotel, trailer park, campground due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations;

"(III) is living in an emergency or transitional shelter;

"(IV) is abandoned in a hospital; or

"(V) is awaiting foster care placement;

"(ii) an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings; or

"(B) migratory children (as defined in section 1103(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; 20 U.S.C. 6899) who qualify as homeless under this section because they are living in circumstances described in this paragraph.”;

"(43) POPULATION SPECIFIC ORGANIZATION.—

"(A) means a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that—

"(i) provides intervention and related assistance, as specified in section 4101(b)(2)(C), to victims of sexual assault without regard to the age of the victims; or

"(ii) offers a level of confidentiality to victims that is comparable to a nonprofit entity that provides similar victim services.

"(B) means an organization, entity, or group engaged primarily in providing services to members of that specific underserved population.”;

"(44) POPULATION SPECIFIC SERVICES.—

"(A) means services provided to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including telephonic or web-based hotlines, legal advocacy, economic advocacy, emergency and transitional shelter, accommodation and advocacy through medical, civil or criminal justice, immigration, and social support systems, crisis intervention, short-term individual and group counseling, information and referrals, culturally specific services, population specific services, and other related supportive services; and

"(B) may include services and assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who are also victims of other forms of trafficking in persons as defined by section 101(12) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).”;

"(45) CRISIS CENTER.—The term ‘crisis center’ means—

"(A) a non-profit, non-governmental, or tribal organization that provides intervention and related assistance, as specified in section 4101(b)(2)(C), to victims of sexual assault without regard to the age of the victims; or

"(B) is comprised of board and general members that are representative of—

"(i) the individual service providers described in paragraph (A); and

"(ii) the tribal communities in which the services are being provided.”;

"(46) SEX TRAFFICKING.—The term ‘sex trafficking’ means any conduct proscribed by section 1591 of title 18, United States Code, whether or not the conduct occurs in interstate or foreign commerce or within thespecialized market or jurisdiction of the United States.”;

"(47) TRIBAL COALITION.—The term ‘tribal coalition’ means an established nonprofit, nongovernmental organization, Alaska Native organization, or a Native Hawaiian organization that—

"(A) provides education, support, and technical assistance to member Indian service providers in a manner that enables those member providers to establish and maintain culturally appropriate services, including shelter and rape crisis services, designed to assist Indian women and the dependents of those women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

"(B) is comprised of board and general members that are representative of—

"(i) the individual service providers described in paragraph (A); and

"(ii) the tribal communities in which the services are being provided.”;

"(48) UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

"(A) the term ‘unit of local government’ means any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a Territorial jurisdiction of the United States.”;

"(B) has a documented history of effective partnering concerns domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

"(C) assists domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking coalition or tribal coalition, that—

"(i) assists domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking victims, including domestic violence shelters, faith-based organizations, and other organizations; and

"(ii) has a documented history of effective work concerning domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.”;

"(49) VICTIM SERVICES.—

"(A) means services provided to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including telephonic or web-based hotlines, legal advocacy, economic advocacy, emergency and transitional shelter, accommodation and advocacy through medical, civil or criminal justice, immigration, and social support systems, crisis intervention, short-term individual and group counseling, information and referrals, culturally specific services, population specific services, and other related supportive services; and

"(B) may include services and assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who are also victims of other forms of trafficking in persons as defined by section 101(12) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).”;

"(50) VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term ‘victim service provider’ means a nonprofit, nongovernmental or tribal organization or rape crisis center, including a State sexual assault coalition or tribal coalition, that—

"(A) assists domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking victims, including domestic violence shelters, faith-based organizations, and other organizations; and

"(B) has a documented history of effective work concerning domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.”;

"(51) PREVENTION.—

"(A) means activities that—

"(i) mean activities that—

"(I) require an adult, youth, or child victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to provide a consent or release his or her personally identifying information as a condition of eligi- bility for the services provided by the grantee or subgrantee; or

"(II) require any personally identifying information in order to comply with Federal reporting, evaluation, or data collection requirements, whether for this program or any other Federal grant program.’’;

"(C) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (F); and

"(D) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

"(E) STATUTORILY MANDATED REPORTS OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT.—Nothing in this paragraph prohibits a grantee or subgrantee from reporting suspected abuse or neglect, as those terms are defined by law, when specifically mandated by the State or tribe involved.”;

"(1) by striking paragraphs (17), (29), and (36), and then reordering the remaining paragraphs of such subsection (including the paragraphs added by paragraph (12) of this subsection) in alphabetical order based on the headings of such paragraphs, and renumbering such paragraphs as so reordered.

"(2) by striking paragraph (b) of section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13922(b) is amended—

"(1) in paragraph (2)—

"(A) in subparagraph (B), by amending clauses (i) and (ii) to read as follows:

"(i) disclose, reveal, or release any person- 

"al over other Federal grants and sub-

"(3) APPROVED ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the activities under this title, grantees and
subgrantees may collaborate with and provide information to Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial public officials and agencies to develop and implement policies, and obtain Federal, State, local, or tribal legislation or model codes, designed to reduce or eliminate domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(b) Enhancing Grant Efficiency and Coordination—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, to the greatest extent practicable, take actions to further the coordinated distribution of grants within the Department of Justice to increase the efficiency of such administration.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on the actions taken by the Attorney General in accordance with paragraph (1) and the progress of such actions in achieving coordination described in such paragraph.

(3) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is awarded grant funds under this title during any period in which the entity is prohibited from receiving funds under paragraph (2), the entity shall immediately refund to the Department of Justice any grant program under this title shall—

(A) deposit the General Fund of the Treasury an amount equal to the grant funds improperly awarded to the grantee; and

(B) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the Fund from the entity that was erroneously awarded such grant funds.

(4) UNRESOLVED AUDIT FINDING DEFINED.—

In this subsection, the term 'unresolved audit finding' means, with respect to a grantee described in paragraph (1), an audit report finding, statement, or recommendation by the Inspector General of the Department of Justice or the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, as applicable, that the grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 12 months from the date of an initial notification of the finding, statement, or recommendation.

(5) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'nonprofit organization' means an organization that holds money in offshore accounts that were improperly awarded to the grantee, or is otherwise explicitly provided in authorizing legislation, but not more than 5.0 percent of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under this title may be used by the Attorney General for salaries and administrative expenses of the Office on Violence Against Women.

(B) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice or Department of Health and Human Services under this title may be used by the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or by any individual or organization awarded funds under this title, to fund economic activities in which the expenditures exceed $20,000, unless in the case of the Department of Justice, the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, in the case of the Department of Health and Human Services the Deputy Secretary, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host or support any expenditure for such a conference.

(C) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written authorization under subparagraph (A) shall include a detailed estimate of the costs associated with the conference, including the cost of all food and beverages, audiovisual equipment, honoraria for speakers, and any entertainment expenses.

(D) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved and denied during the fiscal year for which the report is submitted.

(E) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this title may not be spent for the purpose of paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(7) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice or Department of Health and Human Services under this title may be used by the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or by any individual or organization awarded funds under this title, to fund economic activities in which the expenditures exceed $20,000, unless in the case of the Department of Justice, the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, in the case of the Department of Health and Human Services the Deputy Secretary, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host or support any expenditure for such a conference.

(B) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written authorization under subparagraph (A) shall include a detailed estimate of the costs associated with the conference, including the cost of all food and beverages, audiovisual equipment, honoraria for speakers, and any entertainment expenses.

(C) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved and denied during the fiscal year for which the report is submitted.

(D) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this title may not be
utilized by any grantee or subgrantee to lobby any representative of the Federal Government (including the Department of Justice or a State, local, or tribal government regarding grant funding).

“(B) PENALTY.—If the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, determines that any grantee or subgrantee using funds under this title has violated subparagraph (A), the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, shall—

“(i) prohibit the grantee or subgrantee from receiving any funds under this title for not less than 5 years.

“(9) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, the Director of the Office of Violence Against Women, and the Deputy Secretary for Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a certification for such year that—

“(A) all audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General under paragraph (1) have been completed and reviewed by the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs.

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

“(C) all reimbursements required under paragraph (3) have been made; and

“(D) includes a list of any grantees and subgrantees excluded during the previous year.

“(e) TRAINING AND RESOURCES FOR VAWA GRANTEES.—Section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925) is further amended—

“(1) in the heading, by striking “AND GRANT PROVISIONS” and inserting “, GRANT PROVISIONS, AND TRAINING AND RESOURCES FOR VAWA GRANTEES”;

“(2) by adding after subsection (c), as added by subsection (d) of this section, the following:

“(d) TRAINING AND RESOURCES FOR VAWA GRANTEES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General and Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, shall—

“(A) develop standards, protocols, and sample tools and forms to provide guidance to grantees and subgrantees under any program or activity described in paragraph (2) regarding financial record-keeping and accounting practices required of such grantees and subgrantees as recipients of funds from the disbursing agency;

“(B) provide training to such grantees and subgrantees regarding such standards, protocols, and forms; and

“(C) publish on the public Internet website of the Office of Violence Against Women information to assist such grantees and subgrantees with compliance with such standards, protocols, and sample tools and forms.

“(2) VAWA PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a program or activity described in this paragraph is any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds appropriated for grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance administered by the Office on Violence Against Women.

“SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

“Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, the provisions of titles I, II, III, IV, VII, and sections 3, 602, 901, and 902 of this Act shall not take effect until the first day of the fiscal year following the date of enactment of this Act.

“TITLE I—ENHANCING JUDICIAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOLS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

“SEC. 101. STOP GRANTS.—


“(1) in section 2001(a) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–19(a)), by striking “violent crimes against women” each place it appears and inserting “violent crimes that predominantly affect women including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking”;

“(2) in section 2001(b) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–19(b))—

“(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

“(i) by striking “equipment and inserting “resources”;

“(ii) by inserting “and” immediately prior to the period at the end of paragraph (1); and

“(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “protection and safety of victims” before “and specifically;”.

“(b) in paragraph (2) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–19), by striking “sexual assault and all” and inserting “sexual assault and domestic violence and inserting “domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)”;

“(c) in paragraph (5) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–19), by striking “sexually assaulted adult or domestic violence victim” and inserting “domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)”;

“(d) in paragraph (9), as so redesignated by—

“(A) the State sexual assault coalition;

“(B) the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Federal Commonwealth of the Marshall Islands.

“SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

“Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, the provisions of titles I, II, III, IV, VII, and sections 3, 602, 901, and 902 of this Act shall not take effect until the first day of the fiscal year following the date of enactment of this Act.

“TITLE I—ENHANCING JUDICIAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOLS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN


“(1) in section 2001(a) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–19(a)), by striking “violent crimes against women” each place it appears and inserting “violent crimes that predominantly affect women including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking”;

“(2) in section 2001(b) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–19(b))—

“(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

“(i) by striking “equipment and inserting “resources”;

“(ii) by inserting “and” immediately prior to the period at the end of paragraph (1); and

“(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “protection and safety of victims” before “and specifically;”.

“(b) in paragraph (2) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–19), by striking “sexual assault and all” and inserting “sexual assault and domestic violence and inserting “domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)”;

“(c) in paragraph (5) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–19), by striking “sexually assaulted adult or domestic violence victim” and inserting “domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)”;

“(d) in paragraph (9), as so redesignated by—

“(A) the State sexual assault coalition;

“(B) the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Federal Commonwealth of the Marshall Islands.
branch of the government.

(C) representatives of the law enforcement entities within the State;

(D) representatives of prosecution offices;

(E) representatives of State and local courts;

(F) tribal governments or tribal coalitions in those States with State or federally recognized Indian tribes;

(G) representatives of underserved populations, including culturally specific communities;

(H) representatives of victim service providers;

(i) representatives of population specific organizations; and

(j) representatives of other entities that the State or the Attorney General identifies as necessary for the planning process;

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively;

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(i) grantees shall coordinate the State implementation plan described in paragraph (3) with the plans described in section 307 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10407) and the plans described in the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.) and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b-1b); and"

(iv) paragraph (4), as so redesignated by clause (i)—

"(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking "and not less than 25 percent shall be allocated for prosecution services;"

"(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and not less than 25 percent shall be allocated for prosecutors;"

"(C) for each fiscal year beginning on or after the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, not less than 20 percent shall be allocated for 2 or more purposes described in section 2001(b) that meaningfully address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship;"

"(D) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(a) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—An application for a grant under this part shall include—

"(1) the certifications of qualification required under subsection (c);

"(2) proof of compliance with the requirements of the payment of forensic medical exams and judicial notification, described in section 2010;

"(3) proof of compliance with the requirements of fees and costs relating to domestic violence and protection order cases described in section 2011;

"(4) proof of compliance with the requirements of submitting polygraph examinations of victims of sexual assault described in section 2013;

"(5) an implementation plan required under subsection (i); and

"(6) any other documentation that the Attorney General may require;"

"(E) in subsection (e)—

"(i) in paragraph (2)—

"(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking "domestic violence and sexual assault" and inserting "domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking"; and

"(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking "linguistically" and "and;"

"(ii) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) disburse grants under this part, the Attorney General may impose reasonable conditions on grant awards disbursed after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 to ensure that the States meet statutory, regulatory, and other requirements.

"(F) in subsection (i), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and

"(G) by adding at the end the following:

"(i) IMPELLING PLANS.—A State applying for a grant shall—

"(1) develop an implementation plan in consultation with representatives of the entities listed in subsection (c)(2), that identifies how the State will use the funds awarded under this part, including how the State will use the funds that are required to be allocated under subsection (c)(4)(C); and

"(2) submit to the Attorney General as part of the application submitted in accordance with subsection (d)—

"(A) the implementation plan developed under paragraph (1);

"(B) documentation from each member of the planning committee with respect to the member's participation in the planning process;

"(C) documentation from the prosecution, law enforcement, court, and victim services programs to be assisted, describing—

"(i) the need for the grant funds;

"(ii) the intended use of the grant funds;

"(iii) the expected result of the grant funds; and

"(iv) the demographic characteristics of the populations to be served, including age, disability, race, ethnicity, and language background;

"(D) a description of how the State will ensure that any grantees will consult with victim service providers during the course of developing their grant applications to ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims;

"(E) demographic data on the distribution of underserved within the State and a description of how the State will meet the needs of underserved populations, including the minimum allocation for population specific services required under subsection (c)(4)(C);

"(F) a description of how the State plans to meet the requirements pursuant to regulations issued under subsection (2);

"(G) goals and objectives for reducing domestic and dating violence-related homicides within the State; and

"(H) any other information requested by the Attorney General.

"(j) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—A State may use any returned or remaining funds for any authorized purpose under this part if—

"(1) funds from a subgrant awarded under this part are returned to the State; or

"(2) the State does not receive sufficient eligible applications to award the full funding within the allocations under subsection (c)(4);"

"(k) in section 2010 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–5(a)(1))—

"(A) by inserting "modification, enforcement, dismissal," after "registration," each place it appears; and

"(B) by striking "domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault" and inserting "domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking";

"(l) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 101(a)(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3790a(a)), is amended by striking "$225,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011" and inserting "$222,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018".

SEC. 102. GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICY AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION ORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part U of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796hh et seq.), is amended—

"(1) in section 2011 (42 U.S.C. 3796hh), by striking—

"(A) in subsection (b)—

"(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "States," and all that follows through "units of local government" and inserting "grantees;"

"(ii) in paragraph (1), by inserting "and enforcement of protection orders across State and tribal lines" before "before"; and

"(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking "and training in police departments to improve tracking of cases" and inserting "data collection systems, and training in police departments to improve tracking of cases and classification of complaints;"

"(B) in paragraph (4), by inserting "and provide the appropriate training and education on domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking" after "computer tracking systems;"

"(C) in paragraph (5), by inserting "and other victim services" after "legal advocacy service programs;"

"(D) in paragraph (6), by striking "judges" and inserting "Federal, State, tribal, territorial, and local judges, and court-based and court-related personnel;"

"(E) in paragraph (8), by striking "and sexual assault" and inserting "dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;"

"(F) in paragraph (10), by striking "non-profit, non-governmental victim services organizations," and inserting "victim service organizations, population specific organizations,"; and

"(G) by adding at the end the following:
“(14) To develop and implement training programs for prosecutors and other prosecution-related personnel regarding best practices to ensure offender accountability, victims’ safety, and victim consultation in cases involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

“(15) To develop or strengthen policies, protocols, and training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and the judiciary in recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; including the appropriate treatment of victims.

“(17) To develop, implement, or enhance sexual assault nurse examiner programs or sexual assault forensic examiner programs, including the hiring and training of such examiners.

“(18) To develop, implement, or enhance Sexual Assault Response Teams or similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault.

“(19) To develop and strengthen policies, protocols, and training for law enforcement officers and prosecutors regarding the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims of sexual assault.

“(20) To provide the following human immunodeficiency virus services for victims of sexual assault:

"(A) Testing.

"(B) Counseling.

"(C) Prophylaxis.

“(22) To develop multidisciplinary high-risk teams focusing on reducing domestic violence and dating violence homicides by—

"(A) using evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of homicide and link high-risk victims to immediate crisis intervention services;

"(B) identifying and managing high-risk offenders; and

"(C) providing ongoing victim advocacy and comprehensive services including legal, housing, health care, and economic assistance;.”

“(23) in subsection (c)—

"(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “except for a court,” before “certify”; and

"(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

"(3) in paragraph (2), by inserting “except for a court” before “demonstrate”;

"(4) in paragraph (3)—

"(i) by inserting “modification, enforcement, dismissal,” after “registration,” each place it appears;

"(ii) by inserting “demonstrating,” after “domestic violence,”; and

"(iii) by striking “and” at the end; and

"(iv) by striking paragraph (3), by striking “subparagraph (A)”, and inserting “clause (i)”; and

“(24) in subsection (d)—

"(1) in paragraph (1), by striking the second comma; and

"(2) by striking paragraphs (A) and (B), as redesignated by clause (v) of this subparagraph—

"(I) by striking the second comma; and

"(II) by striking “grantees are States” and inserting the following: “grantees are—

"(I) States;

"(II) vessels.

"(vii) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) A tribe, territorial or tribal domestic violence or sexual assault coalition or a victim services provider that partners with a State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government that certifies that the State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government meets the requirements under paragraph (1).”;

"(C) in subsection (d)—

"(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting predecessor subparagraph (A), by inserting “; policy,” after “law”; and

"(ii) in paragraph (A), by inserting “and the defendant is in custody or has been served with a citation or indictment” before the semicolon;

"(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking “it” and inserting “its”; and

"(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) ALLOCATION FOR TRIBAL COALITIONS.—Of the amounts appropriated for purposes of this part for each fiscal year, not less than 5 percent shall be available for grants under section 2102(a) (18 U.S.C. 3796gg–b(d)).

“(II) ALLOCATION FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT.—Of the amounts appropriated for purposes of this part for each fiscal year, not less than 25 percent shall be available for projects that address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship.”; and

"(2) in section 2102(a) (18 U.S.C. 3796hh–1(a))—

"(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “court,” after “tribal government,”; and

"(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “non-profit, private sexual assault and domestic violence programs and” inserting “victim services organizations and, as appropriate, population specific on.”

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

Section 1001(a)(9) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796h–1a(9))—

“(1) by striking “$75,000,000” and all that follows through “2011” and inserting “$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018”;

“(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 104. CONSOLIDATION OF GRANTS TO SUPPORT FAMILIES IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1326) is amended by striking the section preceding section 1302 (42 U.S.C. 10102), as amended by section 306 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–182; 119 Stat. 3016), and inserting the following:

“SEC. 1301. COURT TRAINING AND SUPERVISED VISITATION IMPROVEMENTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, courts (including juvenile courts), Indian tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, legal services providers, and victim services providers to improve the response of all aspects of the civil and criminal justice system to families with a history of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or in cases involving allegations of child sexual abuse.

“(b) USTR OF FUNDS.—A grant under this section may be used to—

"(1) provide supervised visitation and safe visitation exchange of children and youth by and between parents in situations involving allegations of child sexual abuse, sexual assault, or stalking;

"(2) develop and promote State, local, and tribal legislation, policies, and best practices for improving civil and criminal court functions, responses, practices and procedures in cases involving a history of domestic violence or sexual assault, or in cases involving allegations of child sexual abuse, including cases in which the victim proceeds pro se;

"(3) educate court-based and court-related personnel (including custody evaluators and guardians ad litem) on the dynamics of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault,
and stalking, including information on perpetrator behavior, evidence-based risk factors for domestic and dating violence homicide, and on issues relating to the needs of victims, including confidentiality, case management, and coordination, including cases in which the victim proceeds pro se;

(4) provide adequate resources in juvenile court systems, including specialized courts, consolidated courts, dockets, intake centers, or interpreter services;

(B) community-based initiatives within the court system (such as court watch programs, victim assistants, pro se victim assistance programs, or community-based supplementary services);

(C) offender management, monitoring, and accountability programs;

(D) safe and confidential information storage and information-sharing databases within and between court systems;

(E) outreach programs to improve community access, including enhanced access for underserved populations; and

(F) other projects likely to improve court responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

(6) collect data and provide training and technical assistance, including developing State, local, and tribal model codes and policies, to improve the capacity of grantees and communities to address the civil justice needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking who have legal representation, who are proceeding pro se, or who are proceeding with the assistance of a legal advocate; and

(7) improve training and education to assist judges, judicial personnel, attorneys, child welfare personnel, and legal advocates in the civil justice system regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or child abuse.

(c) Considerations.—

(1) In General.—In making grants for purposes described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (b), the Attorney General shall consider—

(A) the number of families to be served by the proposed programs and services;

(B) the extent to which the proposed programs and services serve underserved populations;

(C) the extent to which the applicant demonstrates coordination and collaboration with nonprofit, nongovernmental entities in the local community with demonstrated histories of effective work on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including State or tribal domestic violence coalitions, State or tribal sexual assault coalitions, local shelters, and programs for domestic violence and sexual assault victims; and

(D) the extent to which the applicant articulates and demonstrates strategies for involving victims or survivors within the planning process, including mechanisms for communication and referral.

(2) Other Grants.—In making grants under subsection (b) the Attorney General shall take into account the extent to which the grantee has expertise addressing the judicial system's handling of family violence, child abuse, neglect, and special populations, including, in the case of programs designed for adult and youth victims in one or more underserved populations, including—

(a) identifying, building, and strengthening partnerships with potential collaborators within underserved populations, Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local government entities, and public and private organizations;

(b) conducting a needs assessment of the community and the targeted underserved population;
population or populations to determine what the barriers are to service access and what factors contribute to those barriers, using input from the targeted underserved population.

"(3) identifying promising prevention, outreach, and intervention strategies for victims from a targeted underserved population or populations identified in paragraph (2);"

"(4) developing a plan, with the input of the targeted underserved population or populations, for—"

(A) implementing prevention, outreach, and intervention strategies to address the barriers to accessing services;

(B) promoting community engagement in the practice of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking within the targeted underserved populations; and

(C) evaluating the program."

"(d) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Attorney General shall make grants to eligible entities for the purpose of providing or enhancing population specific outreach and victim services to adult and youth victims in one or more underserved populations, including—"

"(1) working with Federal, State, tribal, territorial and local governments, agencies, and organizations to develop or enhance population specific victim services;"

"(2) strengthening the capacity of underserved populations to provide population specific services;"

"(3) strengthening the capacity of traditional victim service providers to provide population specific services;"

"(4) strengthening the effectiveness of criminal and civil justice interventions by providing training for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and other court personnel on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in underserved populations; or"

"(5) working in cooperation with an underserved population to develop and implement outreach, education, prevention, and intervention strategies that highlight available resources and the specific issues faced by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking from underserved populations; or"

"(e) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women at such time, in such form, and in such manner as the Director may prescribe."

"(f) REPORTS.—Each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall annually submit to the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women a report that describes the activities carried out with grant funds during the preceding fiscal year."

"(g) DEFINITIONS AND GRANT CONDITIONS.—"

"In this section the definitions and grant conditions in section 4002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13972) shall apply."
programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, are not duplicative with the activities of the Attorney General to ensure that the Attorney General shall give priority to proposals providing culturally specific or population specific services.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $9,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2016.

TITLE TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

SEC. 301. RAPE PREVENTION AND EDUCATION GRANT

Section 3007 of the Violence Against Women Act (42 U.S.C. 14041a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting "the Attorney General," and "or tribal," after "'crisis centers, States';" and

(B) in paragraph (6), by inserting "and alcohol" after "about drugs";

(2) in subsection (c), by striking "$80,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011" and inserting "$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018"; and

(3) in subsection (d)(2), by striking the first full sentence and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(3) FUNDING FORMULA.—Amounts provided under this section shall be allotted to each State, District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico based on population. If the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) exceed $48,000,000 in any fiscal year, a minimum allocation shall be awarded to each State, territory, and the District of Columbia. Any remaining funds shall be allotted to each State and territory and the District of Columbia. Amounts the Secretary allocates under paragraph (1) may be used for the following activities:

(i) to establish or support multidisciplinary collaborative community responses to victims of elder abuse; and

(ii) to conduct outreach activities and awareness campaigns to ensure that victims of elder abuse receive appropriate assistance.

(5) TITLE TO SERVICES, PROTECTION, AND JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

SEC. 302. CREATING HOPE THROUGH OUTREACH, OPTIONS, SERVICES, AND EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Subtitle L of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14041c et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking sections 41201 through 41206 and inserting the following:

"SEC. 41201. CREATING HOPE THROUGH OUTREACH, OPTIONS, SERVICES, AND EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH (CHOOSE CHILDREN AND YOUTH).

"(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

(A) a victim service provider, tribal non-profit organization, population specific organization, or other entity that provides culturally specific or population specific services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as well as homeless youth, and to properly refer such children, youth, and their families to appropriate services.

(B) provide support services for student victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, such as a resource person who is either on-site or on-call;

(C) provide evidence-based educational programs for students regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

(D) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(E) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(F) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(G) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(H) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(2) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

(A) a victim service provider, tribal non-profit organization, population specific organization, or other entity that provides culturally specific or population specific services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as well as homeless youth, and to properly refer such children, youth, and their families to appropriate services.

(B) provide support services for student victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, such as a resource person who is either on-site or on-call;

(C) provide evidence-based educational programs for students regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

(D) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(E) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(F) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(G) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(H) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(I) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(3) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

(A) a victim service provider, tribal non-profit organization, population specific organization, or other entity that provides culturally specific or population specific services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as well as homeless youth, and to properly refer such children, youth, and their families to appropriate services.

(B) provide support services for student victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, such as a resource person who is either on-site or on-call;

(C) provide evidence-based educational programs for students regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

(D) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(E) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(F) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(G) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(H) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(I) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(4) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

(A) a victim service provider, tribal non-profit organization, population specific organization, or other entity that provides culturally specific or population specific services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as well as homeless youth, and to properly refer such children, youth, and their families to appropriate services.

(B) provide support services for student victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, such as a resource person who is either on-site or on-call;

(C) provide evidence-based educational programs for students regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

(D) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(E) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(F) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(G) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(H) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(I) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(2) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

(A) a victim service provider, tribal non-profit organization, population specific organization, or other entity that provides culturally specific or population specific services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as well as homeless youth, and to properly refer such children, youth, and their families to appropriate services.

(B) provide support services for student victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, such as a resource person who is either on-site or on-call;

(C) provide evidence-based educational programs for students regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

(D) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(E) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(F) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(G) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(H) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
supported by the Bureau of Indian Education, or a legally operating private school, a school administered by the Department of Defense under section 2169 of title 10, United States Code, or section 1402 of the Defense Dependents’ Education Act of 1978, a group of such schools, a local educational agency (as defined in section 9111(20) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965), or an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965).

(4) OTHER PARTNERSHIPS.—All applicants under this section are encouraged to work in partnership with organizations and agencies that assist relevant youth populations. Such entities may include—

(i) a State, tribe, unit of local government, or territory;

(ii) a population specific or community-based organization;

(iii) batterer intervention programs or sex offender treatment programs with special knowledge and experience working with youth offenders; or

(iv) any other agencies or nonprofit, non-governmental organizations with the capacity to provide effective assistance to the adult, youth, and child victims served by the partnership.

(5) GRANTS REQUIREMENTS.—Applicants for grants under this section shall establish and implement policies, practices, and procedures that—

(A) are effective and include appropriate referral systems for child and youth victims;

(B) protect the confidentiality and privacy of child and youth victim information, particularly in the context of parental or third-party involvement and consent, mandatory reporting duties, and working with other service providers with priority on victim safety and dignity;

(C) ensure that all individuals providing intervention or prevention programs to children or youth through a program funded under this section have completed, or will complete, sufficient training in connection with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

(D) ensure that parents are informed of the programs funded under this program that are being offered at their child’s school.

(6) EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS.—Any educational programming, training, or public awareness communications regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are funded under this section shall be evidence-based.

(7) PRIORITY.—The Attorney General shall prioritize grant applications under this section that coordinate with prevention programs in the community.

(8) DEFINITIONS AND GRANT CONDITIONS.—In this section, the definitions and grant conditions provided for in section 4002 shall apply.

(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

(10) ALLOTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 50 percent of the total amount appropriated under this section for each fiscal year shall be used for the purposes described in subsection (b)(1).

(B) INDIAN TRIBES.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amount appropriated under this section for each fiscal year shall be made available for grants under the program authorized by section 2015 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10).

SEC. 303. GRANTS TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIMES ON CAMPUSES.

Section 303 of title IV of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “and” after “stalking on campuses,”

(ii) by striking “crimes against women” and inserting “crimes on”;

and

(iii) by inserting “, and to develop and strengthen prevention education and awareness programs,” before the period; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “$500,000” and inserting “$300,000”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “, strengthen,” after “To develop”;

and

(ii) by striking “assault and stalking,” and inserting “assault, and stalking, including the use of technology to commit those crimes,”;

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting “and population specific services” after “strengthen victim services programs”; and

(ii) by striking “entities carrying out” and all that follows through “stalking victim services programs” and inserting “victim service providers”; and

(iii) by inserting “, regardless of whether the services provided by such program are provided by an organization with community victim service providers” before the period at the end;

and

(C) by adding the following:

“(9) To provide evidence-based educational programming for students regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

“(10) To develop or adapt population specific strategies and projects for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking from underserved populations on campus.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by substituting “$500,000” for “$300,000”;

(ii) by striking “crimes against women on” and inserting “crimes, including programs’;

and

(iii) by striking “any non-profit” and all that follows through the first occurrence of “victim services programs” and inserting “victim service providers”;

(B) in subparagraph (D) through (F) as subparagraphs (E) through (G), respectively; and

(4) in subparagraph (C), the following:

“(D) describe how underserved populations in the campus community will be adequately served, and the existence of relevant population specific services;”;

and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “2007 through 2011” and inserting “2014 through 2018”;

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “$12,000,000” and all that follows through the period and inserting “$12,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018.”;

SEC. 304. CAMPUS SAFETY, ASSISTANCE FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Beginning in academic year 2013–2014, the Secretary of Education shall provide to institutions of higher education annual guidance and technical assistance relating to compliance with the requirements for campus safety and security standards under section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) for reporting statistics and evidence-based programs for domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(b) CAMPUS SAFETY STUDY, REPORT, AND ACTION.

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to examin—

(A) the incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking that were reported to campus security or local police by students and employees of institutions of higher education during academic years 2010–2011, 2011–2012, and 2012–2013;

(B) the extent to which such incidents occur more or less frequently on campuses of institutions of higher education than in the communities surrounding such campuses;

(C) the procedures institutions of higher education have in place to respond to reports of incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual assault, and stalking, including procedures to follow up with the students involved and disciplinary and privacy policies for students and employees;

(D) the policies institutions of higher education have in place to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and training, including programs, classes, and employee training;

(E) the challenges faced by institutions of higher education with respect to reports of and collection of data on incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on campuses;

(F) the possible disciplinary actions institutions of higher education face under Federal law for the occurrence of, or failure to respond to, incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

(H) the coordination of programs and policies by institutions of higher education with respect to the campus safety requirements of the Department of Education, the Department of Justice, the Department of Health and Human Services.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall report the results of the study required under paragraph (1), including any recommendations for changes to Federal laws and policies related to campus safety, to Congress, the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) AGENCY RESPONSE AND REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the report required under paragraph (2)—

(A) the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, to the extent authorized, revise policies and regulations related to campus safety in accordance with the recommendations reported under paragraph (2); and

(B) the Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Attorney General and the
Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall report to Congress, any recommendations for changes to Federal law related to campus safety, including changes to section 468(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1029(3)) and other appropriate laws.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:


(2) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.—The terms “domestic violence”, “dating violence”, “sexual assault”, and “stalking” have the meanings given such terms in section 4002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (2 U.S.C. 13925(a)).

TITLE V—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

SEC. 401. STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

Section 402(c) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (2 U.S.C. 2800) is amended by striking “$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011” and inserting “$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018”.

SEC. 402. SAVING MONEY AND REDUCING TRAUMA THROUGH PREVENTION VENTURES.

(a) SMART PREVENTION.—Section 41303 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (4 U.S.C. 14043–4) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education, is authorized to award grants for the purpose of preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by taking a comprehensive approach that focuses on youth, children exposed to violence, adults, and community leaders and influencers of social norms.

“(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds provided under this section may be used for the following purposes:

“(1) TEEN DATING VIOLENCE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION.—To develop, maintain, or enhance programs that change attitudes and behaviors around the acceptability of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by providing education to young individuals and adults, and providing information about the changes in laws that protect young individuals from domestic violence prevention programs.

“(2) COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS.—To provide comprehensive, evidence-based, evidence-informed, or innovative strategies and practices focused on youth. Such a program should include:

“(A) evidence-based age education on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sexual coercion, as well as healthy relationship skills, in school, in the community, or in health care settings;

“(B) community-based collaboration and training for those with influence on youth, such as parents, teachers, coaches, health care providers, faith-leaders, older teens, and mentors;

“(C) education and outreach to change environment factors contributing to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

“(D) policy development targeted to prevention, including school-based policies and protocols.

“(2) CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE AND ASSAULT IN A RELATIONSHIP.—To develop or expand evidence-based programs designed to prevent future incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by preventing, reducing, and re-directing children’s exposure and increasing access to safety and support to prevent violence in the home. Such programs may include—

“(A) providing services for children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, including direct counseling or advocacy, and support for the non-abusing parent; and

“(B) training and coordination for educational, after-school, and childcare programs on how to safely and confidentially identify children and families experiencing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and properly refer children exposed and their families to services and violence prevention programs.

“(3) ENGAGING MEN AS LEADERS AND ROLE MODELS.—To develop, maintain or enhance programs that work with men to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and to serve as role models and social influencers of other men and youth at the individual, school, community or statewide levels.

“(4) EDUCATION.—Any entity shall be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

“(1) a victim service provider, community-based organization, tribe or tribal organization, or other nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that has a history of effective work preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and expertise in the specific area for which they are applying for funds; or

“(2) a partnership between a victim service provider, community-based organization, tribe or tribal organization, or other nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that has a history of effective work preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and at least one of the following that has expertise in serving children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking prevention, or engaging men to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking:

“(A) A public, charter, tribal, or nationally accredited private middle or high school; a school administered by the Department of Defense, or an Indian tribe; or a community-based organization, population-specific organization, or faith-based organization that has established expertise in providing services to youth.

“(B) A local community-based organization, population-specific organization, or faith-based organization that has established expertise in providing services to youth.

“(C) A community-based organization, population-specific organization, university or health care clinic, faith-based organization, or other nonprofit, nongovernmental organization.

“(D) A nonprofit, nongovernmental entity providing services for runaway or homeless youth affected by domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

“(E) Health care entities eligible for reimbursement under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, including providers that target the special needs of children and youth.

“(F) Any other agencies, population-specific organizations, or nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations with the capacity to provide evidence-informed, or innovative strategies and practices focused on youth.

“(G) GRANTER REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Applicants for grants under this section shall prepare and submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require that demonstrates the capacity of the applicant and partnering organizations to undertake the project.

“(II) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—Applicants under this section shall establish and implement policies, practices, and procedures that are consistent with the best practices developed under section 402 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (2 U.S.C. 280b–4) and—

“(A) include appropriate referral systems to direct any victim identified during program activities to highly qualified follow-up care;

“(B) protect the confidentiality and privacy of adult and youth victim information, particularly in the context of parental or third-party involvement and consent, mandatory reporting duties, and working with other service providers;

“(C) ensure that all individuals providing prevention programming through a program funded under this section are credentialed or will complete sufficient training in connection with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking; and

“(D) document how prevention programs are coordinated with service programs in the community.

“(3) PREFERENCE.—In selecting grant recipients under this section, the Attorney General shall give preference to applicants that—

“(A) include outcome-based evaluation; and

“(B) identify any other community, school, or State-based efforts that are working on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking prevention and explain how the grantee or partnership will add value, coordinate with other programs, and not duplicate existing efforts.

“(e) DEFINITIONS AND GRANT CONDITIONS.—In this section, the definitions and grant conditions provided for in section 40002 shall apply.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

“(g) ALLOTMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 25 percent of the total amounts appropriated under this section in each fiscal year shall be used for grants awarded under this section.

“(2) REPEALS.—The following provisions are repealed:


TITLE V—STRENGTHENING THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM’S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

SEC. 501. CONSOLIDATION OF GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM’S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

(a) G RANTS AUTHORIZED.—Section 3781 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280c–4) is amended to read as follows:
SEC. 399P. GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants for—

(1) the development or enhancement and implementation of interdisciplinary training for health professionals, public health staff, and allied health professionals; and

(2) the development or enhancement and implementation of education programs for medical, nursing, and other health professional students and residents to identify and respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) REQUIRED USES.—Amounts provided under a grant under this section shall be used to—

(A) fund interdisciplinary training and education programs under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) that—

(i) are designed to train medical, psychology, dentistry, social work, nursing, and other health profession students, interns, residents, fellows, or current health care providers to identify and provide health care services (including mental or behavioral health care services and referrals to appropriate community services) to individuals who are or who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

(ii) plan and develop clinical training components for integration into approved internship, residency, and fellowship training or continuing medical or other health education training that address physical, mental, and behavioral health issues, including protective factors, related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other forms of violence and abuse, focus on reducing health disparities and preventing violence and abuse, and include the privacy of victim safety and confidentiality; and

(B) design and implement comprehensive strategies to the response to the health care system to domestic or sexual violence in clinical and public health settings, hospitals, clinics, and other health settings (including mental and behavioral health), under subsection (a)(3) through—

(i) the implementation, dissemination, and evaluation of policies and procedures to guide health professionals and public health staff in identifying and responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including strategies to ensure that the health care system maintains a privacy that protects the patient’s privacy and safety, and safely uses health information technology to improve documentation, identification, intervention, assessment, treatment, and follow-up care;

(ii) the development of on-site access to services to address the safety, medical, and mental health needs of patients by increasing the capacity of existing health care professionals and public health staff to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by contracting with or hiring domestic or sexual assault advocates to provide such services or to model other services appropriate to the geographic and cultural needs of the patients serving and the manner that protects the patient’s privacy and safety, and safely uses health information technology to improve documentation, identification, assessment, intervention, treatment, and follow-up care;

(iii) the development of measures and methods for the evaluation of the practice of identification, intervention, and documentation regarding victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including the development and testing of quality improvement and assurance plans and procedures; and

(iv) the provision of training and followup technical assistance to health care professionals, and public health staff, and allied health professional students and residents to identify, assess, treat, and refer clients who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including using tools and training materials already developed.

(2) PERMISSIBLE USES.—

(A) CHILD AND ELDER ABUSE.—To the extent consistent with this section, a grantee may use amounts received under this section to address, as part of a comprehensive programmatic approach implemented under this grant, issues relating to child or elder abuse.

(B) RURAL AREAS.—Grants funded under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) may be used to offer to rural areas community-based training opportunities (which may include the use of distance learning networks and other available technologies needed to reach isolated areas) to accredited and/or training schools, including medical, dental, social work, nursing, and other health profession students and residents on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and, as appropriate, other forms of violence and abuse, and mental or behavioral health issues, including trauma-specific strategies to ensure that all programs developed under a grant, if any, will be available to and accessible to health professionals working in community-based and other settings, including settings that serve children and elder abuse.

(C) OTHER USES.—Grants funded under subsection (a)(3) may be used for—

(i) the development, expansion, and implementation of sexual assault forensic medical examination and sexual assault nurse examiner programs.

(ii) the provision of training and followup technical assistance to health care professionals, and public health staff, and allied health professional students and residents to identify and respond to situations under which information may be disclosed, such as mandatory reporting laws, and shall give patients the option to receive information and referrals without affirmatively disclosing abuse.

(2) LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A grantee shall use not more than 10 percent of the amounts received under a grant under this section for administrative expenses.

(3) FREQUREnts.—In selecting grant recipients under this section the Secretary shall give preference to applicants based on the strength of their evaluation strategies, with priority given to outcome-based evaluation technology to improve documentation, and with the provision that the evaluation is conducted by a public health agency or entity.

(4) APPLICATION.—

(A) SUBSECTION (a)(1) AND (2) GRANTEES.—An applicant for a grant under subsection (1) or (2) of subsection (a) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information, and assurances as the Secretary may require, including—

(i) documentation that the applicant represents a team of entities working collaboratively to strengthen the response of the health care system to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and which includes at least one of—

(1) a local law enforcement task force; (2) one or more government or nonprofit entity with a history of effective work in the fields of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

(ii) strategies for the dissemination and sharing of curricula and other educational materials developed under the grant, if any, with other interested health professions schools and national resource repositories for materials on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

(B) SUBSECTION (a)(3) GRANTEES.—An entity desiring a grant under subsection (a)(3) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may require, including—

(i) documentation that all training, education, screening, assessment, services, and any other approach to patient care will be informed by an understanding of violence and abuse victimization and trauma-specific approaches that will be in line with the Secretary, intervention, and treatment activities;

(ii) strategies for the development and implementation of partnerships and address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking over the lifespan in health care settings;

(iii) a plan for consulting with State and local domestic violence or sexual assault coalitions, national nonprofit victim advocacy organizations, State or tribal law enforcement task forces (where appropriate), and population-specific organizations with demonstrated expertise in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(2) WITH RESPECT TO AN APPLICATION FOR A GRANT UNDER WHICH THE GRANTEE WILL HAVE CONTACT WITH PATIENTS, A PLAN, DEVELOPED IN COLLABORATION WITH LOCAL VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDERS, TO RESPOND APPROPRIATELY TO AND MAKE CORRECT REFERRALS FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO DISCLOSE THAT THEY ARE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING, AND FOR PROTECTION FROM THE VICTIM'S ABUSER OR OTHER TYPES OF VIOLENCE, AND DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE GRANTEE OF AN ONGOING COLLABORATIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH A LOCAL VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDER;

(iv) WITH RESPECT TO AN APPLICATION FOR A GRANT PROPOSING TO FUND A PROGRAM DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (b)(2)(C)(II), A CERTIFICATION THAT THE GRANT FUNDING WILL BE USED FOR A PROGRAM TO PROVIDE CREDENTIALED SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINER PROGRAMS SUPPORTED WITH SUCH GRANT FUNDS WILL
adhere to the guidelines set forth by the Attorney General.

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

(A) a nonprofit organization with a history of effective work in the field of training health professionals with an understanding of, and clinical skills pertinent to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and lifetime exposure to violence and abuse;

(B) a local victim service provider, a local organization or provider membership or professional organization, or a health care system; or

(C) a provider membership or professional organization, or a health care system;

(2) SUBSECTION (A) GRANTEES.—To be eligible to receive funding under subsection (a)(3), an entity shall be—

(A) a State department (or other division) of health, a State, tribal, or territorial domestic violence or sexual assault coalition or victim service provider, or any other nonprofit or community-based organization with a history of effective work in the fields of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and health care, including physical health care; or

(B) a local victim service provider, a local department (or other division) of health, a local health clinic, hospital, or health system, or any other community-based organization or victim service provider, or any other nonprofit or community-based organization with a history of effective work in the field of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual assault, or stalking, and health care, including physical health care;

(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available to carry out this section for any fiscal year, the Secretary may grant or enter into contracts to provide technical assistance with respect to the planning, development, and operation of any program, activity, or service carried out pursuant to this section. Not more than 8 percent of the funds appropriated under this section in each fiscal year may be used to fund technical assistance.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS.—The Secretary shall make publicly available materials developed by grantees under this section, including best practices, tools, technical assistance, and research and evaluation.

(3) REPORTING.—The Secretary shall publish a biennial report on—

(A) the acceptance and distribution of funds under this section; and

(B) the programs and activities supported by such funds.

(f) RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available to carry out this section for any fiscal year, the Secretary may use no more than 20 percent of the funds to make a grant or enter into a contract for research and evaluation of—

(A) grants awarded under this section; and

(B) other training for health professionals and effective interventions in the health care setting that prevent domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual assault across the lifespan, prevent the health effects of such violence, and improve the safety and health of individuals who are currently being victimized.

(2) RESEARCH.—Research authorized in paragraph (1) may include—

(A) research on the effects of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, childhood exposure to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault on health behaviors, health conditions, and health status of individuals, families, and populations, including underserved populations; and

(B) research to determine effective health care interventions to respond to and prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(3) IMPACT.—The fund made available under section 221(d) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013) for insurance of mortgages that bear interest at a rate determined under the proviso under paragraph (5) of such section 221(d) may not be used to fund the program under section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1).

(4) LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT PROGRAM.—(A) an applicant for or tenant of a housing assisted under a covered housing program may not be denied admission to, denied assistance under, or otherwise penalized or excluded from or removed, terminated, or otherwise adversely affected from a covered housing program by the victim or threatened victim of such incident; or

(B) an applicant for or tenant of a housing assisted under a covered housing program may not be denied admission to, denied assistance under, or otherwise penalized or excluded from or removed, terminated, or otherwise adversely affected from a covered housing program by the victim or threatened victim of such incident.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available to carry out this section, the definitions in section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 apply to this section.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The following provisions are repealed:

Title VI—SAFE HOMES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

SEC. 601. HOUSING PROTECTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Subtitle N of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13901 et seq.) is amended by striking "subtitles" and inserting "chapter";

(b) in section 4102 (42 U.S.C. 14043c–1), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "subtitles" and inserting "chapter";

(c) in section 4103 (42 U.S.C. 14043c–2), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "subtitles" and inserting "chapter";

(d) by adding at the end the following:

"CHAPTER 1—GRANT PROGRAMS

SEC. 4111. HOUSING PROTECTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

(a) Definitions:—This chapter:

(1) AFFILIATED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘affiliated individual’ means, with respect to an individual—

(A) a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or an individual to whom that individual stands in loco parentis; or

(B) an individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.

(2) APPROPRIATE AGENCY.—The term ‘appropriate agency’ means—

(A) the City of the tenant is the victim or threatened victim of such incident; or

(B) the Federal, State, local, or other government agency responsible for the provision of tenant or other government services to the tenant that is the victim or threatened victim of such incident.

(3) TERMINATION OF TENANCY OR OCCUPANCY.—An individual who is a victim or threatened victim of such incident may terminate tenancy or occupancy of a covered housing program by the victim or threatened victim of such incident.
clause (i), and the individual is the sole tenant eligible to receive assistance under a covered housing program, the public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program shall provide any remaining tenant an opportunity to establish eligibility for the covered housing program. If a tenant described in the preceding sentence does not establish eligibility, the public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing shall provide the tenant a reasonable time, as determined by the agency, to find new housing or to establish eligibility for housing under another covered housing program.

(3) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (a) shall be construed—

(i) to limit the authority of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program to the applicant or tenant to request that an individual in writing;

(ii) the distribution or possession of property among members of a household in a case;

(ii) to limit any otherwise available authority of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program to evict or terminate assistance to a tenant for any violation of a lease not premised on the act of violence in question against the tenant or an affiliated person of the tenant, if the public housing agency or owner or manager does not subject an individual who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to the same standard as other tenants in determining whether to evict or terminate;

(iii) to limit the authority to terminate assistance to a tenant or evict a tenant from housing assisted under a covered housing program if a public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing can demonstrate that an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or individuals employed at or providing service to the property would be present if the assistance is not terminated or the tenant is evicted; or

(iv) to supersede any provision of any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection than this section for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(c) DOCUMENTATION.—

(1) REQUEST FOR DOCUMENTATION.—If an applicant for, or tenant of, housing assisted under a covered housing program represents to a public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing that the individual is entitled to protection under subsection (b), the public housing agency or owner or manager may require, through the application process, that an applicant or tenant submit to the public housing agency or owner or manager a form of documentation described in paragraph (3).

(2) RESUBMITTED DOCUMENTATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If an applicant or tenant does not provide the documentation requested under paragraph (1) within 14 business days of request, the public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing may require the applicant or tenant to resubmit the documentation.

(B) COMPLIANCE NOT SUFFICIENT TO CONSTITUTE EVIDENCE OF UNREASONABLE ACT.—Compliance with subsection (b) by a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program does not constitute evidence of an unreasonable act.

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Compliance with subsection (b) by a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program shall be construed to limit the authority of the public housing agency or owner or manager to—

(i) deny admission by the applicant or tenant to the covered program

(ii) deny assistance under the covered program to the applicant or tenant;

(iii) terminate the participation of the applicant or tenant in the covered program;

(iv) evict the applicant, the tenant, or a lawful occupant that commits violations of a lease.

(b) EXTENSION.—A public housing agency or owner or manager of housing may extend the 14-day time line under subparagraph (A) at its discretion.

(3) FORM OF DOCUMENTATION.—A form of documentation described in this paragraph is—

(A) a certification form approved by the appropriate agency that—

(i) states that the applicant or tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(ii) states that the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is the ground for protection under subsection (b) meets the requirements under subsection (b); and

(iii) includes the name of the individual who committed the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the name is known and safe to provide;

(B) a document that—

(i) is signed by—

(A) an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, a medical professional, a mental health professional, or an individual under a court, or administrative agency; or

(B) the applicant or tenant; and

(ii) states under penalty of perjury that the individual described in clause (i)(B) believes that the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is the ground for protection under subsection (b) meets the requirements under subsection (b);

(C) a record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; or

(D) at the discretion of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program, a statement or other evidence provided by an applicant or tenant.

(4) CONFIDENTIALITY.—Any information submitted to a public housing agency or owner or manager under this subsection, including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall be maintained in confidence by the public housing agency or owner or manager and may not be entered into any shared database or disclosed to any other party, except to the extent that the disclosure is—

(A) requested or consented to by the individual in writing;

(B) for use in an eviction proceeding under subsection (b); or

(C) otherwise required by applicable law.

(b) DOCUMENTATION NOT REQUIRED.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program to request that an individual submit documentation of the status of the individual as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(d) EMERGENCY RELOCATION AND TRANSFER.—Each appropriate agency shall develop a model emergency relocation and transfer plan for voluntary use by public housing agencies and owners or managers of housing assisted under a covered housing program, that—

(i) allows tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to relocate or transfer to an available unit assisted under a covered housing program if—

(A) the tenant expressly requests to move;

(B) the tenant reasonably believes that the tenant is threatened with imminent harm; or

(C) the tenant has provided documentation described in paragraph (3) if requested by a public housing agency or owner or manager;

(ii) incorporates reasonable confidentiality measures to ensure that the public housing agency or owner or manager does not disclose the location of the dwelling unit assisted under a covered housing program

(a) domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
“(3) describes how the appropriate agency will coordinate relocations or transfers between dwelling units assisted under a covered housing program; “(4) takes into consideration the existing rules and regulations of the covered housing program; “(5) is tailored to the specific type of the covered housing program based on the volume and availability of dwelling units under the control or management of the public housing agency, owner, or manager; and “(6) provides guidance for use in situations in which it is not feasible for an individual public housing agency, owner, or manager to effective a transfer; “(f) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR EMERGENCY TRANSFER.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall establish policies and procedures under which a victim requesting an emergency transfer under subsection (e) may receive, subject to the availability of tenant protection vouchers for assistance under section 806(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(16)), assistance under such section. “(g) IMPLEMENTATION.—The appropriate agency with respect to each covered housing program shall implement this section, as this section applies to the covered housing program.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 8.—Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking paragraph (3); and

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; (B) in subsection (i)—

(i) in paragraph (5), by striking “, and that an incident” and all that follows through “victim of such violence” and

(ii) in paragraph (6), by striking “; except that” and all that follows through “stalking.”;

(C) by striking subsection (u).

(ii) in paragraph (5), by striking “; and that an incident” and all that follows through “victim of such violence” and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “; except that” and all that follows through “stalking.”;

(C) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (9);

(B) in subsection (d)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and that an applicant” and all that follows through “assistance or admission”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “, and that an incident” and all that follows through “victim of such violence”; and

(II) in clause (ii), by striking “; except that” and all that follows through “stalking.”;

(ii) in paragraph (6), by adding “; and at the end;

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

(iii) by striking paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11);

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking “; except that” and all that follows through “stalking.”;

(ii) in paragraph (7)—

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and that an incident” and all that follows through “victim of such violence”; and

(iv) by striking the last sentence;

(iii) in paragraph (7)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking “; except that” and all that follows through “stalking.”;

(ii) by striking paragraph (20); and

(iii) by striking subsection (ee).

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, shall be construed—

(A) to authorize rights or remedies available to any person under section 6 or 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d and 1437f), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act; (B) to limit any right, remedy, or procedure otherwise available under any provision of this Act or 807, 891, 961, 966, 962, 983, or 983 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations, that—

(1) was issued under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13972) and applies to any person under section 6 or 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(16)), assistance under such section.

2. ADDRESSING THE HOUSING NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

Subtitle N of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 14043(e)(1) (42 U.S.C. 14043e–3(1)), by striking “$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011” and inserting “$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018”; and

(2) in section 14045(c) (42 U.S.C. 14043e–4(c)), by striking “$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011” and inserting “$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018”.

SECTION 701. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER ON WORKPLACE RESPONSES TO ASSIST VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE.


SECTION 801. CLARIFICATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO VISAS.


(1) by striking “is being helpful, or is like-ly to be helpful” and inserting the following “or is being helpful” and inserting the following “or is being helpful” and inserting the following “or is being helpful”; and

(2) by inserting “; and has complied with any reasonable request for assistance in the Federal, State, or local investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity before “; and

(b) CLARIFICATION OF CONTEXT OF CERTIFICATIION.—Section 214(p)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(p)(1)) is amended by striking “shall state that the alien ‘has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful’ in the investigation or prosecution” and inserting “shall state that the alien ‘has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution.”

SECTION 802. PROTECTIONS FOR A FIANCÉE OR FIANCÉ OF A CITIZEN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “; or” and inserting “; and”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “; or” and inserting “; and”;

and

(C) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking “, and stalking”.

(b) ALTERNATE VESTED STATUS.—Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“and the alien ‘has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful’ in the investigation or prosecution.”

(c) CLARIFICATION OF CONTEXT OF CERTIFICATIION.—Section 214(p)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(p)(1)) is amended by striking “shall state that the alien ‘has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful’ in the investigation or prosecution” and inserting “shall state that the alien ‘has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution.”

SECTION 803. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKER ACT OF 2005.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report that includes the number of prosecutions for violations of section 833 of the International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a) that have occurred since the date of enactment of that Act.

(b) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO K NONIMMIGRANTS.—Section 833 of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a) is amended in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking “or” after “orders” and inserting “and”.

SECTION 804. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKER ACT OF 2005.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report that includes the number of prosecutions for violations of section 833 of the International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a) that have occurred since the date of enactment of that Act.

(b) REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS.—Section 833 of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(d)) is amended as follows:
(1) By amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

(1) PROHIBITION ON MARKETING OF OR TO CHILDREN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An international marriage broker shall not provide any individual or entity with personal contact information, photograph, or general information about the background or interests of any individual under the age of 18.

(B) COMPLIANCE.—To comply with the requirements of subparagraph (A), an international marriage broker shall—

(i) obtain a valid copy of each foreign national client's birth certificate or other proof of age document issued by an appropriate authority;

(ii) indicate on such certificate or document the date it was received by the international marriage broker;

(iii) retain the original of such certificate or document for 5 years after such date of receipt; and

(iv) produce such certificate or document upon request to an appropriate authority charged with the enforcement of this paragraph.

(2) In paragraph (2)(B)(ii), by striking “or stalking, or an attempt to commit any such crime.”:

SEC. 804. GAO REPORT.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report regarding the adjudication of petitions and applications under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1115(a)(15)(U)) and the self-petitioning process for VAWA self-petitioners (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(51) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1115(a)(51))).

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) assess the efficiency and reliability of the process for reviewing such petitions and applications, including whether the process includes adequate safeguards against fraud and abuse; and

(2) identify possible improvements to the adjudications of petitions and applications in order to reduce fraud and abuse.

SEC. 805. ANNUAL REPORT ON IMMIGRATION APPLICATIONS MADE BY VICTIMS OF ABUSE.

Not later than December 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security 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 the following:

(1) The number of aliens who—

(A) submitted an application for nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1115(a)(15)(U)) and the self-petitioning process for VAWA self-petitioners; or

(B) were granted such nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1115(a)(15)(U)) during the preceding fiscal year; or

(C) were denied such nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1115(a)(15)(U));

(2) The mean amount of time and median amount of time to adjudicate an application for such nonimmigrant status during such fiscal year.

(3) The mean amount of time and median amount of time to adjudicate an application for such nonimmigrant status and the issuance of work authorization to an eligible applicant during the preceding fiscal year.

(4) The number of aliens granted continued presence in the United States under section 107(c)(3) of the Trafficking Victims Protections Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(c)(3)) during the preceding fiscal year.

(5) A description of any actions being taken to reduce the adjudication and processing time, while ensuring the safe and competent processing, of an application described in paragraph (1) or a request for continued presence referred to in paragraph (4).

(6) The actions being taken to combat fraud and to ensure program integrity.

(7) Each type of criminal activity by reason of which such alien was denied such nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1115(a)(15)(U)) during the preceding fiscal year and the number of occurrences of that criminal activity that resulted in such aliens receiving such status.

SEC. 806. PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN OF VAWA SELF-PETITIONERS.

Section 204(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “or” at the end:

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

"(P) a child of an alien who filed a pending or approved petition for classification or application for adjustment of status or other benefit specified in section 101(a)(51) as a VAWA self-petitioner;"

SEC. 807. PUBLIC CHARGE.

Section 212(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR QUALIFIED ALIEN VICTIMS.—Subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) shall not apply to an alien who—

(1) in a VAWA self-petition (ii) is an applicant for, or is granted, nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U); or

(ii) is a qualified alien described in section 431(c) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1641(c))."

SEC. 808. AGE-OUT PROTECTION FOR U VISA APPLICANTS.

Section 214(p) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(p)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) AGE DETERMINATIONS.—

(A) CHILDREN.—An unmarried alien who seeks to accompany a parent to join, a parent granted status under section 101(a)(15)(U)(i), and who was under 21 years of age on the date on which such parent petitioned for such status, shall continue to be classified as a child for purposes of section 101(a)(15)(U)(i), if the alien attains 21 years of age after such parent's petition was filed but while it was pending.

(B) PRINCIPAL ALIEN.—An alien described in clause (i) of section 101(a)(15)(U) shall continue to be treated as an alien described in clause (1) of section 101(a)(15)(U) if the alien attains 21 years of age after the alien's application for status under such clause (i) is filed but while it is pending.

SEC. 809. HARDSHIP WAIVERS.

Section 216(c)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1186(c)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking the comma at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “(c),” and inserting “(c) or”;

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon and “or”;

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

"(D) the alien meets the requirements under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II)(aa)(BB) and following the marriage ceremony was battered by or subject to extreme cruelty perpetrated by the alien's intended spouse and was not at fault in failing to meet the requirements of subparagraph (A)."

SEC. 810. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY PURPOSE.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING.—Section 384(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General may”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “Secretary’s or the” before “Attorney General’s discretion”;

(B) by inserting “Secretary or the” before “Attorney General may”;

(C) by inserting “Secretary’s or the” before “Attorney General for”;

(D) by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General may”; and

(E) by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General have”;

(b) GUIDELINES.—Subsection (d) (as added by section 417(4) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005) of section 384 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(d)) is amended by inserting “and severe forms of trafficking in persons or criminal activity listed in section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1115(a)(15)(U)) after “domestic violence”.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall provide the guidance required by section 384(d) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(d)) to provide the confidentiality of such information.

SEC. 901. GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

Not later than February 28, 2013, the Secretary of the Interior shall make grants to such tribal governments and tribal organizations as the Secretary determines (as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), the Attorney General may consider other evidence relative to the conviction that clearly establishes that the conduct for which the alien was engaged constitutes a crime of violence.
(2) in paragraph (4), by inserting "sex trafficking," after "sexual assault.");
(3) in paragraph (5), by striking "and stalking" and all that follows and inserting "sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking;");
(4) in paragraph (7)—
(A) by inserting "sex trafficking," after "sexual assault," each place it appears; and
(B) by striking the period at the end;
(5) in paragraph (8)—
(A) by inserting "sex trafficking," after "stalking;" and
(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and
(6) by adding at the end the following:
"(9) provides services to address the needs of youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual trafficking, or stalking and the needs of children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including support for the nonabusing parent or the caretaker of the child; and
(10) develop and promote legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to violent crimes against Indian women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking.
"SEC. 902. GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBAL COALITIONS.
Section 2001(d) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 376gg(d)) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (1)—
(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and" at the end; and
(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and
(C) by adding at the end the following:
"(D) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and
(D) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and
(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "individuals or"
"SEC. 903. TRIBAL JURISDICTION OVER CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of Public Law 90–242 (28 U.S.C. 1391(e)) (commonly known as the "Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968") is amended by adding at the end the following:
"SEC. 204. TRIBAL JURISDICTION OVER CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.
"(a) SPECIAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE JURISDICTION.—
"(1) IN GENERAL.—A participating tribe is authorized to exercise jurisdiction in accordance with this section over an alleged offender who commits a covered offense. In exercising such jurisdiction, the participating tribe—
"(A) except as otherwise provided in this section, may exercise such jurisdiction to the same extent and in the same manner as the participating tribe; and
"(B) shall not violate any right described in subsection (b)(3).
"Judisdiction under this section shall be referred to as 'special domestic violence jurisdiction'.
"(2) ALLIGNED OFFENDER.—The term 'alligned offender' means a person—
"(A) who is not an Indian;
"(B) who is alleged to have committed a covered offense; and
"(C) who resides in the Indian country of the participating tribe;
"(3) IS A spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner of—
"(A) a member of the participating tribe; or
"(B) an Indian who resides in the Indian country of the participating tribe.
"(B) is employed in the Indian country of the participating tribe; or
"(3) is a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner of—
"(B) an Indian who resides in the Indian country of the participating tribe.
"(2) BY UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.—In the case of a defendant desiring to remove a criminal prosecution that is before a tribal court by exercise of the jurisdiction of special domestic violence jurisdiction, the defendant shall do so in the same form and manner as a defendant seeks removal of a criminal prosecution from State court under section 1455 of title 28, United States Code. Sections 1447 through 1450 of such title shall apply in the case of such a removal. In applying sections 1447 through 1450 and section 1455 of such title pursuant to this paragraph, the term 'State court' shall be read to include such tribal court.
"(D) Notice required.—Not later than the time at which the defendant makes an initial appearance before a tribal court exercising special domestic violence jurisdiction or 48 hours after the time of arrest, whichever is earlier, the defendant shall be notified of the right of removal under this subsection.
"(2) BY UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.—In the case of a defendant desiring to remove a criminal prosecution that is before a tribal court by reason of the exercise by that court of special domestic violence jurisdiction, that defendant may be removed to the United States district court for the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending by the United States attorney for that district and division.
"(D) ATTORNEY REQUIRED.—Not later than 48 hours after the defendant makes an initial appearance before the tribal court, the participating tribe shall provide notice to the United States attorney for the district and division embracing the tribal court that the tribal court is exercising special domestic violence jurisdiction over this prosecution.
"(C) APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—Sections 1447 through 1450 of title 28, United States Code, shall apply in the case of a removal under this paragraph. In applying sections 1447 through 1450 of such title pursuant to this paragraph, the term 'State court' shall be read to include a tribal court exercising special domestic violence jurisdiction over this prosecution.
"(D) REQUIREMENTS.—If the United States attorney seeks to remove a criminal prosecution pursuant to this paragraph, the United States attorney shall, not later than the commencement of trial in the prosecution, provide notice of removal to the tribal court. On receipt of such notice, the tribal court shall immediately terminate the proceeding that is the subject of that prosecution. A notice of removal filed under this subparagraph shall
identify the covered case and the grounds for removal.

"(g) INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL.—In a criminal prosecution in which a tribal court exercises special domestic violence jurisdiction, if the defendant may appeal an order of a tribal court to the United States district court for the district and division embracing the tribal court not later than 14 days after that order is entered if a district judge’s order could similarly be appealed. The defendant shall notify the clerk specifying the order being appealed and shall serve a copy on the adverse party.

"(h) WRIT OF JURISDICTION AND JUDGMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a tribal court enters a final judgment against a defendant in a criminal proceeding in which a participating tribe exercises special domestic violence jurisdiction, the defendant may petition the United States district court for the district and division embracing the tribal court for review of the final judgment against the defendant.

"(2) NOTICE TO DEFENDANT.—When the tribal court informs the defendant of the right to petition for review of the final judgment under this subsection.

"(i) RELEASE OF PROTECTIVE PENDING APPEAL.—Section 3143(b) of title 18, United States Code, shall apply in the case of a defendant in this subsection.

"(j) HABEAS CORPUS.—Any petition for habeas corpus by an alleged offender who is detained under the special domestic violence jurisdiction of a participating tribe shall be in accordance with section 2254 of title 28, United States Code.

"(k) CIVIL ACTION FOR DERIVATION OF RIGHTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usages of any governmental authority, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any person upon whom the participating tribe exercises special domestic violence jurisdiction to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall be liable to the party injured in a civil action.

"(2) IN GENERAL.—Any action described in paragraph (1), tribal officials shall be entitled to claim the same immunity accorded public officials in actions brought in accordance with section 2680 of title 28, United States Code, in accordance with the revised Statutes of the United States (42 U.S.C. 1983).

"(m) ADMINISTRATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—An action described in paragraph (1) may be brought in any appropriate district court of the United States.

"(B) TIMING.—An action described in paragraph (1) shall commence not later than 4 years after the date on which the conduct giving rise to the action occurred.

"(n) GRANTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may award grants to participating tribes—

"(A) to strengthen tribal criminal justice systems of participating tribes in exercise special domestic violence jurisdiction, including—

"(i) law enforcement (including the capacity of law enforcement or court personnel to enter information into and obtain information from national crime information databases);

"(ii) prosecution;

"(iii) trial and appellate courts;

"(iv) probation systems;

"(v) paroling authorities;

"(vi) correctional facilities; and

"(vii) alternative rehabilitation centers;

"(B) culturally appropriate services and assistance for victims and their families; and

"(C) rules and procedures of criminal procedure, appellate procedure, and evidence;

"(B) to provide indigent criminal defendants with the effective assistance of licensed defense counsel, at no cost to the defendant, in criminal proceedings in which a participating tribe exercises special domestic violence or dating violence or a criminal violation of a protection order;

"(C) to ensure that, in criminal proceedings in which a participating tribe exercises special domestic violence jurisdiction, jurors are summoned, selected, and instructed in a manner consistent with all applicable requirements and restrictions.

"(D) to accord victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and violations of protection orders the rights of a crime victim; and

"(E) to the rights of a crime victim described in section 3771(a) of title 18, United States Code, consistent with tribal law and custom.

"(2) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall supplement and not supplant any other Federal, State, tribal, or local government amounts made available to carry out activities described in this subsection.

"(3) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this subsection may not be used by any grant recipient to—

"(A) lobby any representative of the Department of Justice regarding the award of grant funding under this subsection;

"(B) lobby any representative of a Federal, State, local, or tribal government regarding the award of grant funding under this subsection.

"(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 to carry out this subsection.

"(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(A) DATING VIOLENCE.—The term ‘dating violence’ means violence committed—

"(i) by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim who is侵害 to the victim, either directly or indirectly;

"(ii) by a person who is or was once a spouse of the victim;

"(iii) by a person who is or was a domestic or family violence partner of the victim;

"(iv) by a person who was or is married to the victim;

"(B) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—An action described in paragraph (1), tribal officials shall be entitled to claim the same immunity accorded public officials in actions brought in accordance with section 2680 of title 28, United States Code.

"(2) in subsection (b)—

"(A) the types of crimes alleged;

"(B) proceedings to which they referred for prosecution by law enforcement agencies, including—

"(v) the types of crimes alleged;

"(vii) the statuses of the victims as Indians or non-Indians;

"(vii) the types of crimes alleged;

"(B) to provide indigent criminal defendants with the effective assistance of licensed defense counsel, at no cost to the defendant, in criminal proceedings in which a participating tribe exercises special domestic violence jurisdiction, including—

"(1) I N GENERAL.—In a criminal prosecution in which a participating tribe exercises special domestic violence jurisdiction, if the defendant may appeal an order of a tribal court to the United States district court for the district and division embracing the tribal court not later than 14 days after that order is entered if a district judge’s order could similarly be appealed. The defendant shall notify the clerk specifying the order being appealed and shall serve a copy on the adverse party.

"(2) NOTIC
“(D) the reasons for deciding against referring the investigation for prosecution.

“(d) NOTICE.—Not later than 120 days before the date of a consultation under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall notify tribal leaders of the date, time, and location of the consultation.”.

SEC. 905. ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH ON VIO- LENCE AGAINST INDIAN WOMEN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 904(a) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 13502 note 10) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “The National” and inserting “Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the National”;

and

(B) by inserting “and in Native villages (as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602))” before the period at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) in clause (iv), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (v), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

and

(C) by addition at the end the following:

“(vi) sex trafficking.”;

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking “this Act” and inserting “the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013”;

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking “this section $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 and 2008” and inserting “this subsection $1,000,000 for each fiscal year 2014 and 2015”;

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 906(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 3341 note) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2007 through 2011” and inserting “fiscal years 2014 through 2018”.

SEC. 906. ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRIBAL LIA- ISSONS.

Section 13(b) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2216(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (10); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

“(9) Serving as domestic violence tribal liaison by doing the following:

“(A) furnishing information and assisting in arrests and Federal prosecution for crimes, including misdemeanor crimes, of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking that occur in Indian country.

“(B) Conducting training sessions for tribal law enforcement officers and other individuals and entities responsible for responding to crimes in Indian country to ensure that such officers, individuals, and entities understand their arrest authority over non-Indian offenders.

“(C) Developing multidisciplinary teams to combat domestic and sexual violence offenses against Indians by non-Indians.

“(D) Developing working relationships and maintaining coordination with tribal leaders, tribal community and victims’ advocates, and tribal justice officials to gather information from, and share appropriate information with, tribal justice officials.”.

SEC. 907. SPECIAL ATTORNEYS.

Section 543(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “including” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “The Attorney General shall appoint qualified tribal prosecutors and other qualified attorneys to prosecute Federal offenses committed in the Indian country of no fewer than 10 federally recognized tribes, with a preference given to those that do not exercise special domestic violence jurisdiction as defined in section 206(a) of title II of Public Law 90-294 (25 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) (commonly known as the ‘Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968’).”.

SEC. 908. GAO STUDY.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Congress a report on—

(1) the prevalence of domestic violence and sexual assault in Indian Country;

(2) the efforts of Federal law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Bureau of Indian Affairs, to investigate these crimes; and

(3) Federal initiatives, such as grants, training, and technical assistance, to help address and prevent such violence.

TITLE X—CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1001. SEXUAL ABUSE IN CUSTODIAL SET- TINGS.

(a) SUITS BY PRISONERS.—Section 7(e) of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (42 U.S.C. 1997e(e)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “or the commission of a sexual act (as defined in section 2261 of title 18, United States Code)”.

(b) UNITED STATES AS DEFENDANT.—Section 1346(b)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “or the commission of a sexual act (as defined in section 2261 of title 18)”.

(c) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF NATIONAL STANDARDS.—Section 8 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15607) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (e); and

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

“(c) APPLICABILITY TO DETENTION FACILI- TIES OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOM- ELAND SECURITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall publish a final rule adopting national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of rape and sexual assault in facilities that maintain custody of aliens detained for violation of the immigration laws of the United States.

“(2) APPLICABILITY.—The standards adopted under paragraph (1) shall apply to detention facilities operated by the Department of Homeland Security and to detention facilities operated under contract with, or pursuant to an intergovernmental service agreement with, the Department.

“(3) COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

“(A) assess compliance with the standards adopted under paragraph (1) on a regular basis; and

“(B) include the results of the assessments in performance evaluations of facilities completed by the Department of Homeland Security.

“(d) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting standards under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall give due consideration to the recommended national standards provided by the Commission under section 7(e).”.

SEC. 1002. CRIMINAL PROVISION RELATING TO STALKING, INCLUDING CYBERSTALKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2261A of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“2261A. Stalking.

Whoever uses the mail, any interstate or foreign computer network, or any facility of interstate or foreign commerce to engage in a course of conduct or travels in interstate or foreign commerce or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or enters or leaves Indian country, with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person, or place another person under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate such person and in the course of, or as a result of, such travel or course of conduct—

(1) places that person in reasonable fear of the death of that person, or serious bodily injury to such person, a member of their immediate family (as defined in section 115), or a person with whom they have a family or other personal relationship (as defined in section 113), or their spouse or intimate partner;

(2) causes or attempts to cause serious bodily injury or serious emotional distress to such person, a member of their immediate family (as defined in section 115), or their spouse or intimate partner; or

shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

“(b) The punishment for an offense under this section is the same as that for an offense under section 2261, except that if—

“(1) the offense involves conduct in violation of a protection order; or

“(2) the victim of the offense is under the age of 18 years or over the age of 65 years, the offender has reached the age of 18 years at the time the offense was committed, and the offender knew or should have known that the victim was under the age of 18 years or over the age of 65 years;

the maximum term of imprisonment that may be imposed is increased by 5 years over the term of imprisonment otherwise provided for that offense in section 2261."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 2261A in the table of sections of the beginning of chapter 118A of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“2261A. Stalking.”.

February 28, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE H771
Madam Speaker, we've heard strong bipartisan support over the last hour for the Violence Against Women Act's (VAWA) reauthorization. It's about women, not politics. Unlike the Senate version, the House substitute fails to recognize existing tribal sovereignty that is enshrined in the Constitution by requiring tribes to seek DOJ certification before exercising jurisdiction over non-Indians, and waives tribes' sovereign immunity. It doesn't make sense to force tribes to abridge part of their sovereignty to exercise another part of their sovereignty.

Like most Republicans, I believe in moving forward. It's about Rebecca Schiering, from my home near Spokane Valley, who broke up with her fiance after a domestic dispute. Two months later, he shot and killed her and her 9-year-old son. It's about Michelle Canino of north Spokane, who was stabbed to death by her husband, Jeffrey, while her 11-year-old son watched the entire thing. This bill is about Rebecca and Michelle and the millions of women like them all across this country who need protection, because this bill is about people, not politics. It's about getting the job done to protect those who need the most protection, because this bill is about people, not politics.

The bill ensures that resources are available for critical services. It ensures that victims and their families have access to housing. It ensures that investigations and prosecutions are more effective in putting offenders away for a longer period of time. It ensures that Native American women have access to justice on Indian land and in such a way that prohibits offenders from getting off the hook. I am disappointed that even some of our country's most influential leaders—the ones who have the ability to move this legislation through Congress and get it to the President's desk—have dismissed this House bill. It is a responsible step forward, and I urge its support. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The SPEAKER pro tempore, the gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 10 minutes.
to keep victims and their families safe from future harm. Thank you.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. DVAs, LLC
2. StoD
3. Abortion Care Network
4. APFE Women’s Fair Practices Departments
5. AFL-CIO
6. African Action on AIDS
7. AFSCME
8. After The Trauma
10. Alliant International University
11. American Association of University Women (AAUW)
12. American Baptist Women’s Ministries
13. American College Health Association
14. American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
15. American Dance Therapy Association
16. American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO
17. American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
18. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
19. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
20. American Humanist Association
21. American Postal Workers Union
22. American Psychiatric Association
23. American Psychological Association
24. American Urban Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC)
25. Americans for Immigrant Justice, Americans Overseas Domestic Violence Crisis Center
26. Amnesty International USA
27. Anti-Defamation League
28. Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum
29. Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence
30. Asian American Justice Center, member of Asian American Center for Advocating Justice
31. Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO
32. Asian/Pacific Islander Domestic Violence Resource Project
33. ASISTA Immigration Assistance
34. Association of Jewish Family & Child Agencies
35. Association of Physicians of Pakistani Descent in N. America (APPNA)
36. Bah’i Faith of the United States
37. Battered Mothers Custody Conference
38. Black Women’s Health Imperative
39. Black Women’s Roundtable
40. Break the Cycle
41. Business and Professional Women’s Foundation
42. Casa de Esperanza: National Latin@ Network for Healthy Families and Communities
43. Casa Esperanza
44. Center for Family Policy and Practice
45. Center for Partnership Studies
46. Center for Reproductive Rights
47. Center for Women Policy Studies
48. Central Conference of American Rabbis
49. Choice USA
50. Children’s Defense Fund
51. Circle of 5 App
52. Clan Star
53. Clery Center for Security on Campus
54. Coalition of Labor Union Women
55. Coalition on Domestic Violence & Bar Association
56. Communications Workers of America
57. Communications Workers of America (CWA)
58. Community Action Partnership
59. cultureID

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60. CWA National Women’s Committee
61. Daughters of Penelope
62. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
63. Dialogue on Diversity
64. Disciples Justice Action Network
65. Domestic Abuse Intervention Programs
66. Domestic Violence Legal Empowerment and Appeals Project (DV LEAP)
67. Elder Justice Coalition
68. Episcopal Church
69. Episcopal Women’s Caucus
70. Expert Panel on violence, American Academy of Nursing
71. FaithTrust Institute
72. Falling Walls
73. Family Equality Council
74. Federally Employed Women (FEW)
75. Feminist Agenda Network
76. Feminist Majority
77. Feminist Peace Network
78. Freedom from Hunger
79. Friends Committee on National Legislation
80. Friends of Nabeela
81. Futures Without Violence
82. Gay & Lesbian Medical Association
83. General Board of Church & Society, United Methodist Church
84. General Federation of Women’s Clubs
85. George Washington University Law School
86. Girls Inc.
87. GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality
88. GLSEN (Gay, Lesbian & Straight Education Network)
89. Hadasah, The Women’s Zionist Organization of America, Inc.
90. HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society)
91. Human Rights Campaign
92. Institute on Domestic Violence in the Schools
93. Institute for Interfaith Activism
94. Inspire Action for Social Change
95. Jews for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Queer Rights
96. Judaism Unbound
97. Jewish Labor Committee
98. Jewish Women’s Foundation
99. Joe Torre Safe at Home Foundation
100. Jewish Women International
101. Joe Torre Safe at Home Foundation
102. Labor Council for Latin American Advancement
103. League of United Latin American Citizens
104. Legal Momentum
105. LiveYourDream.org
106. Log Cabin Republicans
107. Media Equity Collaborative
108. Media Equity Collaborative
109. Men Can Stop Rape
110. Methodist/Catholic
111. Methodist/Catholic
112. Methodist/Catholic
113. Methodist/Catholic
114. Methodist/Catholic
115. Methodist/Catholic
116. Ms. Foundation for Women
117. Methodist/Catholic
118. Methodist/Catholic
119. Methodist/Catholic
120. Methodist/Catholic
121. Methodist/Catholic
122. Methodist/Catholic
123. Methodist/Catholic
124. Methodist/Catholic
125. Methodist/Catholic
126. Methodist/Catholic
127. Methodist/Catholic
128. Methodist/Catholic

Unfortunately, in the last Congress, we weren’t able to agree on a bill, and the authorization was allowed to lapse. This month, the Senate took the unique opportunity to pass strong bipartisan legislation by a vote of 78–22—with all of the women in the Senate. It incorporates years of analysis of the problem and the solutions proposed by law enforcement and victim service providers. In my judgment, it is much stronger.

I urge my colleagues to join with me, the Senatorators, the President, and the more than 1,300 organizations in supporting S. 47, the Violence Against Women Act.

I reserve the balance of my time.

NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO END SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN,


Dear House Leaders: We, the undersigned local, state, tribal, and national organizations, represent and support millions of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking throughout the United States and American Indian Tribal lands and U.S. Territories. On behalf of the victims we represent, and the professionals who serve them and the communities that sustain them, I implore you that you support the Violence Against Women Act’s (VAWA) reauthorization by bringing the recently-passed bipartisan Senate VAWA (S.47) to the House floor for a vote as expeditiously as possible. As you know, VAWA passed the Senate on Tuesday, February 12 with a resounding bipartisan vote of 78–22 in favor of an all-embracing bill that advances to address violence for all victims in communities, homes, campuses and workplaces all around the country. Your programs support national, state, tribal, territorial, and local efforts to address the pervasive and insidious crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. These programs have made great progress towards reducing the violence, helping victims to be healthy and feel safe and holding perpetrators accountable. This critical legislation must be reauthorized to ensure a continued response to these crimes.

Since its original passage in 1994, VAWA has dramatically enhanced our nation’s response to violence against girls and women, boys and men. More victims report domestic violence to the police and the rate of non-fatal intimate partner violence against women has decreased by 64%. The sexual assault services program in VAWA helps rape crisis centers keep their doors open to provide the front-line response to victims of rape. VAWA provides for a coordinated community approach, improving collaboration between law enforcement and victim services providers to better meet the needs of victims. These comprehensive and cost-effective programs not only save lives, they also save money. In fact, VAWA saved nearly $12.6 billion in net averted social costs in just its first six years.

VAWA has unquestionably improved the national response to these terrible crimes. Nonetheless, much work remains to be done to address unmet needs and enhance access to protections and services for all victims, including housing, campus security, and addressing issues of racial and ethnic communities, tribal, immigrant and LGBT victims. We urge you work with your colleagues in both parties as we all work to build upon VAWA’s successes, continue to enhance our nation’s ability to promote an end to this violence, to hold perpetrators accountable and
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129. National Association of State Head Injury Administrators
130. National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators
131. National Center for Lesbian Rights
132. National Center for Transgender Equality
133. National Center for Victims of Crime
134. National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
136. National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
137. National Coalition for LGBT Health
138. National Coalition of 100 Black Women
139. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP)
140. National Coalition on Black Civic Participation
141. National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
142. National Congress of American Indians
143. National Council for Jewish Education
144. National Council of Churches, USA
145. National Council of Jewish Women
146. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
147. National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA
148. National Council of Women’s Organizations
149. National Council on Independent Living
150. National Dating Abuse Helpline
151. National Domestic Violence Hotline
152. National Employment Law Project
153. National Fair Housing Alliance
154. National Family Justice Center Alliance
155. National Focus on Gender Education
156. National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Action Fund
157. National Hispanic Council on Aging
158. National Housing Law Project
159. National Indian Health Board
160. National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health
161. National Latina Psychological Association
162. National Latino/a Psychological Association
163. National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty
164. National Network to End Domestic Violence
166. National Organization for Men Against Sexism
167. National Organization for Women (NOW)
169. National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
170. National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault
171. National Partnership for Women & Families
172. National Research Center for Women & Families
173. National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
174. National Stonewall Democrats
175. National WIC Association
176. National Women’s Health Network
177. National Women’s Law Center
178. National Women’s Political Caucus
179. Native American Indian Court Judges Association
180. Native American Indian Housing Council
181. NCAI
182. NCJFCJ
183. NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
184. NLPA
185. Nursing Network on Violence against Women International
186. NYC Academy
187. One Woman’s Voice
188. Our Beds Are Ourselves
189. OWL—The Voice of Midlife and Older Women
190. Peaceful Families Project
191. PFLAG National
192. Rape Crisis Services
193. Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)
194. Reformed Church in America
195. Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice
196. Rural Women’s Health Project
197. Rural Women Zone
198. Ryan Immigration Law
199. SafeKids International
200. Safe Nation Collaborative
201. Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law
202. Sauti Yetu
203. School and College Organization for Prevention Educators
204. Secular Woman
205. Self Empowerment Strategies
206. SFBQ for Progress National Inc.
207. Service Employees International Union
208. Share Time Wisely Consulting Services
209. Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault
210. Sisters of Mercy Institute Justice Team
211. Sojourners
212. South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT)
213. Spittin’ Out the Pitts
214. Stonewall Democratic Club
215. SuhailWebb.com
216. Survivors In Service
217. Tajikistan Justice Center
218. Take Back The Night
219. The Episcopal Church
220. The Jewish Federations of North America
221. The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights
222. The Line Campaign
223. The National Council on Independent Living
224. The National Resource Center Against Domestic Violence
225. The United Methodist Church, General Board of Church & Society
226. Tribal Law and Policy Institute
227. UAW
228. Union for Reform Judaism
229. Union Veterans Council, AFL–CIO
230. Unitarian Universalist Association
231. United Church of Christ, Justice & Witness Ministries
232. United States Hispanic Leadership Institute
233. United Steelworkers
234. UniteWomen.org
235. US National Committee for UN Women
236. US women Connect
237. USAAction
238. V-Day
239. Veteran Feminists of America
240. Victim Rights Law Center
241. Vital Voices Global Partnership
242. We Are Woman
243. Winning Strategies
244. Witness Justice
245. Women Enabled Inc.
246. Women of Color Network
247. Women of Reform Judaism
248. Women, Action & the Media
249. Women’s Action for New Directions
250. Women’s Business Development Center
251. Women’s Institute for Freedom of the Press
252. Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom
253. Women’s Media Center
254. Women’s Resource Center
255. YWCA USA
256. Zonta

ALABAMA
1. Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence
2. Alabama—NOW
3. St Vincent’s Hospital
4. The Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama (HICA)

ALASKA
1. WOMEN IN SAFE HOME, INC
2. Native Village of Emmonak Women’s Shelter
3. South Peninsula Haven House
4. Yup’ik Women’s Coalition
5. YWCA Alaska

ARIZONA
1. Arizona Bridge to Independent Living
2. Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence
3. Arizona NOW
4. Arizona State University
5. Child Crisis Center Foundation
6. Community Alliance Against Family Abuse
7. Family LAW CASA
8. Hopi-Tewa Women’s Coalition to End Abuse
9. Jewish Community Relations Council (Tucson)
11. National Organization for Women—AZ
12. Phoenix/Scottsdale NOW
13. Protecting Arizona’s Family Coalition (PFCO)
14. Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault
15. Southwest Indigenous Women’s Coalition
16. Yavapai Family Advocacy Center
17. Yup’ik Women’s Coalition

ARKANSAS
1. Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence
2. Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault
3. Arkansas NOW

CALIFORNIA
1. 9to5 Bay Area
2. 9to5 California
3. 9to5 Los Angeles
4. AAUW, Big Bear Valley Branch
5. Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault
6. Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault
7. Alliant International University
8. Antolino Family Wellness Center
9. Asia Pacific Cultural Center
10. Asian Law Caucus
11. Asian Pacific American Legal Center, Member of Asian American Center for Advancing Justice
12. Bay Area Turning Point, Inc.
13. Bay Area Women’s Center
14. CA Rural Indian Health Board, Inc.
15. California Coalition Against Sexual Assault
16. California Latinos for Reproductive Justice
17. California National Organization for Women
18. California Partnership to End Domestic Violence
19. California Protective Parents Association
20. California School of Professional Psychology
21. California School of Professional Psychology at AI
22. California Women Lawyers
23. CARECEN Los Angeles
24. Catalyst Domestic Violence Services
25. Catalyst Domestic Violence Services
<p>| 26. Center For A Non Violent Community |
| 27. Center for the Pacific Asian Family |
| 29. Children’s Institute, Inc. |
| 30. Choices Domestic Violence Solutions |
| 31. Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice, Los Angeles |
| 32. Community Overcoming Relationship Abuse |
| 33. County of Sacramento, Native American Caucus |
| 34. C—VISA, Coachella Valley Immigration Service and Assistance |
| 36. Domestic Abuse Center |
| 37. DOVES in Natchitoches, LA |
| 38. DOVES of Big Bear Lake, Inc. |
| 40. Episcopal Women’s Caucus |
| 41. Family Services of Tulare County |
| 42. Forward Together |
| 44. Greenberg Traurig, LLP |
| 45. Haven Hill, Inc |
| 46. Haven Women’s Center of Stanislaus County |
| 47. Hollywood Chapter of the National Organization for Women |
| 48. House of Ruth, Inc. |
| 49. Humboldt County Domestic Violence Coordinating Council |
| 50. Immigration Services of Mountain View |
| 51. Institute for Multicultural Counseling and Education Services (IMCES) |
| 52. Instituto Para La Mujer |
| 53. Inter-Tribal Council of California, Inc. |
| 54. Lone Band of Miwok Indians |
| 55. Jafri Law Firm |
| 56. Jewish Community Relations Council |
| 57. Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles |
| 58. Jewish Federation of the Sacramento Region |
| 59. L.A. Gay &amp; Lesbian Center |
| 60. La Casa de las Madres |
| 61. La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians |
| 62. Law Students for Reproductive Justice |
| 63. Marjaree Mason Center |
| 64. Mays Chlam Foundation |
| 65. MINDS—Medical Network Devoted to Service |
| 66. Miracle Mile LA NOW |
| 67. Monterey County Rape Crisis Center |
| 68. MORGONO BASIN UNITY HOME |
| 69. Mountain Valley Crisis Services, Inc. |
| 70. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, San Francisco Chapter |
| 71. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Silicon Valley Chapter |
| 72. National Council of Jewish Women, Sacramento Section |
| 73. National Hispanic Media Coalition |
| 74. Oakland County Coordinating Council against Domestic Violence |
| 75. OPCC |
| 76. Option House, Inc. |
| 77. Project: Peacemakers, Inc. |
| 78. Rainbow Community Cares |
| 79. Rainbow Services, Ltd. |
| 80. Sacramento Native American Health Center |
| 81. Safe Alternatives to Violent Environments (SAVE) |
| 82. Santa Fe Natl. Organization for Women |
| 83. Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Center |
| 84. Shasta Women’s Refuge |
| 85. Shasta Women’s Refuge and Their Children |
| 86. South Asian Network (SAN) |
| 87. Southern Indian Health Council, Inc. |
| 88. STAND! for Families Free of Violence |
| 89. Strong Hearted Native Women’s Coalition, Inc. |
| 90. The Good Shepherd Shelter |
| 91. Tri-Valley Haven |
| 92. Tri-Valley Haven |
| 93. Valley Crisis Center |
| 94. Victim Compensation and Government Claim Board |
| 95. Violence Intervention Program |
| 96. Wild Iris Women’s Service in Bishop, Inc. |
| 97. WOMAN, Inc. |
| 98. Women’s and Children’s Crisis Shelter, Inc. |
| 99. Women’s Center-High Desert, Inc. |
| 100. Women’s Crisis Support—Defensa de Mujeres |
| 101. WordsMatter, Episcopal Expansive Language Project |
| 102. YWCA Glendale, CA |
| 103. YWCA Greater Los Angeles |
| 104. YWCA San Diego County |
| 105. YWCA 905 Colorado |
| 106. Advocate Safehouse Project |
| 107. Advocates Crisis Support services |
| 108. Advocates for a Violence-Free Community |
| 109. Advocates for Victims of Assault |
| 110. Alamosa County Sheriffs Office |
| 111. Alamosa Victim Response Unit |
| 112. Alternatives to Violence, Inc. |
| 113. Archuleta County Victim Assistance Program |
| 114. Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence |
| 115. Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault |
| 116. Colorado Mesa University Association of Feminists |
| 117. Colorado Sexual Assault &amp; Domestic Violence Center |
| 118. Deaf Overcoming Violence through Empowerment |
| 119. Domestic Safety Resource Center |
| 120. Douglas County Task Force on Family Violence, Inc. |
| 121. Dove Advocacy Services for Abused Deaf Women and Children |
| 122. Gateway Battered Women’s Services |
| 123. Gay-Straight Alliance, Colorado Mesa University |
| 124. Gunnison County Law Enforcement Crime Victim Services |
| 125. Gunnison County Sheriffs Office |
| 126. Immigrant Legal Center of Boulder County |
| 127. Justice &amp; Mercy Legal Aid Clinic |
| 128. Latina Safehouse |
| 129. Moving to End Sexual Assault (MESA) |
| 130. NOW Colorado |
| 131. Park County Sheriffs Office, Victim Services |
| 132. Pueblo Rape Crisis Services |
| 133. Rape Assistance and Awareness Program |
| 134. RESPONSE: Help for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault |
| 135. Rocky Mountain Immigrant Advocacy Network |
| 136. Rose Forensic &amp; Treatment Services, LLC (Denver, CO) |
| 137. San Luis Valley Immigrant Resource Center |
| 138. San Luis Valley Victim Response Unit (Alamosa) |
| 139. Services de La Raza |
| 140. Sexual Assault Victim Advocate Center |
| 141. SLV Regional Medical Center |
| 142. TESSA of Colorado Springs |
| 143. The Latina Safehouse |
| 144. Tu Casa, Inc. |
| 145. Beth El Temple Sisterhood |
| 146. Betty Gallo &amp; Company |
| 147. Bridgeport Public Education Fund |
| 148. Center for Women and Families—Bridgeport, CT |
| 149. Center for Women and Families of Eastern Fairfield County Connecticut |
| 150. Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence |
| 151. Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services |
| 152. CT NOW |
| 153. Hartford GYN Center |
| 154. Local 530 |
| 155. Meriden-Wallingford Chrysalis, Inc. |
| 156. New Haven Legal Assistance Association |
| 157. Quinnipiac University |
| 158. Safe Haven of Greater Waterbury |
| 159. Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Eastern Connecticut, Inc. |
| 160. Susan B. Anthony Project, Inc. |
| 161. The Center for Sexual Assault Crisis Counseling and Education |
| 162. The Center for Women and Families of Eastern Fairfield County |
| 163. United Services, Inc. |
| 164. Women and Families Center |
| 165. Women’s Center of Greater Danbury, Inc. |
| 166. YWCA Darien-Norwalk |
| 167. YWCA Greenwich |
| 168. YWCA Hartford Region |
| 169. YWCA New Britain |
| 170. FAMILY PLACE |
| 171. Freedom House |
| 172. George Washington University Law School |
| 173. Hispanic Federation |
| 174. Human Rights Campaign |
| 175. Lutheran Social Services |
| 176. My Sister’s Place DC |
| 177. National Capital Area Women Union Retirees |
| 179. Ramona’s Way |
| 180. Safe Haven Ministries |
| 181. SAGE Metro DC |
| 182. Solutions Center |
| 183. Survivors and Advocates for Empowerment (SAFE), Inc. |
| 184. The Family Place |
| 185. Turning Anger Into Change |
| 186. William Kellibrew Foundation |
| 187. Women’s Information Network |
| 188. YWCA National Capital Area |
| 189. DELAWARE |
| 190. ContactLifeLine, Inc. |
| 191. DE Coalition Against Domestic Violence |
| 192. Delaware NOW |
| 193. Delaware Opportunities, Safe Against Violence |
| 194. Domestic Abuse Project of Delaware County |
| 195. HelpLine of Delaware and Morrow County |
| 196. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Delaware Chapter |
| 197. Sexual Assault Network of Delaware |
| 198. Women’s Resources of Monroe County, Inc. |
| 199. FLORIDA |
| 200. Americans for Immigrant Justice, formerly Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center |
| 201. Betty Griffin House |
| 202. Chain of Lake Achievers, Inc. |
| 203. Children’s Advocacy Center for Volusia and Flagler Counties |
| 204. Community Action Stops Abuse |
| 205. Democratic Women’s Club of Northeast Broward |
| 206. DOVES, Lake County |
| 207. Empowerment Christian Community Corp |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>1. Hawaii Commission on the Status of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Hawaii Rehabilitation Counseling Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence</td>
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<td>4. Hawaii State Democratic Women’s Caucus</td>
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<td>8. Women Helping Women Lanai</td>
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<td>1. Idaho Coalition Against Sexual &amp; Domestic Violence</td>
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<td>3. Native Women’s Coalition, Boise</td>
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<td>4. United Action for Idaho</td>
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<td>5. Crisis Intervention &amp; Advocacy Center</td>
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<td>8. Domestic Violence Alternatives/Sexual Assault Center, Inc.</td>
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<td>1. A Safe Place Domestic Violence Shelter</td>
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<td>3. Apna Ghar, Inc. (“Our Home”)</td>
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<td>4. Arab American Family Services</td>
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<td>9. Crisis Center for South Suburbia</td>
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<td>10. DUPage County NOW</td>
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<td>11. Family Rescue, Inc.</td>
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<td>18. Hope of East Central Illinois</td>
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<td>22. Illinois National Organization for Women</td>
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<td>23. Jewish Child and Family Services</td>
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<td>24. Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago</td>
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<td>25. Kankakee County Center Against Sexual Assault (KC-CASA)</td>
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<td>29. Mutual Ground, Inc.</td>
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<td>31. Prairie Center Against Sexual Assault</td>
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<td>1. Family Life Center of Butler County</td>
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<td>4. SAFEHOME, Kansas</td>
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<td>5. SKIL Resource Center Inc.</td>
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<td>1. Barren River Area Safe Space, Inc.</td>
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<td>2. Bethany House Abuse Shelter, Inc.</td>
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<td>3. Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program</td>
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<td>4. Center for Women and Families</td>
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<td>7. Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs</td>
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<td>11. MemesWork: eliminating violence against women, inc</td>
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<td>12. Safe Harbor of NE KY</td>
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<td>13. The Center for Women and Families</td>
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<td>14. The Mary Byron Project</td>
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<td>16. University of Louisville PEACC Program</td>
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<td>17. Women’s Crisis Center</td>
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<td><strong>LOUISIANA</strong></td>
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<td>1. Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse of NW LA</td>
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<td>2. Jeff Davis Communities Against Domestic Abuse CADA</td>
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<td>3. LGBT Community Center of New Orleans</td>
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<td>4. Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence</td>
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<td>5. Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault</td>
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<td>6. Louisiana NOW</td>
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<td>7. National Council of Jewish Women, Louisiana State Policy Advocacy Chair</td>
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<td>8. New Orleans Family Justice Center</td>
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</table>
Against Domestic Violence

Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence
11. Michigan Muslim Community Council, United Way for Southeastern Michigan
12. Muslim Community of Western Suburbs
13. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Detroit Chapter
14. National Council of Jewish Women, MI State Policy Advocate Chair
15. SASHA Center
16. Shelters, Inc.
17. The Center for Women In Transition
18. The Underground Railroad, Inc.
19. U of M-Dearborn Student Philanthropy Council
20. Wayne County Chapter, National Organization for Women
21. Wayne State University
22. Women’s Aid Service, Inc.
23. Women’s Resource Center for the Grand Traverse Area
24. YWCA Greater Flint
25. YWCA Kalamazoo
26. YWCA West Central Michigan

MINNESOTA

1. Anna Marie’s Alliance
2. Battered Women’s Legal Advocacy Project
3. Bridges to Safety
4. Center for Policy Planning and Performance
5. Central MN Sexual Assault Center
6. Committee Against Domestic Abuse, Inc.
7. Cornerstone Advocacy Service MN
8. Day One of Cornerstone
9. Domestic Abuse Project
10. First Nations Coalition, Moorhead
11. Hands of Hope Resource Center
12. HOPE Center
13. Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota
14. Jewish Community Action
15. Mending the Sacred Hoop
16. Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault
17. Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women
18. Minnesota Indian Women’s Resource Center
19. Minnesota NOW
20. New Hope for Women
21. OutFront Minnesota
22. Pathways of West Central MN, Inc.
23. Pearl City Center
24. Program for Aid to Victims of Sexual Assault
25. Range Women Advocates of Minnesota
26. Sexual Assault Program of Beltrami, Cass & Hubbard Counties
27. Sexual Assault Program of Brown, Traverse, Crow Wing, and Otter Tail Counties
28. Shelters, Inc.
29. Woman’s Aid Center
30. Winona Women’s Center
31. Women in Families, Inc.
32. Women’s Center for Victims of Domestic Violence
33. Women’s Resource Center for the Twin Cities
34. Women’s Resource Center for the Upper Mississippi Valley
35. Women’s Resource Center for Sexual Assault
36. Women’s Resource Center of Central Minnesota
37. Women’s Resource Center of DuPage County
38. Women’s Resource Center of El Centro
39. Women’s Resource Center of Elgin
40. Women’s Resource Center of Greater St. Louis
41. Women’s Resource Center of Johnson County
42. Women’s Resource Center of Lincoln County
43. Women’s Resource Center of McHenry County
44. Women’s Resource Center of Mendota Heights
45. Women’s Resource Center of Ogle County
46. Women’s Resource Center of Orange County
47. Women’s Resource Center of Polk County
48. Women’s Resource Center of Richland County
49. Women’s Resource Center of Scott County
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51. Women’s Resource Center of Vigo County
52. Women’s Resource Center of Winnebago County
53. Women’s Resource Center of Yellow Medicine County
54. Women’s Resource Center of the Twin Cities South
55. Women’s Resource Center of the Twin Cities West
56. Women’s Resource Center of the University of Minnesota
57. Women’s Resource Center of the University of St. Thomas
58. Women’s Resource Center of the University of Wisconsin-Madison
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63. Women’s Resource Center of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
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109. Women’s Resource Center of the University of Wisconsin-Parkside
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111. Women’s Resource Center of the University of Wisconsin-Stout
112. Women’s Resource Center of the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
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<th>State</th>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>American Gateways, Casa de Esperanza, Casa de Proyecto Libertad,</td>
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<td>Citizens Against Violence, Inc., Concho Valley Rape Crisis Center, Daya Inc.</td>
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<td>Fort Bend County Women’s Center, Harris County Domestic Violence Coordinating</td>
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<td>Center, Hospitality House, INC, Human Rights Initiative of North Texas, Inc.</td>
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<td>Islamic Association of the Mid-Cities, Montrose Counseling Center,</td>
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<td>National Council of Jewish Women, Texas State Policy Advocacy Network, New</td>
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<td>Beginning Center, North Dallas Chapter of the National Organization for Women</td>
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<td>Our Lady. Of the Lake University, Promise House, Refugio del Rio Grande, Safe</td>
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<td>Place, Sun Houston State University, Sexual Assault Resource Center of the</td>
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<td>Brazos Valley, Sun City Democratic Club, Sun City/West Valley NOW, Texas Council</td>
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<td>on Family Violence, Texas Muslim Women’s Foundation, The Family Place, Dallas TX</td>
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<td>Travis County Attorney’s Office, TX Association Against Sexual Assault, Women’s</td>
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<td>Shelter of South Texas, YWCA Fort Worth &amp; Tarrant County</td>
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<td>Icarus Group, Latin American Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City, National</td>
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<td>Council of Jewish Women Utah State Policy Advocacy Chair, NJCJ, Utah Section,</td>
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<td>PHERETTA LAW OFFICE, Salt Lake Family Health Center, Utah Assistive Technology</td>
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<td>Foundation, Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Utah Domestic Violence Council</td>
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<td>Utah Women’s Lobby, West Valley City Victim Services, YWCA Salt Lake City</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>Center, Vermont Center for Independent Living, Vermont Council on Domestic</td>
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<td>Domestic Violence Action Center, DOVES of Big Bear Valley, Inc, Dream Project</td>
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<td>Fredericksburg NOW, Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies, NARAL Pro-Choice Virginia</td>
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<td>Women Networking Association, 5. Compass Housing Alliance, 6. CIELO Project,</td>
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<td>7. King County Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 8. LGO Consulting, 9. Local</td>
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<td>Policy Advocacy Chair, 13. Navos Mental Health Solutions, 14. NCJW Seattle</td>
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<td>NOW, 17. Support, Advocacy &amp; Resource Center, 18. Tacoma Women of Vision NGO,</td>
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<td>Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 24. Women Spirit Coalition, Olympia,</td>
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<td>3. CONTACT Huntington, 4. Direct Action Welfare Group (DAWG), 5. Family Crisis</td>
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<td>Intervention Center, 6. Family Refuge Center, 7. Kanawha County Victim Services</td>
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<td>Center, 8. Northern West Virginia Center for Independent Living, 9. Rape &amp;</td>
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<td>Domestic Violence Information Center, Inc., 10. Rape and Domestic Violence</td>
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<td>Information Center, 11. Shandolow Women’s Center, Inc., 12. Virginia Citizen</td>
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<td>Foundation for Rape Information and Services, 15. Women’s Aid in Crisis, 16.</td>
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<td>WV Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 17. WV NOW, 18. YWCA Charleston WV,</td>
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<td>19. YWCA Wheeling</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>1. Sto5 Milwaukee, 2. American Indians Against Abuse, 3. Asha Family Services,</td>
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people don’t think affect them directly, we have the distinct opportunity to hold everyone accountable to the consequences they take control of the House does make you wonder.

It is time to reject this cynical ploy and pass the Senate’s bipartisan Violence Against Women Act reauthorization now without amendment. I ask my colleagues to join me in opposing the Republican amendment and for the Senate bill. We don’t need a retrogressive House bill that goes back on existing protections and endangers passage of any bill. The Senate did a fine job on a bipartisan basis. We should pass its bill without delay and not engage in partisan retrogressive conduct.

Friends of VAWA Coalition calls on the House to defeat the substitute to S. 47 and pass the bipartisan Senate bill.

WASHINGTON, DC—The bipartisan Senate version of VAWA, which includes provisions to protect vulnerable communities, including Native American women, college students, and LGBT individuals, and other vulnerable groups without vital protections.

Today, House Republican Leadership will offer a substitute to the bipartisan Senate version of VAWA (S. 47), eliminating these important provisions and weakening the Office of Violence Against Women. These omissions deny critical services to many victims and reinforce the perception of the Republican Party as hostile to the needs of women, college students, LGBT individuals, and communities of color. The House substitute proposes to tribal authorities to prosecute non-tribal members who commit domestic or sexual violence on tribal land. This makes it more difficult for Native American women to hold their abusers accountable. Native Americans are disproportionately affected by dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Eliminates provisions of the Senate bill that would require colleges and universities to keep students safe and informed about policies on sexual assault and enhance programs that help to prevent and combat sexual violence on college campuses. The Senate version of VAWA (S. 47), which was adopted with strong bipartisan support (78-22), addresses gaps in current service programs that left Native American women, college students, LGBT individuals, and other vulnerable groups without vital protections.

The House Republican Leadership’s bill puts a barrier to the protection of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Conversely, the Senate version of VAWA, which includes provisions to protect vulnerable communities, including Native American women, college students, and LGBT individuals, and other vulnerable groups without vital protections.

Today, House Republican Leadership will offer a substitute to the bipartisan Senate version of VAWA (S. 47), eliminating these important provisions and weakening the Office of Violence Against Women. These omissions deny critical services to many victims and reinforce the perception of the Republican Party as hostile to the needs of women, college students, LGBT individuals, and communities of color. The House substitute.

Limits the authority S. 47 provides to tribal authorities to prosecute non-tribal members who commit domestic or sexual assault crimes on tribal land. This makes it more difficult for Native American women to hold their abusers accountable. Native Americans are disproportionately affected by dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Eliminates provisions of the Senate bill that would require colleges and universities to keep students safe and informed about policies on sexual assault and enhance programs that help to prevent and combat sexual violence on college campuses.

Drops the anti-discrimination provisions from S. 47, which were designed to ensure that LGBTQ victims receive the services they need regardless of their gender identity or sexual orientation. Studies have shown that LGBTQ individuals are victims of domestic and sexual violence at equal or greater levels than the rest of the population.

Even in today’s polarized political climate, we should at least be able to agree that when a woman or our daughter, and college, they should be protected from stalking, date rape and sexual assault; that one-third of college students who receive the services they need regardless of their gender identity or sexual orientation. Studies have shown that LGBTQ individuals are victims of domestic and sexual violence at equal or greater levels than the rest of the population.

Approval of the Republican amendment would delay the bill for weeks or months, or even kill the bill altogether, as it did in the last Congress. I hope that is not the true motive behind the amendment. However, the fact that Republicans in Congress have been waging a war on women from the moment they took control of the House does make you wonder.

It is time to reject this cynical ploy and pass the Senate’s bipartisan Violence Against Women Act reauthorization now without amendment. I ask my colleagues to join me in opposing the Republican amendment and for the Senate bill. We don’t need a retrogressive House bill that goes back on existing protections and endangers passage of any bill. The Senate did a fine job on a bipartisan basis. We should pass its bill without delay and not engage in partisan retrogressive conduct.
violence regardless of gender identity or sexual orientation.

It is critical that Representatives reject the exclusionary substitute bill and support passage of the bipartisan Senate bill. If you have any questions, please contact Nancy Zirkin, Executive Vice-President, The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, at 202-263-2880 zirkin@civilrights.org or Sakina Cook, Senior Policy Associate, The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, at 202-263-2894 or sakina.cook@civilrights.org or Norma Gatse, Director of Government Relations, Feminist Majority at ngatse@feministmajority.org or 703-522-2224.


The Republican leadership's proposal leaves out updates to VAWA that protect college students, American Indians, LGBT people, and other underserved groups vulnerable to domestic and sexual violence. Advocates flat-out reject this proposal.

Even in today's polarized political climate, we should all be able to agree that when we send our daughters and sons to college, they should be protected from stalking, violence, date rape, and sexual assault; that children of tribal women who have seen the victims of rape or domestic abuse should have equal access to justice no matter where the perpetrator lives; and that domestic violence and sexual assault victims' advocates flat-out reject this proposal.

It's time for the House to stop playing politics with victims' lives and pass the Senate version of VAWA.

The Republican leadership's proposal leaves out updates to VAWA that protect college students, American Indians, LGBT people, and other underserved groups vulnerable to domestic and sexual violence. Advocates flat-out reject this proposal.

The House of Representatives' introduction to the Vote Against Women Act (VAWA), because it fails to protect all victims of domestic violence. The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights has long fought that protecting all who suffer domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is a fundamental civil and human right, and therefore we intend to score this vote in our Congressional Voting Record for the 113th Congress.

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which was adopted in the Senate with strong bipartisan support (78-22), addresses gaps in current service programs that left lesbian, gay, and transgender people, Native American women, and other underserved and vulnerable groups without vital services or protections. The need to address these gaps has been recognized by law enforcement officers, victims, service providers, and concerned professionals. While government reports document that the annual incidence of domestic violence has decreased by 63 percent, it is still unacceptable that in the United States 24 people become victims of rape, physical violence or stalking by an intimate partner in the United States every minute.

Yet the House substitute for S. 47 eliminates important provisions in the bipartisan Senate bill, thereby denying services to many victims of domestic violence. Despite the welldocumented, unacceptably high rates of domestic violence on tribal lands, the House substitute does not include adequate provisions to make it easier for Native American women to obtain orders of protection from abusers. In addition, the House substitute drops the anti-discrimination provisions that would ensure access to services for LGBT survivors of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence. Finally, the House bill eliminates specific protections for victims of violence on college campuses, where the CDC and the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs have found that LGBT people experience intimate partner and sexual violence at the same or higher rates as other community members, and that the services to protect them are inadequate and unavailable. These studies demonstrate the real need of LGBT survivors and the lack of resources available to meet that need.

The House bill does not protect LGBT people from discrimination by a service provider nor does it specifically include services to LGBT people as an underserved population. While the House bill does make VAWA gender-neutral, this does not address the needs of LGBT survivors of violence who experience violence specific to their sexual orientation and gender identity and not just their sex. For example, a woman was asked to leave a domestic violence support group not because she was a woman but because, as the program told her, she "did not fit in" as a lesbian.

The Senate bill provisions are urgently needed to provide actual resources to LGBT survivors. VAWA is the only domestic violence law that includes all survivors of violence, including LGBT survivors, and they must do so now.

The Republican leadership's proposal leaves out updates to VAWA that protect college students, American Indians, LGBT people, and other underserved groups vulnerable to domestic and sexual violence. Advocates flat-out reject this proposal.

Even in today's polarized political climate, we should all be able to agree that when we send our daughters and sons to college, they should be protected from stalking, violence, date rape, and sexual assault; that children of tribal women who have seen the victims of rape or domestic abuse should have equal access to justice no matter where the perpetrator lives; and that domestic violence and sexual assault victims' advocates flat-out reject this proposal.

It's time for the House to stop playing politics with victims' lives and pass the Senate version of VAWA.

[From the New York City Anti-Violence Project, Feb. 22, 2013]
approach to address a serious epidemic of unfettered domestic abuse on Indian reservations. NCAI released a statement in opposition to the proposed House language this past Friday.

The solution is simple. We need tribal leaders and advocates to make their voices heard that ‘ Sovereignty is the solution; not the problem’ and that tribes simply need jurisdiction to protect women. Also, tell them—if a House compromise to the Senate bill is unworkable and would frustrate justice in tribal courts, which is the sensible solution to the concerns expressed by the Senate Leadership. Currently, this bill continues to receive support from House members. This bill would take the bipartisan-passed Senate bill, which provides a full panoply of protections for defendants, and add one additional measure—the right for the defendant to remove his case to federal court, upon a showing that the tribal court violated one of these protections.

In this manner, the Indian tribe retains jurisdiction, pledges to carry out justice in a manner consistent with state courts, and avoid undue judicial delay in administering justice for Native women victims of violence.

This Isa-Cole bill is the sensible solution because it recognizes tribal self-governance and appropriately balances defendants’ rights. Please call your representatives in Congress and tell them you oppose the proposed House substitute for S. 47 and urge them to support H. R. 780 as the House compromise to the Senate bill. It is the sensible approach to address a serious epidemic of unfettered violence (See Sensible Solution for House Leadership section below for more on H.R. 780).

WANTED: LEADERSHIP
to protect Native women victims of violence

The recently proposed language from the House would roll back current law regarding tribal courts’ protection order jurisdiction. Currently, this is the only local and effective recourse Native women victims of violence arguably have against non-Indian perpetrators.

The 2000 VAWA Reauthorization included language which made it clear that every Indian tribe’s self-governance authority includes their local courts.

Tribes would need to seek certification from the States Attorney, and subjects tribes to the general Administration has continued a strong (R–CA49) introduced H.R. 780, which is a sensible solution to the concerns expressed by Congress. Currently, this bill continues to receive support from House members. This bill would take the bipartisan-passed Senate bill, which provides a full panoply of protections for defendants, and add one additional measure—the right for the defendant to remove his case to federal court, upon a showing that the tribal court violated one of these protections.

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Two weeks ago, Congressman Darrell Issa (CA–49) introduced H.R. 780, which is a sensible solution to the concerns expressed by the Senate Leadership. Currently, this bill continues to receive support from House members. This bill would take the bipartisan-passed Senate bill, which provides a full panoply of protections for defendants, and add one additional measure—the right for the defendant to remove his case to federal court, upon a showing that the tribal court violated one of these protections.

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Please call your representatives in Congress and tell them you oppose the proposed House substitute for S. 47 and urge them to support H. R. 780 as the House compromise to the Senate bill. It is the sensible approach to recognize tribal self-governance and protect Native women, while appropriately balancing defendants’ rights.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Republican Substitute for S. 47, the so-called Violence Against Women’s Reauthorization put forth by my House colleagues on the other side.

This is essentially a closed-rule on a bill that for nearly two decades has been bipartisan and non-controversial. Today, the majority stands ready to ram a stripped-down version of VAWA down the throats of the American people. Unfortunately, the bipartisan version passed by the Senate with a vote of 78–22, including all of the women in the Senate, will not even see a vote in this body.

It would have been logical, expedient, and sensible if the Majority had simply taken up the Moore-Conyers-Jackson Lee VAWA amendment, which is a comprehensive update to the successful law which offers protections for all victims of violence. Out amendment is the Senate-passed version which on behalf of Congressman CONVERS and many of my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee, I put forth the case to take up this Senate version.

Over the last 18 years, VAWA has provided life-saving assistance to hundreds of thousands of women, men, and children. Originally passed by Congress in 1994 as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, this landmark bipartisan legislation was enacted in response to the prevalence of domestic and sexual violence and the
significant impact that such violence has on the lives of women.

Today, as I stand on the Floor of the House, I realize that the majority has made some changes to the Senate-passed bill—that point to a disturbing pattern since the tenor, tone, and overall thrust of this bill looks like a repeat of H.R. 4970, which we passed last year.

This Act offered a comprehensive approach to reducing this violence and marked a national commitment to reverse the legacy of laws and social norms that served to excuse, and even encourage, violence against women. Originated by then-Senator Joe Biden and Judiciary Committee Representative John Conyers, Jr., the original VAWA was supported by a broad coalition of experts and advocates including law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, victim service providers, faith leaders, health care professionals, and survivors. The law has since been reauthorized two times—in 2000 and 2005—with strong bipartisan approval in Congress and with overwhelming support from states and local communities.

If I were an outside commentator looking in, I’d be pressed to ask what Senator Frankenlight Monster has overtaken the 112th Congress to the point that we cannot even pass this previously bipartisan bill without resorting to partisan posturing. I ask you who would be against giving protections to our most vulnerable?

Just last month a co-ed at the venerable University of Virginia, my alma mater was convicted of murdering his girlfriend. This hits close to home. As well as Yvette Cade, who had acid poured over her face by an irate exhusband, and a murder of Annie Le at Harvard University. And unfortunately, I could go on and on. These women were white, black, and Asian, living in different cities under different circumstances. They had one common denominator: victims of abject and pervasive violence. Lives destroyed because of men-at-rape.

With each reauthorization, VAWA has been improved in meaningful ways to reflect a growing understanding of how best to meet the varied and changing needs of survivors.

Among the significant changes, the reauthorization of VAWA in 2000 improved the law with respect to the needs of battered immigrants, older victims, and victims with disabilities.

The continuation and improvement of these programs is critical to maintaining the significant progress made in increased reporting and decreased deaths during the time VAWA has been in effect.

Unfortunately, this version of S. 47 weakens vital improvements contained in the recently passed bill, including the provisions that were designed to increase the safety of Native American women and LGBT women. Further, S. 47 actually includes damaging provisions that roll back years of progress to protect the safety of immigrant victims.

Specifically, H.R. 4970 would create obstacles for immigrants seeking to report crimes and increase danger for immigrant victims by eliminating important confidentiality protections.

When millions of women and men need the protections and services it includes. Since it first became law in 1994, millions have benefited from VAWA.

VAWA is working, while rates of domestic violence have dropped by over 50 percent in the past 18 years. There remains a lot of work to be done, still have a lot of work ahead of us.

In December, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released the first National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. In 2008, 1 in 5 women have been raped in their lifetime and 1 in 4 women have been the victim of severe physical violence by a partner; Over 80% of women who were victimized experienced significant short-term and long-term effects of violence and were more likely to experience Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and long-term chronic diseases such as asthma and diabetes. Every nine seconds a woman in the United States is assaulted or beaten by stalkers or her partner.

Every year in the United States, 1,000 to 1,600 women die at the hands of their male partners, often after a long, escalating pattern of battering.

In 2009, 111 women were killed by their former or current husband, intimate partner or boyfriend in States is assaulted or beaten by stalkers or her partner. Domestic violence is the leading cause of injury for women in America. According to a study, there are more victims of domestic violence than victims of rape, mugging, and automobile accidents combined. VAWA was designed to address these gruesome statistics.

VAWA established the National Domestic Violence Hotline, which receives over 22,000 calls each month. VAWA funds train over 500,000 law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and other personnel each year.

Violence Hotline, which receives over 22,000 calls each month.

This landmark legislation sent the message that violence against women is a crime and will not be tolerated.

States are taking violence against women more seriously and all states now have stalking laws, criminal sanctions for violation of civil protection orders, and reforms that make date or spousal rape as serious of a crime as stranger rape.

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2000 was endorsed by the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence which represents over 1,000 organizations across the nation.

In the past three years, a series of embarrassing investigations into major police departments in Texas and other cities around the country revealed an appallingly large backlog of untested rape kits. Backlogs of thousands of untested kits have made headlines in Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth and Dallas, prompting efforts in those cities to finally test the evidence.

For this reason, the Committee specifically addressed DHS to consider evidence presented by abusers, but only if corroborated. The bill would now undo that protection and require agents to consider uncorroborated statements, even though abusers have every incentive to lie. This will delay or deny protection, essentially giving abusers veto authority over certain victims.

The Jackson Lee amendment would reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program through 2017. The program has been effective in reducing rape kit backlogs and would help law enforcement better collect and use evidence in sexual assault cases, and help all levels of the criminal justice system work together to ensure that rape kits are tested.

In addition, my amendment increases the percentage of grant funds available for use in testing the backlog of rape kits from 40 percent to 70 percent.

As many of my colleagues will recall, we considered this issue in May of 2010 in response to widespread reports in the media of backlogs. This is simply unacceptable.

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act contains many of the provisions that make important changes to the current law, such as consolidating duplicative programs and streamlining others; providing greater flexibility for how communities utilize resources; and including new training requirements for police providing legal assistance to victims.

While the amendment wasn’t included in the final Senate version of the VAWA reauthorization bill, the House version which passed out of the Judiciary Committee last week, it was endorsed by the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence which represents over 1,000 organizations across the nation.

As many of my colleagues will recall, we considered this issue in May of 2010 in response to widespread reports in the media of backlogs. This is simply unacceptable.

Consider the fact that in the time it will take for us to conduct this hearing, 60 individuals in the United States will be sexually assaulted.

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February 28, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE H783
I urge my colleagues to reject this flawed bill and call upon this body to work with the Senate to pass bipartisan legislation that helps women—and does not go back on decades of work.

VAWA was created because Congress recognized that rape is being used as a weapon by abusers. S. 47 would return that weapon to abusers. H.R. 4970 would roll back years of progress and bi-partisan commitment on the part of Congress to protect vulnerable immigrant victims of domestic violence, stalking, sex crimes, other serious crimes, and trafficking. H.R. 4970 would place victims of domestic violence in danger, deter victims of crime from cooperating with law enforcement, and hold victims of abuse to a higher standard than other applicants for immigration benefits.

In short, H.R. 4970 denies victims protection and even helps perpetrate the very abuse from which they are seeking to escape. S. 47 would place immigrant victims of domestic violence who seek lawful status in the U.S. at risk. VAWA “self-petitioning” was created in 1994 to assist immigrant victims of domestic violence on their own, to help them, when their U.S. citizen and lawful permanent resident spouses, as part of the abuse, refused to petition for them. H.R. 4970 would roll back these protections.

Section 801 permits the abuser to manipulate the victims immigration process by allowing USCIS to seek input from the abuser as part of the VAWA self-petition process. Commonly, abusers resort to more violence when they learn that victims have sought protection from law enforcement. H.R. 4970 would put the lives of victims in even greater jeopardy. S. 47 creates extra hurdles for victims to jump through, making lawful status even more difficult for victims to attain. Section 801 of H.R. 4970 would make the situation more difficult for victims to obtain lawful status by requiring VAWA applicants to establish their eligibility for lawful status by “clear and convincing” evidence—a higher standard than most other applicants applying for relief before USCIS.

Many domestic violence victims have been waiting for lawful status for years because their abusers refused to file spousal visa petitions for them, using control over the victims’ immigration status as a tool of abuse. The VAWA self-petition process was created to provide victims with a means of obtaining the status for which they were eligible under the law and which they would have obtained but for the abuse. Section 801 establishes an unnecessarily high standard that will deprive many victims of protection.

S. 47 would punish victims more harshly than other applicants for providing incorrect information, regardless of intent or knowledge. (Section 801) The INA already makes someone ineligible for relief if they commit fraud or willfully misrepresent a material fact when seeking an immigrant benefit. However, under the guise of fraud prevention, H.R. 4970 would go much further by requiring the removal, on an expedited basis, of a victim where there is any evidence of any material misrepresentation at any time during the process, regardless of whether the victim had any intent to defraud the government. H.R. 4970 would also deny benefits to any future immigrant status, without any possibility of a waiver. Finally, H.R. 4970 would require that these applicants be referred to the FBI for criminal prosecution. Thus, an innocent mistake by a victim when completing the application could result in victims and their children being subject to expedited removal and permanently barred from the U.S.

S. 47 would unduly restrict U-visas and undermine the safety of our communities. (Section 802) Currently, to obtain a U-visa (for victims of serious crime), a federal, state, or local law enforcement officer must certify that the applicant has, is, or is likely to be helpful in investigation or prosecuting the crime perpetrated against them. H.R. 4970 would restrict law enforcement agency certification only to the extent that they report within 60 days. Many victims of crimes—especially victims of sexual abuse, child abuse, and rape—are too traumatized or too afraid to come forward immediately. A 60-day time limit for reporting crimes would silence many immigrant victims. H.R. 4970 would deprive victims of protection, discourage them from reporting crimes, and make all of us less safe.

S. 47 would deny victims the opportunity to apply for a green card. In 2000, the “U” Visa was created as part of VAWA to encourage vulnerable victims of particularly serious crimes to come forward and report those crimes by removing the fear that they, rather than the perpetrator, would wind up in immigration detention or deportation. When victims of crimes are afraid to go to the police, we are all less safe. H.R. 4970 would undermine the U-visa process by making the U-visa only temporary, with no eligibility to apply for future lawful permanent residence status.

The S. 47 Republican substitute retains a few of the helpful provisions included in S. 1925. These include:

- Permitting children of VAWA self-petitioners to obtain derivative status if the petitioner passes away during the application process;
- Eliminating the public charge ground of inadmissibility for VAWA self-petitioners and U-Visa holders;
- Age-out protections for children of U-visa holders who were under 21 at the time that the parent applied for U-visa status and age-out protections for U-visa holders who were minors at the time of application for U-visa status so that their relatives can still join them.

I call on the Members of the House to vote down this nefarious, ill-conceived piece of legislation.

Re: Opposition to House Substitute to VAWA Reauthorization

February 28, 2013.

Hon. Bob Goodlatte,
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Goodlatte and Ranking Member Conyers,

I am writing on behalf of The House of Representatives, the Senate, and a broad coalition of anti-violence advocates opposing the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 (S. 47). As a result, I am outlining how the House Substitute would remove the only tool available to tribes to stop non-Native
abuse, further complicate the maze of injustices that exist on Indian lands, exacerbate the epidemic of violence against Native women.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handicaps the local tribal justice system by treating some non-Native men, target Indian reservations for their crimes, and hide behind these loopholes in federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying non-Native women and their families.

The result: nationally, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes, and more than 3 in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that when misdemeanor acts of domestic and dating violence go unaddressed, offenders become emboldened and feel untouchable, and the beatings escalate, often leading to death or severe physical injury. A National Institute of Justice-funded analysis of death certificates from Indian reservations found that Native women are murdered at a rate more than ten times the national average. S. 47 would crack down on reservation domestic violence at the early stages before violence escalates.

The problem of violence against Native women is longstanding and broad, extending beyond domestic violence to gang violence and infiltration of drug trafficking organizations. For instance, proposals included in S. 47 are well-reasoned and limited in scope. They extend only to reservation-based crimes of domestic and dating violence that involve individuals who work or live on an Indian reservation or who are in a relationship with a tribal citizen from that reservation. S. 47 also provides the full range of constitutional protections to abuse suspects who would be subject to the authority of tribal courts.

The House VAWA Substitute rejects the bipartisan and narrowly tailored approach adopted by the Senate. The most offensive provision in the House Substitute would remove the ONLY tool currently available to tribal governments: the ability to issue and enforce civil orders of protection against non-Native men who abuse Indian women. The House Substitute irresponsibly cuts back on this existing authority.

Instead of focusing on the protection of Native women, the House Substitute focuses on protections for suspects of abuse. The House Substitute establishes seven (7) avenues of appeal for suspects of abuse to challenge their prosecution; limits punishment of non-Indian offenders convicted of domestic violence to misdemeanor level punishment, regardless of how savage the beating or their status as a repeat offender; and authorizes suspects of abuse to bring lawsuits against tribal law enforcement—which will only serve to further deter protection of Native women.

Dramatically increasing criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands have haunted Native women and tribal communities nationwide for more than 35 years. Time has come for Congress to act. The bipartisan Senate-passed VAWA bill takes reasonable well-tailored measures to fill the gap in local authority. Conversely, the House Substitute would cut back on existing protections for the epidemic of violence that Native women face on a daily basis. We urge you to oppose the House VAWA Substitute and restore the Senate-passed provisions in Title IX of the House VAWA Reauthorization.

Sincerely,

SUZANVILLE INDIAN RANCHERIA,
Re: Opposition to House Substitute to VAWA Reauthorization.
Hon. Bon Goodlatte
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. John Conyers
Ranking Member,
House Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Re: Opposition to House Substitute to VAWA Reauthorization.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE AND RANKING MEMBER CONYERS,
As a member of the Suwannee Indian Rancheria to voice our strong opposition to the House of Representatives proposed Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to the Senate-passed S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA). The House VAWA Substitute would only serve to aggravate the onslaught of violence that Native women suffer on a daily basis. The House Substitute would remove the ONLY tool available to tribes to stop non-Native abuse, further complicate the maze of cases on Indian lands, and exacerbate the epidemic of violence against Native women.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handicaps the local tribal justice system. As a result, some non-Native men, target Indian reservations for their crimes, and hide behind these loopholes in federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to Native women and their families.

The result: nationally, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes, and more than 3 in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that when misdemeanor acts of domestic and dating violence go unaddressed, offenders become emboldened and feel untouchable, and the beatings escalate, often leading to death or severe physical injury. A National Institute of Justice-funded analysis of death certificates found that, on some reservations, Native women are murdered at a rate more than ten times the national average. S. 47 would crack down on reservation domestic violence at the early stages before violence escalates.

The problem of violence against Native women is longstanding and broad, extending beyond domestic violence to gang violence and infiltration of drug trafficking organizations. For instance, proposals included in S. 47 are well-reasoned and limited in scope. They extend only to reservation-based crimes of domestic and dating violence that involve individuals who work or live on an Indian reservation or who are in a relationship with a tribal citizen from that reservation. S. 47 also provides the full range of constitutional protections to abuse suspects who would be subject to the authority of tribal courts.

Instead of focusing on the protection of Native women, the House Substitute focuses on protections for suspects of abuse. The House Substitute builds on this existing authority.

The House Substitute establishes seven (7) avenues of appeal for suspects of abuse to challenge their prosecution; limits punishment of non-Indian offenders convicted of domestic violence to misdemeanor level punishment, regardless of how savage the beating or their status as a repeat offender; and authorizes suspects of abuse to bring lawsuits against tribal law enforcement—which will only serve to further deter protection of Native women.

Over more than two years, more than 2,000 advocates responded to surveys and national conference calls to identify the most pressing issues facing victims of domestic violence. Local programs, state and federal grant administrators, national resource centers and others weighed in on the needs of victims. As a result of this deep dive into the existing gaps in the current VAWA, it became clear that LGBT victims of domestic violence were not provided the services they needed—even though they experience domestic violence at roughly the same rate as all other victims. LGBT victims faced discriminating practices focused on victim sexual and gender identity when they sought refuge from abuse. They were turned away from service providers, laughed at by law enforcement and struggled to get protective orders from judges. Often they were left without any option but to return to their abuser.

Earlier this month, in a strong bi-partisan vote of 222 to 19, the Senate passed a new bill and passed a VAWA bill that takes into account the lessons learned from VAWA stakeholders. The Senate bill includes three important provisions the House Substitute unilaterally discriminating against a victim based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. The House Substitute VAWA eliminates these provisions, as well as many other critical provisions in the Senate bill.

The House should reject the partisan substitute amendment and pass a bipartisan VAWA reauthorization bill that reflects the priorities from law enforcement, court, prosecution, legal services, and victim services communities.

If you have any questions or need more information, please don't hesitate to contact

HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN,
Washington, DC, February 27, 2013.
DEAR REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS,
The House Substitute to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) is fundamentally flawed and ignores key priorities identified by service providers and victim advocates. This is especially true for LGBT victims.

Over more than two years, more than 2,000 advocates responded to surveys and national conference calls to identify the most pressing issues facing victims of domestic violence. Local programs, state and federal grant administrators, national resource centers and others weighed in on the needs of victims. As a result of this deep dive into the existing gaps in the current VAWA, it became clear that LGBT victims of domestic violence were not provided the services they needed—even though they experience domestic violence at roughly the same rate as all other victims. LGBT victims faced discriminating practices focused on victim sexual and gender identity when they sought refuge from abuse. They were turned away from service providers, laughed at by law enforcement and struggled to get protective orders from judges. Often they were left without any option but to return to their abuser.

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Washington, DC, February 27, 2013.

If you have any questions or need more information, please don’t hesitate to contact

HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN,
LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE, Baltimore, MD, February 1, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY, U.S. Senator, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

Hon. MIKE CRAPO, U.S. Senator, Dirksen Senate Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS LEAHY AND CRAPO:

The American Probation and Parole Association (APPa) represents over 35,000 pretrial, probation, parole and community corrections professionals working in the criminal and juvenile justice systems nationally and from federal, state, local and tribal jurisdictions. On behalf of our membership and constituents, we wholeheartedly support your efforts to have the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) reauthorized.

The VAWA initiatives have supported state, local and tribal efforts to effectively address the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. These efforts have shown great progress and promise towards keeping victims safe and holding perpetrators accountable. The reauthorization of VAWA is critical to maintaining the progress of current initiatives and ensuring comprehensive and effective responses to these crimes in the future for the protection of all victims without consideration of race, ethnicity or sexual orientation.

Domestic violence perpetrators represent a significant proportion of the total population on community supervision. In 2008 there were nearly 86,000 adults on probation for a domestic violence offense in the United States, and data from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation estimates that in 2012 approximately 90% of adults convicted of felony domestic violence offenses in that state were sentenced to a period of probation, either alone or concurrent with incarceration. Domestic violence offenders are among the most dangerous offenders on community supervision caseloads, and in order to supervise domestic violence offenders effectively, community corrections professionals must receive adequate training.

Since its original passage in 1994, VAWA has been instrumental in increasing our constituent’s attention to and understanding of these crimes as well as provided significant assistance in humanizing their responsive- ness to victims and improving their prac- tices related to accountability and interven- tion with perpetrators of these crimes. VAWA has without question been instrumental in developing community supervision practices that keep victims safe, and their off- enders safe from future harm and improved compliance and behavioral change for per- petrators.

We stand ready to assist you throughout the reauthorization process. If you have any questions or require further information or assistance, please feel free to contact me at cwicklund@csg.org or 859–244–8216.

Sincerely,

CARL WICKLUND, Executive Director, AMERICAN PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION, Lexington, KY, February 1, 2013.

Senator PATRICK LEAHY, Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

Senator MIKE CRAPO, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS LEAHY AND CRAPO:
The American Probation and Parole Association supports the Violence Against Women Act of 2013. The ABA has long supported efforts to address the crimes of domestic, sexual and stalking violence and their impact on communities and victims who are disabled, elderly, immigrant, trafficked, LGBT and/or Native American.

August 2012: urging Congress “to strengthen tribal jurisdiction to address crimes of gender-based violence on tribal lands that are committed by non-Native perpetrators.”

VAWA reauthorization was a legislative priority for the American Bar Association during the 112th Congress and a focus of our annual grassroots lobbying event, ABA Day 2012, when ABA, state, local, and specialty bar leaders from all 50 states met with members of Congress of both parties on this issue.

VAWA reauthorization remains a priority for the American Bar Association during the 113th Congress. We appreciate your leadership and look forward to working with you to ensure passage of this legislation.

Sincerely,

LAUREL G. BELLows.

LINDA J. HARTKE, President and CEO, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, Chicago, IL, January 30, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY, Russell Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. MICHAEL D. CRAPO, Dirksen Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS LEAHY AND CRAPO: On behalf of the American Bar Association (ABA), with nearly 400,000 members across the country, I write to commend your continued bipartisan leadership in the cause of justice and equal rights with the introduction of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. The ABA strongly supports your effort to renew proven and effective programs that support victims of domestic, sexual, stalking and dating violence and their families.

The ABA has long supported efforts to address domestic, sexual and stalking violence, and we recognize that the legal profession fulfills an important role in addressing these crimes. Since 1994, the ABA’s Commission on Domestic & Sexual Violence has worked to increase access to justice for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking by mobilizing the legal profession.

In recent years, the ABA has adopted poli- cies that specifically address VAWA reau- thorization, including some of the more challenging issues that ultimately proved to be barriers to reauthorization during the last Congress:

February 2010: urging reauthorization and highlighting the need for legislation that includes funding for underserved and vulnerable victims of vi- olence, including children and youth who are victims or are witnesses to family violence, and victims who are disabled, elderly, immigrant, trafficked, LGBT and/or Native American.

August 2012: urging Congress “to strengthen tribal jurisdiction to address crimes of gender-based violence on tribal lands that are committed by non-Native perpetrators.”

VAWA reauthorization was a legislative priority for the American Bar Association during the 112th Congress and a focus of our annual grassroots lobbying event, ABA Day 2012, when ABA, state, local, and specialty bar leaders from all 50 states met with members of Congress of both parties on this issue.

VAWA reauthorization remains a priority for the American Bar Association during the 113th Congress. We appreciate your leadership and look forward to working with you to ensure passage of this legislation.

Sincerely,

LAUREL G. BELLows.

MRS. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I include for the Record a number of letters from advocacy and nonprofit groups in opposition to the House substitute and in support of the Senate-passed bill.

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013 HAS BROAD NATIONAL SUPPORT

More than 1400 local, state, tribal, and national organizations have expressed their strong support for passage of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2011 (S.47), including national service providers and victim advocates, law enforcement organizations, and faith-based organizations.

VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDERS AND ADVOCATES

9 to 5, National Association of Working Women

Alianza-National Latino Alliance to End Domestic Violence

Alternatives to Family Violence

American Bar Association Commission on Domestic Violence

American Medical Association

American Bar Association

Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence

ASISIA Immigration Assistance Association of Jewish Family and Children’s Agencies

Break the Cycle

Guaranteed Basic Income

Gay Men’s Domestic Violence Project

Institute on Domestic Violence in the African-American Community

Jewish Women International

Legal Momentum

Men Can Stop Rape

Men’s Resources International

National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators

National-Alliance to End Sexual Violence

National Center for Victims of Crime

February 28, 2013
National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs
National Congress of American Indians Taskforce on Violence Against Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Dating Abuse Hotline
National Domestic Violence Hotline
National Network to End Domestic Violence
National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault
National Organization of Asian Pacific Islanders Ending Sexual Violence
National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
Nursing Network on Violence Against Women International Rape Abuse and Incest National Network
YWCA USA
Victims Rights Law Center
Witness Justice
LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS
AEPG
American Prohibition and Parole Association
Association of Prosecuting Attorneys
International Association of Chiefs of Police
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS
Association of Jewish Family & Children's Agencies
Church Women United
Disciples Justice Action Network
Disciples of Christ
FaithTrust Institute
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.
Hindu American Seva Communities
Jewish Council for Public Affairs
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service
Mennonite Central Committee U.S. Washington Office
Muslim Public Affairs Council
National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd
National Council of Jewish Women
NETWORK—A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
Peaceful Families Project
Pentecostals & Charismatics for Peace & Justice
Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Office of Public Witness
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
Presbyterian Women in the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)
Reconstructionist Rabbinical Association
Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice
Safe Havens Interfaith Partnership Against Domestic Violence
The Episcopal Church
The United Church of Christ, Justice and Witness Ministries
Union for Reform Judaism
United Church of Christ
United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society
United Methodist Women
Women of Reform Judaism
OTHER NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
3 DVas, LLC
9to5
AARP Chapter 60 Watilki
Abortion Care Network
AFGE Women's Fair Practices Department
AFL-CIO
American Action on AIDS
After The Trauma
Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Allianza—National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence
Alliant International University
American Arab Anti-Discrimination Center
American Association of People with Disabilities
American Association of University Women
American Baptist Women's Ministries
ABCUSA
American Bar Association
American Civil Liberties Union
American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
American Dance Therapy Association
American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO
American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees
American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
American Humanist Association
American Psychiatric Association
American Psychological Association
American Probation and Parole Association
American Psychiatric Association
American Psychological Association
American-Asian Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC)
Americans for Immigrant Justice, formerly Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center
Americans Overseas Domestic Violence
Crisis Center
Amnesty International USA
Anti-Defamation League
Asian American ...
National Association of Hispanic Organizations.
National Association of Human Rights Workers.
National Association of Social Workers.
National Association of State Head Injury Administrators.
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators.
National Black Justice Coalition.
National Center for Lesbian Rights.
National Center for Transgender Equality.
National Center for Victims of Crime.
National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence.
National Clearancehouse for the Defense of Battered Women.
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development.
National Coalition for LGBT Health.
National Coalition of 100 Black Women.
National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP).
National Coalition on Black Civic Participation.
National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse.
National Community Reinvestment Coalition.
National Congress of American Indians.
National Congress of American Indians.
National Council of Churches, USA.
National Council of Jewish Women.
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA.
National Council of Women’s Organizations.
National Council on Independent Living.
NationalDating Abuse HelpLine.
National Domestic Violence Hotline.
National Education Association.
National Employment Law Project.
National Fair Housing Alliance.
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Action Fund.
National Health Law Program.
National Hispanic Council on Aging.
National Housing Law Project.
National Immigration Law Center.
National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health.
National Latino/a Psychological Association.
National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty.
National Legal Aid and Defender Association.
National Low Income Housing Coalition.
National Network to End Domestic Violence.
National Organization for Women (NOW).
National Organization for Women, Miracle Mile LA chapter.
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.
National Partnership for Women and Families.
National Research Center for Women & Families.
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.
National Stonewall Democrats.
National Urban League.
National WIC Association.
National Women’s Law Center.
National Women’s Political Caucus.
National Women’s Health Network.
National Women’s Law Center.
National Women’s Political Caucus.
NCJW Seattle section.
NCJUV Utah.
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby.
NLPA.
Nursing Network on Violence against Women International.
NVC Academy.
Ohio NOW.
One Woman’s Voice.
Our Bodies Ourselves.
Peaceful Families Project.
People for the American Way.
PFLAC National.
Planned Parenthood Federation of America.
Rape Crisis Services.
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN).
Reformed Church in America.
Refugee Women’s Network.
Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice.
Rural Women’s Health Project.
Rural Womyn Zone.
Ryan Immigration Law.
Safe Nation Collaborative.
Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law.
Sautil Yets.
School and College Organization for Prevention Educators.
Seattle Chapter National Organization for Women.
Secular Woman.
Self Empowerment Strategies.
SERO-Jobs for Progress National Inc.
Share Time Wisely Consulting Services.
Shore Area NOW.
Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault.
Sisters of Mercy Institute Justice Team.
Sojourners.
South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT).
Southern Poverty Law Center.
Spittin’ Out the Pitts.
SuhailWebb.com.
Survivors In Service.
Tahirt Justice Center.
Take Back The Night.
The Episcopal Church.
The Jewish Federations of North America.
The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights.
The Leadership Council on Civil and Human Rights.
The Line Campaign.
The National Council on Independent Living.
The National Resource Center Against Domestic Violence.
The Sentencing Project.
The United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society.
The Voice of Midlife and Older Women.
Transgender Law Center.
U.S. National Committee for UN Women.
UAW.
Union for Reform Judaism.
Union Veterans Council, AFL-CIO.
Un wollte.
UNITED NATIONALS.
United Nations.
United States Hispanic Leadership Institute.
United Steelworkers
UntieWomen.org
US National Committee for UN Women.
US women Connect.
USA Action.
V-Day.
Veteran Feminists of America.
Victim Rights Law Center.
Vital Voices Global Partnership.
We Are Woman.
West Pinellas National Organization for Women.
Wild Iris Family Counseling and Crisis Center.
Winning Strategies.
Witness Justice.
Women Enabled, Inc.
Women of Color Network.
Women of Reform Judaism.
Women, Action & the Media.
Women’s Environment and Development Organization.
Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, U.S. Section.
Women’s Action for New Directions.
Women's Business Development Center.
Women’s Institute for Freedom of the Press.
Women’s Media Center.
Woodhull Sexual Freedom Alliance.
YWCA USA.
STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.
51st State NOW.
9050 Atlanta.
9050 Atlanta Working Women.
9065 Hay Area.
9050 California.
9050 Colorado.
9050 Los Angeles.
9050 Milwaukee.
A Safe Place.
A Safe Place Domestic Violence Shelter.
A Woman’s Place.
AAUW, Big Bear Valley Branch.
AAUW, Honolulu women’s coalition, others.
Abuse & Rape Crisis Shelter, Warren County.
Abuse Alternatives, Inc.
Abuse Prevention Council.
ACCESS Social Services.
ADEC.
ADV & SAS.
Advocacy Resource Center.
Advocacy Resource Center.
Advocate Safehouse Project.
Advocates for Peace.
Advocates for Violence-Free Community.
Advocates for Victims of Assault.
Afghan Women's Rights Group.
African Americans for Women's Rights.
African American Rights & Freedoms.
After The Trauma, Inc.
Aging Resources.
Alabama-NOW.
Alamosa County Sheriff's Office.
Alamosa Victim Response Unit.
Albany Law School.
Alice Paul House.
ALIVE! Alliance of Leaders in Violence Elimination.
Alicia Kiesler Area HOPE Center, Inc.
Alliance Against Domestic Abuse.
Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault.
Alliant International University.
ALLYSHIP.
Alternative Strategies.
Alternatives to Violence, Inc.
American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Hawaii Section.
American Gateway.
American Indians Against Abuse.
Angels Recovery & Spirituality.
Anna Marie’s Alliance.
Anne Arundel County NOW.
API Chaya.
Apna Ghar, Inc. (“Our Home!”).
Arab American Association of New York.
Arab American Family Services.
Archuleta County Victim Assistance Program.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

February 28, 2013

Arise Sexual Assault Services
Arizona Bridge to Independent Living
Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Arizona NOW
Arizona State University
Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Arkansas NOW
Artemis Center
Artemis Justice Center
Asha Family Services, Inc.
Asha-Ray of Hope
Asia Pacific Cultural Center
Asian Law Caucus
Asian Pacific American Legal Center, Member of Asian American Center for Advancing Justice
Asian/Pacific Islander Domestic Violence Resource Project
Association of Physicians of Pakistani Descent in N. America (APPNA)
Atlanta Women's Center
AVENUES, Inc
Ayuda
Baltimore Jewish Council
Barren River Area Safe Space, Inc.
Battered Women's Legal Advocacy Project
Bay Area Turning Point, Inc.
Bay Area Women's Center
Belmont Community Hospital
Beloit Domestic Violence Center
Bethany House Abuse Shelter, Inc.
Betty Gallo & Company
Between Friends—Chicago
BIBLE FELLOWSHIP PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLY OF NY INC.
Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program
Bolton Refuge House
Bolton Refuge House, Inc.
Boston Area Rape Crisis Center
Boston University Civil Litigation Program
Branches Domestic Violence Shelter, Inc.
Breastfeeding Hawaii
Bridge to Hope
Bridgeport Public Education Fund
Bridges to Safety
Bridges: Domestic & Sexual Violence Support
Broward Women's Emergency Fund
Bucks County NOW
Bucks County Women's Advocacy Coalition
C.O.T.T.A.G.E. Life Coaching, LLC
Cadillac Area OASIS/Family Resource Center
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault
California National Organization for Women
California Partnership to End Domestic Violence
California Protective Parents Association
Cambodian Women Networking Association
Caminar Latino
Caminar Latino, Inc.
Cape Organization for Rights of the Disabled
CAPSEA, Inc.
CARECEN Los Angeles
Casa de Esperanza
Casa de Proyecto Libertad
Catalyst Domestic Violence Services
Catholic Charities Diocese of Pueblo
Catholic Charities Hawaii
Catholic Charities of Cheyenne County
Center Against Sexual & Domestic Abuse, Inc.
Center for A Non Violent Community
Center For Behavioral Change, P.C.
Center for Creative Justice
Center for Pan Asian Community Services, Inc.
Center for Policy Planning and Performance
Center for the Pacific Asian Family
Center for Women and Families—Bridgeport, CT
Center for Women and Families of Eastern Fairfield County Connecticut
Center for Women and Families of Eastern Fairfield County
Center on Domestic Violence
Center on Halsted
Centers Against Abuse & Sexual Assault
Central MN Sexual Assault Center
Centre Co. Women's Resource Center
CHANGE Inc./ The Lighthouse
Charlotte NOW
Cherokee Family Violence Center
Cherry Hill Women's Center
Child & Family Service—Hawaii
Children's Advocacy Center for Vuelosa and Flagler Counties
Children's Institute, Inc.
Choices Domestic Violence Solutions
Choose Victory Over Violence
Christ United Methodist Church, Rockford, IL
Circle—VT
Circle of Hope
Citizen Action of New York
Citizen Action of Wisconsin
Citizen Action/Illinois
Citizens Against Physical, Sexual, and Emotional Abuse
Citizens Against Violence, Inc.
City of Chicago
City of Denver
City of San Antonio
Clackamas Women's Services
Clarina Howard Nichols Center
Clark County District Attorney Victim Witness Assistance Center
Clearinghouse on Women's Issues
Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice, Los Angeles
Cleveland Rape Crisis Center
Clinton County Women's Center
Collaborative Project of Maryland
Colorado Anti-Violence Program
Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CCASA)
Colorado Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Center
Committee on the Status of Women Community Action Partnership
Community Action Stops Abuse
Community Against Violence Taos, NM
Community Against Violence, Inc.
Community Alliance Against Family Abuse
Community Alliance on Prisons
Community Crisis Center of Northeast Oklahoma
Community Immigration Law Center
Community Overcoming Relationship Abuse
Compass Housing Alliance
COMPASS Rape Crisis
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services
CONTACT Huntington
CONTACT Rape Crisis Center
ContactOnLine, Inc.
C.O.P.O (COUNCIL OF PEOPLE ORGANIZATION)
Cornerstone Advocacy Service MN Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR), Michigan
County Victim-Witness Program
Crime Victim and Sexual Violence Center
Crime Victims Center of Erie County
Crime Victims Center of the Lehigh Valley, Inc.
Crisis Center & Women's Shelter
Crisis Center for South Suburbia
Crisis Center Foundation
Crisis Center of Central New Hampshire
Crisis Center, Inc.
Crisis Intervention & Advocacy Center
CT NOW
C-VISA, Coachella Valley Immigration Service and Assistance
DAP
Day One of Cornerstone
Days Inc
Daystar, Inc.
Daystar, Inc.
DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence
DCY Dubuque Domestic Violence Program
DE Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Defeat Overcoming Violence through Empowerment
Defying the Odds, Inc.
Delaware NOW
Delaware Opportunities, Safe Against Violence
Democratic Women’s Club of Northeast Broward.
Des Moines NOW.
Detroit Minds and Hearts.
Dine’ Council of Elders for Peace
Direct Action Welfare Group (DAWG)
District Alliance for Safe Housing (DASH)
District Attorney Victim Witness Assistance Center
Domestic Abuse & Sexual Assault Intervention Services
Domestic Abuse Center
Domestic Abuse Project
Domestic Abuse Resistance Team (DART)
Domestic And Sexual Abuse Services, ML
Domestic Violence Action Center
Domestic Violence Action Center Honolulu.
Domestic Violence Alternatives/Sexual Assault Center, Inc.
Domestic Violence Center of Chester County
Domestic Violence HEALING Coalition
Domestic Violence HEALING Coalition, West Coast.
Domestic Violence Intervention Program, Iowa
Domestic Violence Project, Inc.
Domestic Violence Solutions for Santa Barbara County
Douglas County Task Force on Family Violence, Inc.
Dove Advocacy Services for Abused Deaf Women and Children.
Dove Advocacy Services for Abused Deaf Women and Children.
Dove Story Beads.
DOVES in Natchitoches, LA.
DOVES of Big Bear Lake, Inc.
DOVES of Big Bear Valley, Inc.
Doves of Gateway
DOVES, Lake County.
Downtown Bethesda, Condor Assn.
Dream Project Inc.
DSVS Red Lodge, MT.
DSVS-Carbon County, MT.
DuPage County NOW.
DVRCSC.
Empowerment Christian Community Corp.
End DV Counseling and Consulting.
Enfamilia, Inc.
Enlace Comunitario.
Enriching Utah Coalition.
Episcopal Women’s Caucus
EVE (End Violent Encounters).
Everywoman’s Center.
Faith House, Inc.
Falling Walls.
Family Crisis & Counseling Center, Inc.
Family Crisis Center.
Family Crisis Center, Inc.
Family Crisis Intervention Center.
Family Crisis Services.
Family LAW CASA.
Family Life Center of Butler County.
Family Place.
Family Refuge Center.
Family Rescue.
Family Rescue, Inc.
Family Resources.
Family Service of the Piedmont.
Family Services of Tulare County.
Family Shelter of Southern Oklahoma.
Family Shelter Service.
Family Violence Council.
Finding Our Voices.
First Step.
Florida Consumer Action Network.
Florida Council Against Sexual Violence.
Florida Equal Justice Center.
Florida National Organization for Women.
Florida NOW.
Forbes House.
Fordham Prep School.
Fordham Prep School Women's Center.
Forward Together
Franciscan Physician Alliance
Franklin/Fulton Women In Need
Frederickburg NOW
Freedom House
Friends for Democracy
Gateway Battered Women's Services
Gateway Family Services, Inc.
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Georgia Mountain Women's Center, Inc.
Georgia Rural Urban Summit
Gila Regional Medical Center SANE
Gillette Abuse Refuse Foundation
Global Connections
Golden House
Good Shepherd Shelter
Greater Boston Legal Services, Inc.
Greater Kansas City Family Advocates
Guam Coalition Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence
Guardian Angel Community Services
Gunnison County Law Enforcement Crime Victim Services
Gunnison County Sheriffs Office
Hamard Center for Health and Human services
Hands of Hope Resource Center
Harbor House
Harbor House Domestic Abuse Programs
Harvey, Inc.
Harris County Domestic Violence Coordinating Council.
Hartford GYN Center
Harvey County DV/SA Task Force, Inc.
Haven Hill, Inc.
Haven Women's Center
Haven Women's Center of Stanislaus
HAVEN, MT
HAVEN, Oakland
Hawaii Women's Coalition
Hawaii Commission on the Status of Women.
Hawaii Rehabilitation Counseling Assoc.
Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Hawaii State Democratic Women's Caucus
Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies
HEART Women & Girls
Hearts of Hope
HELP of Door County, Inc.
HelpLine of Delaware and Morrow County
HIAS Pennsylvania
Hispanic AIDS Awareness Program
Hispanic Federation
Hispanic United of Buffalo
Hmong American Women's Association
Hollywood Chapter of the National Organization for Women
Holy Cross Ministries
Hope House of South Central Wisconsin
HOPE of Central Illinois
HOPE, Inc.
Hospira
Hospitality House for Women, Inc.
Hospitality House, Inc.
House of Ruth, Inc.
Human Rights Campaign
Human Rights Initiative of North Texas Inc.
Human Rights Initiative of North Texas, Inc.
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence
Idaho State Independent Living Council
IESC
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Illinois National Organization for Women
Immigrant Legal Center of Boulder County
Immigration Services of Mountain View
IMPACT Safe
In Our Own Voices
IndependenceFirst
Independent Living Center of the North Shore & Cape Ann, Inc.
Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Institute for Multicultural Counseling and Education Services (IMCES)
Instituto Para La Mujer
International Association of Counselors & Therapists
International Women's House
Iowa Citizen Action Network
Islamic Association of Greater Detroit
Islamic Center of Greater Cincinnati
Jackson County SART
Jackson Engineering Women's League (JEWL)
Jackson NOW
Jacksonville Area Legal Aid, Inc.
Jafri Law Firm
Jane Doe Inc., The Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence
Jeanne Geiger Crisis Center
Jeff Davis Communities Against Domestic Violence CADA
Jewish Alliance for Law and Social Action (JALS)
Jewish Child and Family Services
Jewish Community Action
Jewish Community Relations Council
Jewish Community Relations Council (Tucson)
Jewish Community Relations Council, Milwaukee Jewish Federation
Jewish Family & Career Services, Atlanta, Georgia
Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
Jewish Federation of the Sacramento Region
Johns Hopkins Technology Transfer
Just Harvest
Justice & Mercy Legal Aid Clinic
Justice and Mercy Legal Aid Clinic
Kanawha County Victim Services Center
Kankakee County Center Against Sexual Assault (KCCASA)
Kansas City Anti-Violence Project
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence
Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs
Kentucky Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
Kentucky Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
Kentucky Domestic Violence Association
Keystone Progress
King County Coalition Against Domestic Violence
L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center
La Casa de las Madres
La Voz Latina
Latin American Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City
Latina Safe House
Latinas Unidas por un Nuevo Amanecer
(LUNA, Iowa)
Law Students for Reproductive Justice
Legal Aid—District 11
Legal Aid Society of Rochester, Inc.
LGBT Community Center of New Orleans
LOQ Consulting
Liberty House of Albany, Inc.
Local 212
Local 281
Local 365
Los Niños Services
Los Niños Services INC
Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault
Louisiana NOW
Lutheran Social Services
M.U.J.E.R. Inc.
Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence
Maine People’s Alliance
Manatee Glens Rape Crisis Services
Manatee Glens Rape Crisis Services
Manavi
Manitowoc County Domestic Violence Center.
MaJajee Mason Center
Maryland Commission for Women
Maryland National Organization for Women
Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence
Mary's Place Supervised Visitaton & Safe Exchange Center
Matahari: Eye of the Day
MCADS V
MD NOW
Men on The Move
Men's Resources International
MensWork: eliminating violence against women, inc
Mercer County Family Crisis Center
Metropolitan Family Services
Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault (MOCSA)
Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
Michigan Citizen Action
Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence
Michigan Muslim Community Council, United Way for Southeastern Michigan
Mid-Iowa SART
Minara Fellowship
MINDS—Medical Network Devoted to Service
Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women
Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center.
Miracle Mile LA NOW
Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Mississippi NOW
Mississippi Women Are Representing (WAR)
Missoula County Court Victim Advocate Program
Missoula County Department of Grants and Community Programs
Missoula Crime Victim Advocate Program
Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
Missouri NOW
Missouri Progressive Vote Coalition
Missouri Women's Network
Mitchell County SafePlace Inc
Molokai Community Service Council
Monsoon United Asian Women of Iowa
Montana Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
Montana National Organization for Women
Montana NOW
Montana State Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
Shasta Women’s Refuge
Shelter from the Storm
Shenandoah Women’s Center, Inc.
Silver Regional Sexual Assault Support Services
Sinclair Comm College
Sinclair Community College—Domestic Violence Task Force
SKIL Resource Center Inc.
SLV Regional Medical Center
Sojourn Services For Battered Women And Their Children
Sojourn Shelter & Services, Inc
Sojourner Family Peace Center
Sojourner House
Sojourners House
Solace Crisis Treatment Center
Solution Center
Someplace Safe
South Assoc Network (SAN)
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
South Dakota Coalition Ending Domestic & Sexual Violence
South Jersey NOW—Alice Paul Chapter
South Peninsula Haven House
South Suburban Family Shelter
South Suburban Family Shelter
Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault
Southern New Mexico Human Development, INC
Southwest Counseling Center
SpeakOut Georgia LGBT Anti-Violence
Squirrel Hill NOW
St Vincent’s Hospital
St. Agnes Hospital Domestic Violence Program
S!AND! for Families Free of Violence
Starting Point: Services for Victims of Domestic & Sexual Violence
Stonewall Democratic Club
Streamwood Police Department
Strong Hearted Native Women’s Coalition, Inc
Sun City Democratic Club
Sun City-West Valley NOW
Support Center at Burch House
Support in Abusive Family Emergencies, Inc (S.A.F.E.)
Susan B. Anthony Project, Inc.
Susquehanna County Victim Services
Tacoma Women of Vision NGO
Tahirih Justice Center
Tao’s SANE at Holy Cross Hospital
Tennessee Citizen Action
Tennessee Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence
TENSA at Colorado Springs
Tewa Women United
Texas Council on Family Violence
Texas Muslim Women’s Foundation
The Break Away Group
The Bridge to Hope
The Center for Prevention of Abuse
The Center for Sexual Assault Crisis Counseling & Education
The Center for Sexual Pleasure and Health
The Center for Women and Families
The Samantha Women and Families of Eastern Fairfield County
The Center for Women in Transition
The Domestic Violence Shelter, Inc. Richland County, Ohio
The Family Center
The Family Place
The Family Place, Dallas TX
The Good Shepard Shelter
The Haven of CRS
The Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama (HICA)
The Latinas SAFE Haven
The Mary Byron Project
The Network/La Red
The People’s Press Project
The RSSAPE Center
The Second Step
The Sex Abuse Treatment Center
The Sexual Assault Prevention Program
The Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio
The Underground Railroad, Inc.
The Women’s Center, Inc.
Three Rivers Defense
Transitions
Travis County Attorney’s Office
Tri-County Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Inc.
Tri-County Mental Health and Counseling
Trinity Episcopal Church
Tri-Valley Haven
Tu Casa, Inc.
Tulsa Immigrant Resource Network, University of Tulsa College of Law
Turning Point
Turning Point for Women and Families
Turning Point, Inc.
TX Association Against Sexual Assault
Unanchored At Last
Underground Railroad (URR)
UNIDOS Against Domestic Violence
United Action for Idaho
United Migrant Opportunity Services
United Services, Inc.
Uniting Three Fires Against Violence
Univ. of Tulsa College of Law
University of Louisville PEACC Program
University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic
UNO Immigration Ministry
UoM-Dearborn Student Philanthropy Council
Upper Ohio Valley Sexual Assault Help Center
Utah Assistive Technology Foundation
Utah Domestic Violence Council
Utah Women’s Lobby
Valencia Counseling Service Inc.
Valley Crisis Center
Vera House, Inc.
Vermillion County Rape Crisis Center
Vermont Center for Independent Living
Vermont Council on Domestic Violence
Vermont Legal Aid, Inc.
Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
Victim Resource Center of the Finger Lakes, Inc.
Victim Services Inc.
Victim Services South Georgia Judicial Circuit
Vicuins Information Bureau of Suffolk Vicuins Resource Center
Victim-Witness Assistance Services
Violence Free Coalition
Violence Intervention Program
Violence Intervention Project, Inc.
Violence Prevention Center of South-eastern IL
Violence Prevention Center of Southwestern Illinois
Virginia Anti-Violence Project
Virginia NOW
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance
VOA Home Free
VOA Oregon—Home Free
VOICE Sexual Assault Services
Voices Against Violence
Voices Against Violence/Laurie’s House VOICES DV Stephenson County
Voices of Hope
Volunteer at first step Detroit
Volunteer Attorneys for Rural Nevadans
Volunteer Lawyers Network
VSF & P, LLC
WA State National Organization for Women
Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs
Washington Community Action Network
Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Wayne County Chapter, National Organization for Women
Wayne State University
West Ohio Annual Conference Team on Domestic Violence & Human Trafficking
West Valley City Victim Services
West Virginia Citizen Action Group
West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence
West Virginia Foundation for Rape Information and Services
Wild Iris Women’s Service Inc, Bishop, Inc.
William Kellibrew Foundation
WIN
WINDOW Victim Services
WINGS Program, Inc.
WIRC—CAA Victim Services
WIRC—CAA Victim Services
Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Wisconsin Coalition of Independent Living Centers
Wisconsin Community Fund
Wisconsin NOW
WOMAN, Inc.
WOMAN’S PLACE
Womenplace, Inc.
Women Against Abuse
Women and Children’s Horizons
Women and Families Center
Women Helping Women Lanai
Women In Need
WOMEN IN SAFE HOME, INC
Women In Transition
Women of Color and Allies Essex County NOW Chapter
Women Services Inc.
Women’s Aid in Crisis
Women’s Aid Service, Inc.
Women’s and Children’s Crisis Shelter, Inc.
Women’s Business Development Center
Women’s Center of Greater Danbury, Inc.
Women’s Center of Jacksonville
Women’s Center of the Desert, Inc.
Women’s Coalition of St. Croix
Women’s Crisis Center
Women’s Crisis Support-Defensa de Mujeres
Women’s Information Network
Women’s Law Project
Women’s Medical Center of Rhode Island
Women’s Resource Center
Women’s Resource Center for the Grand Traverse Area
Women’s Resources of Monroe County, Inc.
Women’s Services
Women’s Services Inc.
Women’s Shelter of South Texas
WOMEN’S WAY
WomenSafe
WordsMatter.Episcopal Expansive Language Project
WV Coalition Against Domestic Violence
WV NOW
Wyckoff Heights Medical Center—Violence Intervention and Treatment Program
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Yavapai Family Advocacy Center
Your Community Connection Family Crisis Center
Yavapai Family Support
YWCA Adirondack Foothills
YWCA Alaska
YWCA Bellingham
YWCA Bergen County
YWCA Binghamton & Broome County
YWCA Bradford
YWCA Brooklyn
YWCA Central Carolinas
YWCA Central New Jersey
YWCA Central Virginia
YWCA Charleston-WV
YWCA City of New York
YWCA Clark County
YWCA Cortland
YWCA Danbury-Norwalk
YWCA Dayton
YWCA Dutchess County
YWCA DVPC
YWCA Eastern Union County
YWCA Elgin
YWCA Elmina & The Twin Tiers
YWCA Everett North Shore
YWCA Fort Worth & Tarrant County
YWCA Genesee County
YWCA GLA
YWCA Glendale, CA
YWCA Greater Baltimore
YWCA Greater Cincinnati
YWCA Greater Flint
YWCA Greater Harrisburg
YWCA Greater Milwaukee
YWCA Green Bay
YWCA Green Bay, WI
YWCA Hamilton
YWCA Hartford Region
YWCA Jamestown
YWCA Kalama/Ano
YWCA Kankakee
YWCA Kaneohe
YWCA Kitsap County
YWCA Lancaster
YWCA Madison
YWCA Middletown
YWCA Metropolitan Chicago
YWCA Missoula
YWCA Mohawk Valley
YWCA Nashville & Middle Tennessee
YWCA National Capital Area
YWCA New Britain
YWCA New York City
YWCA Niagara
YWCA Northcentral PA/Wise Options
YWCA O’ahu
YWCA Oklahoma City
YWCA Orange County
YWCA Palm Beach County
YWCA Pierce County
YWCA Princeton
YWCA Queens
YWCA Rochester & Monroe County
YWCA Rock County
YWCA Rockford
YWCA Salt Lake City
YWCA San Diego County
YWCA Sauk Valley
YWCA Schenectady
YWCA Seattle/King/Snohomish
YWCA Southeast Wisconsin
YWCA Spokane
YWCA St. Joseph (MO)
YWCA Syracuse & Onondaga County
YWCA Toms River
YWCA Trenton
YWCA Troy-Cohoes
YWCA Tulsa
YWCA Ulster County
YWCA Victims’ Resource Center
YWCA Walla Walla
YWCA West Central Michigan
YWCA Western MA
YWCA Western New York
YWCA Wheeling
YWCA White Plains/Westchester
YWCA Yakima
YWCA York
YWCA Youngstown
YWCA SARF
Zacharias Sexual Abuse Center
TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS
Samish Indian Nation
Alaska Federation of Natives
Sealaska Heritage Institute
Advocacy Resource Center
American Indian Task Force on DV/SA & Vulnerable Populations, Inc.
Fort Belknap Indian Community
Great Plains Tribal Chairman’s Association
Hoopa Valley Tribe
Keni Me-Wa, American Indian DV/SA Program
Muscowequ (Creek) Nation
Pechanga Indian Reservation
Pueblo of Tesuque
Samish Indian Nation
Sault Sainte Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
Sault tribe Advocacy Resource Center
Susanville Indian Rancheria
Save Wiyah Project
Uniting Three Fires Against Violence
Mrs. MCGRUS ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time.
Mr. CONYERS. I yield 1 1/2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. John son), a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Today, Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this hyperpartisan and inhumane House substitute version of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. This version is inhumane and cynical because it removes certain classes of individuals from the protections of the act as guaranteed by the Senate version.
This inhumane House version removes all references to gender identity and sexual orientation, ignoring evidence that domestic and sexual violence also affects LGBT victims at equal or greater levels than the rest of the population.
It also limits protections for Native American women and omits some protections for immigrant women. Why would we want to exclude these populations from coverage? Vote “no” on the House substitute.
Mrs. MCGRUS ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mrs. Chu), a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee, to close the debate on our side.
Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the House amendment. For nearly 20 years, Congress worked on a bipartisan basis to expand and improve the Violence Against Women Act. On three separate occasions, we found common purpose in protecting survivors of domestic violence. Today, we will try again.
The Senate bill protects immigrant, LGBT, and Native American victims. The amendment takes this all away.
Right now, an immigrant woman who fears deportation could be terrorized by a violent stalker. She would have no choice but to continue to live every day in fear. The Senate bill fixes this by giving this immigrant woman a legal means by which to save her life. This amendment would deny that protection.
The point of this law is to protect the vulnerable, not to cherry-pick who matters. It’s time to return to bipartisanship and protect victims. It’s time for the House to pass the Senate VAWA bill as is. We must oppose this amendment.
Mrs. MCGRUS ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from South Carolina
(Mr. GODDY) to close, a distinguished

H794

factures reasons to oppose otherwise

ken political system that we have, a

pecially today, the monster is this bro-

on the phone. And for some women, es-

campuses and walking the halls of the

and in the kitchen and on the college

girls grow into women, we realize the

monsters, and I did. But as our little

would ask me to look under her bed for

more.

trial. We can do all of that; but, I

have to wait and wonder and worry

We can accelerate the prosecution of

abusive relationships. We can provide

help. We can provide women a safe har-

that just for 1 day this body could

and compassionate. And she always

asks: What can I do to help? Imagine

that, a mother who lost a daughter in

such a horrific way wants to help.

And that got me wondering, well,

maybe we should be asking what we

can do to help because we really can

help. We can provide women a safe har-

bor. We can provide the means to leave

abusive relationships. We can provide

the means to leave


Women Act—a bill that would provide critical

for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault,

and prosecute these abuses, and it includes

provisions to make college campuses safer

and to reduce the current rape kit backlog.

Madam Speaker, the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act is endorsed by

over 1300 organizations nationwide and was

supported by every Democrat, every woman

Senator, and a majority of Senate Repub-

licans. We should enact it without any further

delay.

I urge a “yes” vote.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Speaker, I stand

here today to urge my colleagues to bring the Senate-version of the Violence Against

Women Act—a bill that would provide critical services to all victims of domestic abuse
to

the House floor.

We are working with two versions of this bill—

a GOP House bill that waters down protections

and a Senate bill that provides equal

protections.

As for the altered House version, which

clearly rejects the equal protections outlined in the Senate version . . . it is unfair, unjust, and

unacceptable.

The House substitute removes all re-

ferences to “gender identity” and “sexual orien-
tation,” despite clear evidence revealing

that domestic and sexual violence affects

LGBT victims at equal or greater levels than the rest of the population.

Rather than give tribes the authority they

need to protect Indian women, the House sub-

stitute limits tribes to charging an abuser with

misdemeanors punishable by no more than

one year. Furthermore, the House substitute

would allow us, Madam Speaker, to

join arms and walk on a common jour-

ney of protecting people who are inno-
cent and cannot protect themselves.

And I had hoped, Madam Speaker, that

crack this fractured body could possibly be

healed by something that ought to be

nonpartisan, like protecting women

against violence. And I had hoped,

Madam Speaker, that just for 1 day, just

for 1 day, just for 1 day, we could try to

score political points against each other and try
to score political points for other

people. And I had hoped, Madam Speaker,

that just for 1 day this body could

speak with one clear, strong voice for

all the women who are too tired and
too scared and too hurt and too dead to

speak for themselves. I had hoped that
today would be the day.

Maybe next time, Madam Speaker,

maybe next time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise

in strong support of this comprehensive Vio-

lence Against Women Act reauthorization that

passed the Senate by an overwhelming 78–22

bipartisan majority. Today is a victory for

America’s women—and for the possibility of

bipartisanship on important matters before the

U.S. Congress.

This reauthorization strengthens the Vio-
lence Against Women Act by protecting all vic-
tims of domestic violence, sexual assault,
stalking, and human trafficking. It authorizes
vital funding for law enforcement to investigate
and prosecute these abuses, and it includes
provisions to make college campuses safer
and to reduce the current rape kit backlog.

Madam Speaker, the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act is endorsed by

over 1300 organizations nationwide and was

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cent and cannot protect themselves.

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race, may not consent. It violates the founding principle of this Republic, which is a government only at the consent of the governed.

The bill upturns all precedents set by Congress and the Supreme Court through its extension of a unique, self-governing power over internal affairs of a race of people, into a territory covered by every other power everywhere. The Supreme Court has long held that because tribes are not parties to the Constitution, the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, do not apply to tribes.

In tribal court, an individual only has something called the Indian Civil Rights Act. This provides a set of similar—but not identical—rights as the Bill of Rights. They may be amended or repealed by mere Act of Congress. Even if the rights were meaningful, however, the Supreme Court in 1978 said these statutory rights are unenforceable in federal court.

Does S. 47 provide a defendant with the right to appeal a tribal judgment and conviction in federal court? No, it does not.

Section 904 of S. 47 openly allows discrimination against an individual based on race, sex, age, or if he’s an Indian, who he’s related to. Where the person’s an American citizen, can be expelled from their home and may not have any right to appeal a claim in an impartial federal court.

As a result, enactment of Section 904 will be the first time that Congress has purposefully removed a U.S. citizen's constitutional rights while on American soil so that a political entity defined according to ethnic ancestry may arrest, try, and punish the citizen.

If these arguments do not sound familiar to all, it will be to those who have studied the pertinent case law and Supreme Court precedent from the 18th century to present.

Beginning in modern times with Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, the Supreme Court held that tribes lack inherent jurisdiction over non-Indians. Congress cannot recognize and affirm an inherent—that is to say a pre-existing and continuing—power in a tribe when the Supreme Court ruled the tribe never had it.

There’s Duro v. Reina, in which the High Court held that Indian tribes lack jurisdiction over non-member Indians.

In the 19th century, the Supreme Court in United States v. Kagama declared there are only two sovereigns in the geographical limits of the United States, and tribes are not one of them.

Case law, statutes, treaties, and historic dealings with Indian tribes support the sole purpose of federal Indian law and policy: to permit a racially defined group of people who were here first to continue their unique way of life according to their own customs, without interference from others.

This is an honorable and morally correct policy, one which I respect and uphold. This is why I cosponsored legislation to exempt tribes from a federal law permitting compulsory union work places on the reservation, and from a federal law permitting compulsory Federal supervision. It is quite another thing for Congress to permit Indian tribes to function as general governmental entities not subject to Federal constitutional limitations or general Federal supervision. It is quite another thing for Congress to permit Indian tribes to function as general governmental entities not subject to Federal constitutional limitations or general Federal supervisions." (Separate Dissenting Views of Congressman Lloyd Meeds, D-Washington, Vice Chairman of the American Indian Policy Review Commission, Final Report, p. 579.)

"The American people have not surrendered to Indians the power of general government; Indians are given only a power of self-government. They have the power to regulate only their members and the property of their members. They have some governmental powers because and to the extent that such powers are appropriate to the Federal policy of allowing Indian peoples to control their own affairs. But there is no Federal policy of allowing Indian peoples to control the liberty and property of non-members. Tribal powers of self-government are limited by their purpose."

Our Nation has appropriately recognized Indian tribes' right of self-government. Tribal self-government over Indians and their internal affairs is important and should be respected. Yet self-government does not and should not permit Indian tribal actions to trump the Constitution or violate individual rights of non-Indians.

With the precedent being set under S. 47, tribes will return to Congress for more, expanded powers over non-Indians. There would be no reason to deny granting such power, especially if the Constitution continues to be viewed as an obstacle to addressing crime.

It is important to be clear about the scope of a tribe's criminal jurisdiction granted under S. 47. It affects non-Indians who live, work, or travel on 56 million acres of U.S. soil that happen to be called Indian Country. In other words, the bill makes 56 million acres of land in our nation "Constitution-Free Zones" where Due Process and Equal Protection rights—as interpreted and enforced in U.S. courts—do not exist.

What are these areas? There is a misconception that Indian Country is just tribal trust land. In fact, the term Indian Country has a precise meaning under Title 18 of the U.S. Code.

Indian Country includes not just land under tribal jurisdiction, but all private lands and rights-of-way within the limits of every Indian reservation under non-Indian jurisdiction. Homes, farms, schools, businesses. Interstate highways, state highways, secondary roads. All private, non-Indian lands in Indian Country under the Senate bill are Constitution-Free Zones.

There are incorporated non-Indian cities and towns in many reservations and Indian Country, like Wapato and Toppenish on the Yakama Reservation in my district. Take the Puyallup Indian Reservation in Washington state encompassing parts of Tacoma and Fife. With one of the busiest highways in the nation, Interstate 5, crossing the reservation, the ancient reservation is inhabited primarily by white people working and going to school on mostly non-Indian land under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the State. Under the Senate bill, this region is Indian Country on which the tribe may exercise criminal jurisdiction with no Due Process and Equal Protection rights guaranteed to the people living there.

Under a land claim settlement, taxpayers paid $162 million to the tribe in exchange for the tribe ceding most authority over its reservation to the "federalizing any other provision of law" language in the Senate bill trumps and overrides the land claim agreement.

Take the Coachella Valley in the State of California, with a number of checker-boarded Indian reservations containing non-Indian populations. Tribes in this Valley will get criminal jurisdiction over residents in towns and cities such as Palm Springs for offenses described in Section 904 of the Senate bill. In tribal court, the residents of the Coachella Valley will not have their Due Process and Equal Protection rights.

Take the Oneida Reservation in New York that encompasses about 300,000 acres, 99 percent of which is non-Indian land with non-Indian towns and farms. Under the Senate bill, the tribe will have full powers to arrest, prosecute, and jail residents of Madison and Oneida counties for the offenses described in this bill, with no Due Process or Equal Protection rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

The validity of sections 904 and 905 of S. 47 will eventually come before the Supreme Court. When this happens, it won't be a question of whether these provisions are struck down, but how many other tribal powers will be rolled back, and how many domestic violence offenders will be set free because of the misguided legislation before us.

Some will say that critics of the Senate bill are interested only in the rights of criminal defendants. Then answer these questions: If Congress can justly stripping a citizen of their constitutional rights when accused of a crime, why can't it be justified for other classes of crime, like theft, felony assault, and murder? Why limit the suspension of the Constitution to Indian Country as defined under this bill? Why not create new Indian reservations so there are more Constitution-Free Zones where the Bill's rights is not an impediment to law and order?

While the House Substitute would delegate criminal jurisdiction to an Indian tribe over non-Indians, it at least guarantees that enforceable constitutional protections are built in so that it might pass muster in Court.

The timing of the consideration of S. 47 is interesting. While proponents say that people have nothing to fear in tribal court, there is at least one tribe in the State of Oklahoma embroiled in litigation over its denial of tribal citizenship to the descendants of the African slaves the tribe's 19th-century members owned. There are also entire families of Indians in California dis-enrolled by their tribe in a dispute over large cash per capita dividends from the tribe's casino, who cannot get a federal court to review their Equal Protection claims.

These cases are merely the latest example of several tribes wielding sovereign immunity to escape any liability for alleged harm caused by possibly depriving individuals—including their own members and ex-members—their constitutional rights. On the one hand, Indian tribes want criminal jurisdiction over individuals like the Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes or the dis-enrolled
Pechangas. On the other hand, they want to forbid these individuals from participating in the tribes' government. S. 47 makes more U.S. citizens like the disenfranchised Indians in California and the Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes. It gives tribes power over non-Indians but not to Indian women. Why? Because it was not facing a question dealing with potential constitutional efforts to legislate far more radical changes in tribal status. (Majority opinion, U.S. v. Lara) The Court was not considering “the question whether the Constitution, Due Process and Commerce Clause prohibitions prohibit tribes from prosecuting a nonmember citizen of the United States” (Ibid).

The reason why was because, as Anthony Kennedy has separately noted, the opinion stresses, “The proper occasion to test the legitimacy of the tribe’s authority is, that is, whether Congress had the power to do what it sought to do, was in the first, tribal proceeding. There, however, Lara made no objection to the tribe’s authority to try him.” (Kennedy concurrence opinion). In other words, Billy Jo Lara waived any right to challenge the constitutionality of the tribe’s criminal jurisdiction over him, a non-member Indian. The Court was reviewing only whether the federal government put him twice in jeopardy.

As pointed out in dissenting views filed in the same case, Kennedy goes out of his way to cast doubt on the constitutionality of Congress recognizing tribal jurisdiction over non-Indians and over non-member Indians. “[I]t should not be doubted that what Congress has attempted to do is subject American citizens to the authority of an extraconstitutional sovereign to which they had not previously been subject.” (Kennedy concurring opinion).

Those who say the Supreme Court is holding in this case that Lara was prosecuted twice over, but it was more than thirty years later join. Kennedy goes out of his way to cast doubt on the constitutionality of Congress recognizing tribal jurisdiction over non-Indians and over non-member Indians. “[I]t should not be doubted that what Congress has attempted to do is subject American citizens to the authority of an extraconstitutional sovereign to which they had not previously been subject.” (Kennedy concurring opinion).

The House Republicans delay in bringing this bill forward is inexcusable. It should have been the law of the land last year. Why? Because Kennedy’s separate opinion stresses, “The proper occasion to test the legitimacy of the tribe’s authority is, that is, whether Congress had the power to do what it sought to do, was in the first, tribal proceeding. There, however, Lara made no objection to the tribe’s authority to try him.” (Kennedy concurrence opinion). In other words, Billy Jo Lara waived any right to challenge the constitutionality of the tribe’s criminal jurisdiction over him, a non-member Indian. The Court was reviewing only whether the federal government put him twice in jeopardy.

In conclusion, S. 47 denies basic rights, is unconstitutional and will be tied up in court challenges for years.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 47, the Senate’s bipartisan, comprehensive reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act that passed 78-22.

I look forward to the House passing this crucial bill later today and sending it to the President.

The House Republicans delay in bringing this bill forward is inexcusable. It should have been the law of the land last year. Why? Because their concern over recognizing tribal authority to protect Native American victims of domestic violence, even though Native women are victimized at a rate that is more than twice the national average.

I stand with the National Congress of American Indians, the oldest and largest tribal organization in the country, in opposing the Republican substitute amendment and supporting the Senate version. It is well past time that Congress recognizes the inherent power of tribal nations to protect their own and hold criminal offenders, regardless of race, accountable.

Indeed, I stand with all women of this country to say “no more.” No more delay in reauthorizing this bill. No more escape for those who attack women. No more violence against women.
Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Madam Speaker, legislation that is passed here needs to be more than just a title that sounds good in the press. I understand that when most in this country hear the “Violence Against Women Act,” they think, “of course I don’t support violence against women. That must be a great law!” When I was in high school teaching English, I used to tell my English students that you can’t judge a book by its cover. Well, maybe we should learn here in Congress that you can’t judge a bill by its title.

The gruesome and oftentimes cruel experience of domestic violence should not happen to anyone. It shouldn’t matter what race or ethnicity you are. It shouldn’t matter your religion, your sexual orientation, age, immigration status or economic standing. And it shouldn’t matter your gender. No one should feel unsafe at home.

Unfortunately, this bill doesn’t do that. This bill segregates people into groups, making gendered designations that assume a feminization of victimhood. We live in a fallen world in which all kinds of people are capable of horrible, violent behavior; every victim of domestic violence should receive protection and support regardless of their circumstances. I wish this bill simply dealt with domestic violence instead of gender stereotypes.

Furthermore, the Tenth Amendment exists and with each State already having its own criminal statues targeting domestic violence. If more laws are needed, there is no reason why each state can’t pass stronger laws. I understand that there are cases where Washington can help, that’s why I support the SAFE Act, which will end the needless backlog of rape kits, leaving too many sexual predators still at large. I wish we were voting on that today and I hope we can do so as soon as possible.

Laws should be passed that don’t place people into groups. My constituents sent me to Washington to vote for sound policy, not for titles that just sound good in the media. For these reasons, I cannot support this bill.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. I urge my colleagues to pass this bill which aims to protect all Americans from domestic and sexual abuse.

I thank Speaker BOEHNER for bringing S. 47 to the House floor for a vote. This bill passed in the Senate earlier this month by a vote of 78-22. Altogether, 23 Republican senators voted for this bill, including every Republican woman senator. Madam Speaker, this bill, introduced by Senator PATRICK LEAHY, a Democrat, and Senator MIKE CRAPO, a Republican, is not only bipartisan, but it is also a comprehensive and inclusive solution to the domestic and sexual violence plaguing American society.

While I fully support reauthorization of this law which, since 1994, has been an essential tool to protect victims of domestic and sexual violence, I do, however, have major concerns with the GOP counterpart to this bill. Unlike S. 47, the substitute offers a lesser form of protection for Indian women abused on tribal land.

The House version requires that Native American tribes confer a contract with the U.S. Department of Justice before they are able to prosecute non-Indian offenders on tribal land. Madam Speaker, this doesn’t make any sense. A sovereign tribe should not have to willingly hand over part of their sovereignty to prosecute these offenders. Ultimately, the House version falls short of protecting Native American women.

However, today the House has an opportunity to pass S. 47 which is supported by those protections for the Native American community. S. 47 offers comprehensive protection for all of our people, not just some.

Madam Speaker, unfortunately, domestic and sexual crimes have been on the rise in the U.S., including my district of American Samoa. And like so many in the States, almost always, the perpetrator is a family member or close neighbor.

Furthermore, these crimes often go unreported due to fear of authorities or shame. It is the fear to come forward that allows abusers to continue their abuse. But when laws are in place to offer full support and protection for victims, we can ensure that more and more of these victims will come forth and their abusers are brought to justice.

Through this inclusive legislation, S. 47, we take one more forward to reinforce support even for the most marginalized communities. Today the House has the opportunity to pass this bill to protect all people, whether they are from the inner city or a tribal reservation, whether they are immigrants who would otherwise be afraid to come forward, or whether they are part of the LGBT community.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote no on the House amendment and to pass S. 47, a bill to protect all people, because that, Madam Speaker, is what America is all about.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Senate-approved Violence Against Women Act reauthorization bill known as S. 47 and to explain my concerns about its counterpart in the House.

When it was first authorized in 1994, VAWA has supported countless victims of domestic violence, stalking, dating violence and sexual assault. VAWA-funded programs have provided housing and legal services to survivors across the country. The law has provided police and nonprofit organizations the resources to investigate and prosecute those responsible. Over time, VAWA has progressively protected more Americans, including seniors and Americans with disabilities.

VAWA has meant tangible successes in the fight against domestic and other forms of violence. Reporting of these incidents has increased by 51 percent since 1994, when we first passed the law.

S. 47 builds on these successes by adding protections for immigrants, Native Americans, LGBT Americans and strengthens Native American tribes, Native Americans will be able to effectively address sexual violence in their own communities. U-Visa holders will receive new legal protections against stalking. LGBT Americans will be added to the measure’s non-discrimination protections. More funding will be given to college campus programs that combat human trafficking and sexual assault.

I applaud my colleagues in the Senate for passing this strong measure 78 to 22 with bipartisan support.

Unfortunately, my colleagues introduced a weaker and unacceptable House version of S. 47 last week. It removes the necessary protections for Native Americans, immigrants, and LGBT Americans and weakens the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and the SAFER Act.

As lawmakers, we must cement protections for every American harmed by sexual violence—regardless of race, sexual orientation, or country of origin.

As discussions of VAWA conclude this week, I urge my colleagues to support the Senate bill, and to accept no substitute for a strong, inclusive final product.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) has historically provided a vast network of support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking since its initial passage in 1994. As the House considers the reauthorization of these critical protections, Members of Congress will have to choose between two vastly disparate futures for the women of our Nation. After the past, the House extointed these important protections for all Americans by approving the Senate-passed reauthorization of VAWA, S. 47. This bipartisan bill not only extends the protections afforded to women under previous reauthorizations, but also expands those protections to LGBT individuals, Native Americans, and immigrants. In this future, abusive partners and perpetrators of violence are swiftly brought to justice as Congress builds upon the successes of VAWA, and incorporates new and innovative approaches to combating violence against women.

However, in a harshly dissimilar future that could be realized through the passage of the House substitute bill, only select groups of battered and abused women are protected...
from violence or sexual assault. In this dismal scenario, college students, Native Americans, LGBT individuals, and others are left to fend for themselves against their attackers. In this future, perpetrators may remain confident that the strain on limited law enforcement resources will prevent them from being prosecuted for clearly gross violations of the law. This is not the future that I would want to envision for these victims of violence.

Madam Speaker, the Senate-passed version of the VAWA reauthorization is the result of extensive deliberation and consultation with real victims of violence, law enforcement personnel, and outside organizations that specialize in combating domestic violence and abuse. This Congress must vote to pass S. 47 immediately if we are to stand behind the women of this Nation, and send a strong message that these acts will not be tolerated. Every victim of domestic violence in America deserves equal protection under the law, and the House substitute to VAWA does not acknowledge the pervasiveness and severity of the violence that women must face each and every day.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act. According to the US Department of Justice, in 2007 intimate partners committed 14 percent of all the homicides in the United States.

In 2007, of all the deaths caused by Intimate Partner Violence, 70 percent were females and 30% were males.

In 2008, females age 12 or older experienced about 552,000 non-fatal violent victimizations, over a million per year.

From 1994 to 2010, about 4 in 5 victims of intimate partner violence were female. All those numbers are all real. And so are the tragedies behind them. The body count is indisputable. The pain—the suffering—the loss—are hard to bear even in our imaginations. And the damaging effect on the children that witnessed such acts of violence—lingers into future generations—spreading its toxic effects.

Grim facts like these are why the Violence Against Women Act was originally blessed: Women were dying—disproportionately—from intimate partner violence. Women were the ones being beaten. Women were the ones being raped. And the ordinary efforts of law enforcement at the time—were simply not able to keep them safe.

More needed to be done to stop the plague of violence. And that is why the Violence Against Women Act was passed with strong bi-partisan support. And was reauthorized—again—with strong bi-partisan support.

And yet somehow—in this sad new world of partisan politics and endless rancor—the simple reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act has become a political football. That is about politics and not about protecting our citizens from violent assault.

And in America—we have long stood by the principle that the protections of the law are not meant just for some—not just for those who may be in greater favor or hold greater sway. But the law should be there to keep all people safe. Period.

And yet—our Republican colleagues have seen fit to weaken the Violence Against Women Act and strip from the Senate version of the bill—necessary protections for populations that we know best—dispute have been victimized by intimate partner violence—and are in need of protection.

We know that long standing protections put these populations at risk. We know that without the specific protection of the law—they will continue to suffer. And yet these protections have been stripped.

And we know beyond question—there are estimates that hundreds of thousands of rape kits are sitting on shelves un-tested—and that each and everyone of those rape kits may hold the information that will solve a violent crime—and bring some closure to a traumatized victim.

And yet our Republican colleagues weakened the bill and ripped from the VAWA a provision which I sponsored, that would help states and local communities audits of those rape kits with no new spending.

The SAFER Act (H.R. 354) would also have provided a measure of open government and public accountability, by requiring audit grantees to issue regular public reports that detail the progress they have made in clearing the rape kit backlog.

Additionally, it would have allowed the National Institute of Justice to publish a set of non-binding protocols and practices to provide guidance in cases that include DNA evidence. And yet the Republicans chose to weaken the bill and take that out.

We also know that recent studies have shown that 1 in 5 women will be sexually assaulted during her college years.

That grim statistic is made even worse by the fact that a study of sexual assaults on campuses, showed that even though victims’ may be profoundly traumatized, the students deemed ‘responsible’ for the sexual assaults typically faced little in the way of real consequences.

How then, could Republican’s in the House also strip from the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act, The Campus Save Act (H.R. 812), another provision I offered that would increase the obligations of colleges to keep students safe and informed about policies on sexual assault?

To keep your daughters safer, the bill would also have required colleges to collect and disclose information about sexual assault; and to update and expand existing domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking services on their campuses. And yet Republicans chose again—to weaken the bill—and to take that out.

To turn a blind eye to such a fundamental obligation of government—to simply keep its citizens safe from sexual assault—is to throw up your hands and surrender to a level of savagery that is unworthy of a great nation.

Today, Congress has an historic opportunity to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). It has been more than 300 days since VAWA expired and women have gone without critical protections. Despite the fact that last year the Senate voted on a large bipartisan basis to renew VAWA, the House Republican leadership blocked a vote on that bill and instead pursued a highly partisan plan that actually narrowed VAWA’s protections.

Last week, the Senate passed a bipartisan bill (S. 47) to reauthorize VAWA and today my colleagues and I in the House may finally get the vote we have been waiting for. And yet the bill retains VAWA’s protections and also includes several new provisions I have been pushing for years to help rape victims, reduce violence on college campuses and assist human trafficking victims.

The facts are indisputable and they are grim. Women are far more likely than men to be the victims of domestic violence. Women are the ones being beaten. Women are the ones being raped. Without VAWA, the federal government is extremely limited in what it can do help combat this plague of violence.

I was proud to be an original cosponsor of the Violence Against Women Act when Congress passed it in 1994, and was proud to support the previous renewals in 2000 and 2005. These bills always enjoyed large, bipartisan support.

Yet somehow in this sad new world of partisan politics and endless rancor, even the Violence Against Women Act has become a political football. But this is not about partisan politics and endless rancor, even the Violence Against Women Act has become a political football. But this is not about partisan politics and endless rancor. It is about the single most fundamental task that we require of our government—to keep its citizens safe from violent assault.

In America, we have long stood by the principle that the protections of the law are not meant just for some. The law should be there to keep all people safe. That is why I support the Senate bill’s expansion of VAWA to protect vulnerable populations such as Native American victims, LGBT victims, and immigrant victims.

We know that long standing protections put these populations at risk. We know that without the specific protection of the law, they will continue to suffer. We cannot let these protections fall by the wayside.

I’m also incredibly proud that the Senate’s VAWA bill includes two bipartisan bills I authored that will help keep women safe and do not cost any new money—The SAFER Act (H.R. 354), which I introduced with Rep. Ted Poe, and the Campus SaVE Act (H.R. 812).

According to some estimates, hundreds of thousands of untested rape kits are sitting on lab shelves across the country. Each and every one of these rape kits may hold the information that will solve a violent crime and bring some closure to a traumatized victim. By creating a new grant mechanism to conduct audits of unprocessed kits so that the backlog can be tracked and reallocating funding already approved under the Debbie Smith Act so that more money is spent processing untested rape kits, the SAFER Act will help eliminate this backlog—and apprehend more rapists.

My other bill included in the Senate’s VAWA reauthorization, the Campus SaVE Act, will increase the obligations of colleges to keep students safe and informed about sexual assault policies. Recent studies have shown that 1 in 5 women will be sexually assaulted during their college years. To keep our daughters safer, the bill requires colleges to collect and disclose information about sexual assault, and to update and expand domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking services on their campuses.

The Senate bill also reauthorizes the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, providing programs and services to help victims of human trafficking rebuild their lives. For years I have fought to end human trafficking in America and around the globe and I commend the Senate for including this amendment to end this modern day slavery.
When the House considers the Violence Against Women Act later today I will urge my colleagues to pass the Senate bill with the same overwhelming bipartisan support it received in that chamber. We cannot turn a blind eye to such a fundamental obligation of government, keeping its citizens safe. With today’s vote on VAWA, the House has an opportunity to renew our commitment to do everything we can to protect our sisters, daughters, nieces, mothers, and grandmothers from violence. I hope we take it.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, the satisfaction I have that we’ve finally renewed the Violence Against Women Act is tempered by how hard it was to get the acceptance of two critically important provisions. Why should there be any question about respecting Native Americans’ sovereignty in their own territory to protect their own female citizens? Arguments to the contrary are bogus and demeaning. It was also critical that protection be extended to people regardless of their sexual orientation.

This victory is a small sign of the shifts in the House where Democrats are united in supporting core values and a majority number of Republicans, increasing in number, are willing to buck their leadership and the Tea Party majority. It would be nice if this could carry forward to other critical issues of the day.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, while I’m glad that we will have the opportunity to vote on Senate-passed version of the Violence Against Women Act today, I can’t believe that we have to stand here playing partisan political games with legislation meant to protect the most vulnerable among us.

Since the Violence Against Women Act first passed in 2000, it has had strong bipartisan support. Instead of passing the bipartisan Senate bill, a bill that received 77 bipartisan votes, including the vote of every woman Senator, the majority has decided instead to turn women’s safety and security into another partisan political light by offering their substitute. The statistics tell the chilling story. According to the CDC 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, on average 24 people per minute are victims of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in the United States. In New Jersey alone there were 70,311 domestic violence offenses reported by the police in 2011.

The Violence Against Women Act has made great strides when it comes criminal justice and community-based responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in the United States. It shouldn’t matter if a woman is an immigrant, or a member of the LGBT community, or a Native American. All women deserve the protections provided by VAWA.

Instead of strengthening the Senate language, the Majority’s substitute waters down or completely erases provisions that would make sure that victims are not denied services because they are gay or transgender. It also fails to fully protect the confidentiality of immigrant women.

I reject that partisan approach. I urge my colleagues to vote no on the Republican substitute, and yes on the Senate bill.

Let’s show the American people that despite our differences, bipartisanship is possible, and Congress can do some common sense things
done. We need legislation that lives up to its name, and lives up to the promises we have made to all women in this nation.

Ms. CLARKE. Madam Speaker, today, I rise in support of the Senate passed bill, S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 also known as “VAWA.”

This bipartisan bill expands the authority of the Federal Government, the States, law enforcement, and service providers to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults and stalking.

In 2012, the New York City Police Department responded to two hundred sixty three thousand two hundred seven (263,207) domestic violence incidents, this averages to over 720 incidents per day.

Yet, there are countless more people that are victims of domestic violence that did not call the police. Estimates range from one to three million victims per year, who have experienced violence by a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend.

These stats are more than numbers—they represent our sons and daughters; our mothers and fathers; our friends and neighbors. Victims of all races, genders, sexual orientation and nationality are equally vulnerable to violence by an intimate partner.

The Senate bill includes provisions that will allow every victim of domestic violence to receive protection. The bill specifically includes language that makes it clear that members of the LGBT community should be afforded protection under VAWA.

It also extends the protection of domestic violence laws to undocumented immigrants. Undocumented immigrants are often one of the most vulnerable populations due to their fear of deportation and due to the fact that they were denied access to many of the programs funded by VAWA.

Often undocumented immigrants and members of the LGBT community suffered—and died—in silence as a result of domestic violence. So, I applaud the Senate for recognizing that the status quo simply just won’t do.

And I ask my colleagues to vote in support of this long overdue reauthorization.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to see the Republican Leadership in the House has decided to rejoin its bipartisan objections to re-newing the landmark protections and support services for women who are victims of violence or domestic abuse.

Until just days ago, it appeared the House was again preparing to stand in the way of reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act, which was supported by a majority of Republican Senators when the bill passed that chamber on a stronger, more bipartisan vote than it did in the 112th Congress. I am proud to support the House companion, which now has 200 cosponsors.

Far too many of us have been touched by domestic violence in one way or another. Maybe it was a mother or a sister, a college roommate, or coworker, who was forced to suffer in silence following an attack. Domestic violence is a real and troubling problem in our communities, and the need for these protections continues to grow.

In my district, Turning Points, the only domestic violence intervention program in Prince William County served 6,000 clients last year. In neighboring Fairfax County, there were more than 8,000 cases of domestic violence reported, and we have seen a 40% increase in homelessness due to domestic violence.

This vital legislation will renew our successful partnerships with local non-profits and law enforcement agencies. It will enhance protections for underserved communities, particularly immigrants and victims of human trafficking. It will expand housing assistance for victims and provide support regardless of sexual orientation.

I urge these victim protections were first adopted in a bipartisan fashion 19 years ago, reporting of domestic violence has increased as much as 51% as more victims are coming forward. Today’s legislation will ensure more women, children and families receive this lifesaving assistance so they can finally move from a situation of crisis to one of stability.

Again, I commend my Republican colleagues for compromising on this important legislation. This is yet another example of the tremendous work we can achieve for our constituents when we work together, and I hope we continue in that spirit as we turn to address the devastating cuts of sequestration and the budget for the rest of this fiscal year, which will affect these new victim protections among our many other priorities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 166, nays 257, not voting 8, as follows: 

[Roll No. 54]

YEAS—166

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Alexander  Cramer
Amash  Crowder
Amodei  Cuellar
Anodeh  Crenshaw
Bach  Davis, Rodney
Bachman  Desjarlais
Bachus  Duffy
Barr  Elders
Bartow  Fleming
Bechard  Flores
Bentivolio  Flores (UT)
Bilirakis  Fortenberry
Bovenkerk  Foxx
Boustany  Franks (AZ)
Brooks (IN)  Garcia (TX)
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Brown  Gowdy
Buchanan  Graves (MO)
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Caspers  Hall
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February 28, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H801

Mr. STEWART changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HINOJOSA. Madam Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably detained in my district.

Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 54 and "aye" on rollcall vote 55.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 307. An act to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards preparedness and response, and for other purposes.

REMOVAL OF NAMES OF MEMBERS AS COSPONSORS OF H. RES. 88

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove all cosponsors from H. Res. 88.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEWART). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend the majority leader, Mr. CANTOR, for the purposes of inquiring of the schedule for the week to come.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman from Texas, the Democratic whip, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and noon for legislative business. On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. The last vote of the day will be no later than 3 p.m. On Friday, the House is not in session.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a number of suspensions on Monday and Tuesday, a complete list of which will be available online at rollcallvote.house.gov. I am sure everyone is anxious to get away from the Dingy Chamber and have a weekend together and enjoy the weather. The House will meet at 3 p.m. on Monday and on Tuesday, a complete list of which will be available online at rollcallvote.house.gov. I am sure everyone is anxious to get away from the Dingy Chamber and have a weekend together and enjoy the weather.

On Tuesday, the House passed legislation to establish a nationwide academic competition in the STEM fields. This competition will encourage entrepreneurship and provide a unique opportunity for America's high school and college students in each congressional district to showcase their creative capabilities.

I thank Chairman CANDICE MILLER and Ranking Member BRADY for their hard work in making this bipartisan program possible, and I look forward to the success of the competition for years to come and of the benefit it will provide our institution.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight the Congressional Civil Rights Pilgrimage occurring this Friday through Sunday in Alabama, led by Congressman JOHN LEWIS—a true American hero and champion of civil rights for generations. The delegation of Members will participate in the 3-day journey through Alabama, concluding with the commemoration of the 1965 civil rights march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma.

Alongside the Democratic whip, I am honored to participate in this pilgrimage and to reflect on the sacrifice that shaped the greater democracy we live in today.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for the information. I also thank him for his reference to the march over the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, concluding with the commemoration of the 1965 civil rights march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma.

Yesterday, we had the honor of dedicating and accepting a statue in memory of Rosa Louise Parks. Rosa Parks, of course, is known in many respects as the mother of the civil rights movement that led to America's perfection of its Union—so its allowing and making sure that every American, irrespective of race or color or nationality or religion, could be treated equally. It's appropriate that we participate in this march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge to recall this country's commitment in 1965 to the Voting Rights Act, which ensured that every American would have what is intrinsic in the definition of democracy—the right to vote and the right to have one's vote count.

I look forward to being the honorary cochair—with the majority leader—of this march with a true American hero, who is the chair, the leader, the person who has shown such extraordinary courage in the 1960s, and I look forward to it.

So I thank the gentleman for calling attention to that march, and I look forward to participating with him in Alabama this weekend.

Now, Mr. Leader, as all of us know, automatic, draconian—in my view, irrational—cuts will occur starting tomorrow as a result of the so-called sequester. I did not see any legislation on the floor for next week which would obviate the happening of that event, the sequester, although I do see that there is some desire, a genuine desire, to make sure that the Defense Department and the Department of Veterans Affairs have the ability to manage those cuts in a way that will be least detrimental.

I would ask the gentleman—there are, of course, 10 other appropriation bills; there are 10 other major agencies and multiple departments and offices that will have a problem similar to that of the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration—is the gentleman aware of any efforts that will be made to accommodate the domestic side of the budget?

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding; and I would say, Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, the House has acted twice to offer alternatives (to what we are doing). I agree with is a very wrong way to go about cuts, which is the sequestration measure. But unfortunately, both times the Senate rejected or refused to take up the alternative. I am aware that the other body is anticipating or at least attempting to vote on an alternative, both of which are predicted to fail in the Senate.

So I would say to the gentleman, Mr. CANTOR, that he's right in saying that our intent is to try to provide the flexibility for the Defense Department in terms of its appropriations, as well as the MilCon bill; and we do so because there is bipartisan agreement around those two bills.

I would say to the gentleman that if bipartisan agreement somehow is reached in other bills, I would say to the gentleman we certainly would like to be able to take a look at that. But I believe, Mr. Speaker, it is prudent for us to try to do the things that we can do right now, rather than have to bear the burden of the wrongheaded way of controlling spending, which is that sequestration.