To reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and for other purposes.
Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2021”.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Universal definitions and grant conditions.
Sec. 3. Agency and Department Coordination.
Sec. 4. Effective date.
Sec. 5. Availability of funds.

TITLE I—ENHANCING LEGAL TOOLS TO COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Sec. 101. Stop grants.
Sec. 102. Grants to encourage improvements and alternatives to the criminal justice response.
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Sec. 104. Grants to support families in the justice system.
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Sec. 109. Grants for lethality assessment programs.

TITLE II—IMPROVING SERVICES FOR VICTIMS

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Sec. 202. Sexual Assault Services Program.
Sec. 203. Rural domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child abuse enforcement assistance program.
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Sec. 301. Rape prevention and education grant.
Sec. 302. Creating hope through outreach, options, services, and education (CHOOSE) for children and youth.
Sec. 303. Grants to combat violent crimes on campuses.

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

Sec. 401. Study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
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TITLE V—STRENGTHENING THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS RESPONSE

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Sec. 602. Ensuring compliance and implementation; prohibiting retaliation against victims.
Sec. 603. Protecting the right to report crime from one’s home.
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Sec. 606. United States Housing Act of 1937 amendments.

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Sec. 704. Study and reports on barriers to survivors’ economic security access.

Sec. 705. GAO Study.

Sec. 706. Education and information programs for survivors.

Sec. 707. Severability.

**TITLE VIII—HOMICIDE REDUCTION INITIATIVES**

Sec. 801. Prohibiting persons convicted of misdemeanor crimes against dating partners and persons subject to protection orders.

Sec. 802. Prohibiting stalkers and individuals subject to court order from possessing a firearm.

**TITLE IX—SAFETY FOR INDIAN WOMEN**

Sec. 901. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 902. Authorizing funding for the Tribal access program.

Sec. 903. Tribal jurisdiction over covered crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, obstruction of justice, sexual violence, sex trafficking, stalking, and assault of a law enforcement officer or corrections officer.

Sec. 904. Annual reporting requirements.

Sec. 905. Report on the response of law enforcement agencies to reports of missing or murdered Indians.

**TITLE X—OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Sec. 1001. Establishment of Office on Violence Against Women.

Sec. 1002. Office on Violence Against Women a Deputy Director for Culturally Specific Communities.

**TITLE XI—IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN IN FEDERAL CUSTODY**

Sec. 1101. Improving the treatment of primary caretaker parents and other individuals in federal prisons.

Sec. 1102. Public health and safety of women.

Sec. 1103. Research and report on women in federal incarceration.

Sec. 1104. Reentry planning and services for incarcerated women.

**TITLE XII—LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOLS TO ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY**

Sec. 1201. Notification to law enforcement agencies of prohibited purchase or attempted purchase of a firearm.

Sec. 1202. Reporting of background check denials to state, local, and Tribal authorities.

Sec. 1203. Special assistant U.S. attorneys and cross-deputized attorneys.

**TITLE XIII—CLOSING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSENT LOOPHOLE**

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Sec. 1303. Incentives for States.
Sec. 1304. Reports to Congress.
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TITLE XIV—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 1401. National stalker and domestic violence reduction.
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Sec. 1408. Interagency working group to study Federal efforts to collect data on sexual violence.
Sec. 1409. National Domestic Violence Hotline.
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TITLE XV—CYBERCRIME ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 1501. Local law enforcement grants for enforcement of cybercrimes.
Sec. 1502. National Resource Center Grant.
Sec. 1503. National strategy, classification, and reporting on cybercrime.

TITLE XVI—KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE

Sec. 1601. Short title.
Sec. 1602. Findings.
Sec. 1603. Purposes.
Sec. 1604. Definition of covered formula grant.
Sec. 1605. Increased funding for formula grants authorized.
Sec. 1606. Application.
Sec. 1607. Rule of construction.
Sec. 1608. Grant term.
Sec. 1609. Uses of funds.
Sec. 1610. Authorization of appropriations.

1 SEC. 2. UNIVERSAL DEFINITIONS AND GRANT CONDITIONS.  
2 Section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act  
3 of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291) is amended—  
4 (1) in subsection (a)—  
5 (A) by striking “In this title” and inserting “In this title, and for the purpose of all  
6 grants authorized under this title”;  

(B) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(5) COURT-BASED AND COURT-RELATED PERSONNEL.—The terms ‘court-based personnel’ and ‘court-related personnel’ mean persons working in the court, whether paid or volunteer, including—

“(A) clerks, special masters, domestic relations officers, administrators, mediators, custody evaluators, guardians ad litem, lawyers, negotiators, probation, parole, interpreters, victim assistants, victim advocates, and judicial, administrative, or any other professionals or personnel similarly involved in the legal process;

“(B) court security personnel;

“(C) personnel working in related, supplementary offices or programs (such as child support enforcement); and

“(D) any other court-based or community-based personnel having responsibilities or authority to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in the court system.”;

(C) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following new paragraph:
“(8) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—The term ‘domestic violence’ means a pattern of behavior involving the use or attempted use of physical, sexual, verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse or any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, by a person who—

“(A) is a current or former spouse or dating partner of the victim, or other person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;

“(B) is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or dating partner;

“(C) shares a child in common with the victim;

“(D) is an adult family member of, or paid or nonpaid caregiver in an ongoing relationship of trust with, a victim aged 50 or older or an adult victim with disabilities; or

“(E) commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction.”;

(D) in paragraph (9)—
(i) by striking “consideration of” and inserting “consideration of one or more of the following factors”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

and

(iv) by inserting the following new subparagraph:

“(D) the cultural context of the relationship.”;

(E) in the matter following paragraph (9), by inserting the following:

“Sexual contact is not a necessary component of such a relationship.”;

(F) in paragraph (10)—

(i) by striking “person—” and inserting “dating partner.”; and

(ii) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(G) by striking paragraphs (11) and (12);

(H) by striking paragraph (19) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(19) LEGAL ASSISTANCE.—
“(A) The term ‘legal assistance’ means assistance provided by or under the direct supervision of a person described in subparagraph (B) to a person described in subparagraph (C) relating to a matter described in subparagraph (D).

“(B) A person described in this subparagraph is—

“(i) a licensed attorney;

“(ii) in the case of an immigration proceeding, a Board of Immigration Appeals accredited representative; or

“(iii) any person who functions as an attorney or lay advocate in a Tribal court; and

“(C) A person described in this subparagraph is an adult or youth victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

“(D) A matter described in this subparagraph is a matter related to—

“(i) divorce, parental rights, child support, Tribal, territorial, immigration, employment, administrative agency, housing, campus, education, healthcare, pri-
vacy, contract, consumer, civil rights, protection or order or other injunctive proceedings, related enforcement proceedings, and other similar matters;

“(ii) criminal justice investigations, prosecutions and post-conviction matters (including sentencing, parole, probation, and vacatur or expungement) that impact the victim’s safety, privacy, or other interests as a victim; or

“(iii) alternative dispute resolution, restorative practices, or other processes intended to promote victim safety, privacy, and autonomy, and offender accountability, regardless of court involvement.

For purposes of this paragraph, intake or referral, by itself, does not constitute legal assistance.”;

(I) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(46) ABUSE IN LATER LIFE.—The term ‘abuse in later life’—

“(A) means—

“(i) neglect, abandonment, economic abuse, or willful harm of an adult over the
age of 50 by an individuals in an ongoing relationship of trust with the victim; or

“(ii) domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking of an adult over the age of 50 by any individual; and

“(B) does not include self-neglect.

“(47) RESTORATIVE PRACTICE.—The term ‘restorative practice’ means a process, whether court-referred or community-based, that—

“(A) involves, on a voluntary basis, and to the extent possible, those who have committed a specific offense and those who have been harmed as a result of the offense, as well as affected community;

“(B) has the goal of collectively seeking accountability from the accused, and developing a process whereby the accused will take responsibility for his or her actions, and a plan for providing relief to those harmed, through allocution, restitution, community service or other processes upon which the victim, the accused, the community, and the court (if court-referred) can agree;
“(C) is conducted in a framework that protects victim safety and supports victim autonomy; and

“(D) provides that information disclosed during such process may not be used for any other law enforcement purpose, including impeachment or prosecution, without the express permission of all participants.

“(48) DIGITAL SERVICES.—The term ‘digital services’ means services, resources, information, support or referrals provided through electronic communications platforms and media, whether via mobile device technology, video technology, or computer technology, including utilizing the internet, as well as any other emerging communications technologies that are appropriate for the purposes of providing services, resources, information, support, or referrals for the benefit of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

“(42) ECONOMIC ABUSE.—The term ‘economic abuse’, in the context of domestic violence, dating violence, and abuse in later life, means behavior that is coercive, deceptive, or unreasonably controls or restrains a person’s ability to acquire, use, or maintain
economic resources to which they are entitled, in-
cluding using coercion, fraud, or manipulation to—

“(A) restrict a person’s access to money, 
assets, credit, or financial information;

“(B) unfairly use a person’s personal eco-
nomic resources, including money, assets, and 
credit, for one’s own advantage; or

“(C) exert undue influence over a person’s 
financial and economic behavior or decisions, 
including forcing default on joint or other fi-
nancial obligations, exploiting powers of attor-
ney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or failing 
or neglecting to act in the best interests of a 
person to whom one has a fiduciary duty.

“(49) INTERNET ENABLED DEVICE.—The term 
‘internet enabled device’ means devices that have a 
connection the Internet, send and receive informa-
tion and data, and maybe accessed via mobile device 
technology, video technology, or computer tech-
tology, away from the location where the device is 
installed, and may include home automation sys-
tems, door locks, and thermostats.

“(50) TECHNOLOGICAL ABUSE.—The term 
‘technological abuse’ means an act or pattern of be-
havior that occurs within domestic violence, sexual
assault, dating violence or stalking and is intended
to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass,
impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor, except as
otherwise permitted by law, another person, that oc-
curs using any form of technology, including: inter-
net enabled devices, online spaces and platforms,
computers, mobile devices, cameras and imaging
platforms, apps, location tracking devices, commu-
ication technologies, or any other emerging tech-
nologies.

“(51) FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION.—The
terms ‘female genital mutilation’, ‘female genital
cutting’, ‘FGM/C’, or ‘female circumcision’ means
the intentional removal or infibulation (or both) of
either the whole or part of the external female geni-
talia for non-medical reasons. External female geni-
talia includes the pubis, labia minora, labia majora,
elitoris, and urethral and vaginal openings.

“(52) ELDER ABUSE.—The term ‘elder abuse’
has the meaning given that term in section 2 of the
Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act. The
terms ‘abuse,’ ‘elder,’ and ‘exploitation’ have the
meanings given those terms in section 2011 of the
“(53) Forced Marriage.—The term ‘forced marriage’ means a marriage to which one or both parties do not or cannot consent, and in which one or more elements of force, fraud, or coercion is present. Forced marriage can be both a cause and a consequence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

“(54) Homeless.—The term ‘homeless’ has the meaning given such term in section 41403(6).”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter before paragraph (1), by inserting “For the purpose of all grants authorized under this title:”; 

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following:

“(H) Death of the party whose privacy had been protected.—In the event of the death of any victim whose confidentiality and privacy is required to be protected under this subsection, such requirement shall continue to apply, and the right to authorize release of any confidential or protected information be vested in the next of kin, except that consent for release of the deceased victim’s information
may not be given by a person who had perpetrated abuse against the deceased victim.

“(I) Use of Technology.—Grantees and subgrantees may use telephone, internet, and other technologies to protect the privacy, location and help-seeking activities of victims using services. Such technologies may include—

“(i) software, apps or hardware that block caller ID or conceal IP addresses, including instances in which victims use digital services; or

“(ii) technologies or protocols that inhibit or prevent a perpetrator’s attempts to use technology or social media to threaten, harass or harm the victim, the victim’s family, friends, neighbors or co-workers, or the program providing services to them.”;

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting after “designed to reduce or eliminate domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking” the following: “, provided that the confidentiality and privacy requirements of this title are maintained, and that personally identifying information about adult, youth, and child victims of domestic violence, dating violence,
sexual assault and stalking is not requested or included in any such collaboration or information-sharing’’;

(D) in paragraph (6), by adding at the end the following: “Such disbursing agencies must ensure that the confidentiality and privacy requirements of this title are maintained in making such reports, and that personally identifying information about adult, youth and child victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking is not requested or included in any such reports.”;

(E) in paragraph (8), by striking “under this title” and inserting “under this title. In this title, including for the purpose of grants authorized under this title, the term ‘violent crimes against women’ includes violent crimes against a person of any gender.”;

(F) in paragraph (11), by adding at the end the following: “The Office on Violence Against Women shall make all technical assistance available as broadly as possible to any appropriate grantees, subgrantees, potential grantees, or other entities without regard to whether the entity has received funding from
the Office on Violence Against Women for a particular program or project.”;

(G) in paragraph (13)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after “the Violence Against Women Reau-
thorization Act of 2013” the following: “(Public Law 113–4; 127 Stat. 54)”;
and


(H) in paragraph (14), by inserting after “are also victims of” the following: “forced marriage, or”;

(I) by striking paragraph (15); and

(J) in paragraph (16)—

(i) by striking paragraph (A)(iii) and inserting the following new clause:

“(iii) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—A re-
cipient of grant funds under this Act that is found to have an unresolved audit find-
ing shall be eligible to receive prompt, indi-
vidualized technical assistance to resolve the audit finding and to prevent future
findings, for a period not to exceed the following 2 fiscal years.”; and

(ii) in paragraph (C)(i)—

(I) by striking “$20,000” and inserting “$100,000”; and

(II) by striking “unless the Deputy Attorney General or” and inserting “unless the Director or Principal Deputy Director of the Office on Violence Against Women, the Deputy Attorney General, or”.

SEC. 3. AGENCY AND DEPARTMENT COORDINATION.

The heads of Executive Departments responsible for carrying out this Act are authorized to coordinate and collaborate on the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including sharing best practices and efficient use of resources and technology for victims and those seeking assistance from the Government.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not take effect until October 1 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.
(b) Effective on Date of Enactment.—Sections 106, 107, 205, 304, 606, 702, 801, 802, 903, and 1406 and any amendments made by such sections shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.

Any funds appropriated pursuant to an authorization of appropriations under this Act or an amendment made by this Act shall remain available until expended.

TITLE I—ENHANCING LEGAL TOOLS TO COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

SEC. 101. STOP GRANTS.

(a) In General.—Part T of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10441 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2001(b)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “including implementation of the non-discrimination requirements in section 40002(b)(13) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994”;

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(B) in paragraph (5), by inserting “and legal assistance” after “improving delivery of victim services”;

(C) in paragraph (9)—

(i) by striking “older and disabled women” and inserting “people 50 years of age or over, people with disabilities, and Deaf people”; and

(ii) inserting “legal assistance,” after “counseling,”; and

(iii) by striking “older and disabled individuals” and inserting “people”;

(D) in paragraph (11), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, including rehabilitative work with offenders, restorative practices, and similar initiatives”; 

(E) in paragraph (19), by striking “and” at the end;

(F) in paragraph (20), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(G) by inserting after paragraph (20), the following:

“(21) developing and implementing laws, policies, procedures, or training to ensure the lawful recovery and storage of any dangerous weapon by the
appropriate law enforcement agency from an adjudicated perpetrator of any offense of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the return of such weapon when appropriate, where any Federal, State, Tribal, or local court has—

“(A)(i) issued protective or other restraining orders against such a perpetrator; or

“(ii) found such a perpetrator to be guilty of misdemeanor or felony crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

“(B) ordered the perpetrator to relinquish dangerous weapons that the perpetrator possesses or has used in the commission of at least one of the aforementioned crimes;

Policies, procedures, protocols, laws, regulations, or training under this section shall include the safest means of recovery of, and best practices for storage of, relinquished and recovered dangerous weapons and their return, when applicable, at such time as the individual is no longer prohibited from possessing such weapons under Federal, State, or Tribal law, or posted local ordinances;
“(22) developing, enlarging, or strengthening culturally specific victim services programs to provide culturally specific victim services regarding, responses to, and prevention of female genital mutilation, female genital cutting, or female circumcision; and

“(23) providing victim advocates in State or local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors’ offices, and courts and providing supportive services and advocacy to urban American Indian and Alaska Native victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.”;

(2) in section 2007—

(A) in subsection (d)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) proof of compliance with the requirements regarding training and best practices for victim-centered prosecution, described in section 2017;

“(6) proof of compliance with the requirements regarding civil rights under section 40002(b)(13) of
the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994;”;

(B) in subsection (i)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following:

“and the requirements under section 40002(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(b))”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(C)(iv), by inserting after “ethnicity,” the following: “sexual orientation, gender identity,”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) Reviews for Compliance With Non-Discrimination Requirements.—

“(1) In general.—If allegations of discrimination in violation of section 40002(b)(13)(A) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(13)(A)) by a potential grantee under this part have been made to the Attorney General, the Attorney General shall, prior to awarding a grant under this part to such potential grantee, conduct a review and take steps to ensure the compliance of the potential grantee with such section.
“(2) Establishment of rule.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2021, the Attorney General shall by rule establish procedures for such a review.

“(3) Biennial report.—Beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2021, and once every 2 years thereafter, the Attorney General shall report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and of the House of Representatives regarding compliance with section 40002(b)(13)(A) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(13)(A)) by recipients of grants under this part, including a report on the number of complaints filed and the resolution of those complaints.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 2017. GRANT ELIGIBILITY REGARDING COMPELLING VICTIM TESTIMONY.

“In order for a prosecutor's office to be eligible to receive funds under this part, the head of the office shall certify to the State, Indian Tribal government, or territorial government receiving a grant under this part, and from which the office will receive funds, that the office
implemented and trained its personnel on best practices regarding victim-centered approaches in domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking cases, including policies addressing the use of bench warrants, body attachments, and material witness warrants for victims who fail to appear. The best practices shall be developed by experts in the fields of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and prosecution.”.


SEC. 102. GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERNATIVES TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE.

(a) Heading.—Part U of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10461 et seq.) is amended in the heading, by striking “GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES” and inserting “GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERNATIVES TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE”.
(b) GRANTS.—Section 2101 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10461) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this part is to assist States, Indian Tribal governments, State and local courts (including juvenile courts), Tribal courts, and units of local government to improve the criminal justice response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to seek safety and autonomy for victims.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “proarrest” and inserting “offender accountability and homicide reduction”;

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking “legal advocacy service programs” and inserting “legal advocacy and legal assistance programs”;

(C) in paragraph (7), strike “and tribal jurisdictions” and insert “tribal jurisdictions, coalitions, and victim service providers”;

(D) in paragraph (8)—

(i) by striking “older individuals (as defined in section 102 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3002))” and
inserting “people 50 years of age or over”;
and

(ii) by striking “individuals with dis-
abilities (as defined in section 3(2) of the
Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
(42 U.S.C. 12102(2)))” and inserting
“people with disabilities (as defined in the
Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
(42 U.S.C. 12102)) and Deaf people”;

(E) in paragraph (19), by inserting before
the period at the end the following “, including
victims among underserved populations (as de-
fin ed in section 40002(a)(46) of the Violence
Against Women Act of 1994)” ; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:
“(25) To develop and implement restorative
practices (as such term is defined in section
40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of
1994).”

“(26) To develop and implement laws, policies,
procedures, and training—
“(A) for the purpose of homicide preven-
tion, preventing lethal assaults, and responding
to threats of lethal assaults through effective
enforcement of court orders prohibiting posses-
sion of and mandating the recovery of firearms from adjudicated domestic violence, dating vio-

lence, sexual assault or stalking offenders; and

“(B) to address victim safety, safe storage of contraband during the pendency of the court order and, where appropriate, safe return of such contraband at the conclusion of the court order.

“(27) To develop and implement alternative methods of reducing crime in communities, to sup-

plant punitive programs or policies. For purposes of this paragraph, a punitive program or policy is a program or policy that—

“(A) imposes a penalty described in section 41415(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 on a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, on the basis of a request by the victim for law enforce-

ment or emergency assistance; or

“(B) imposes a penalty described in sec-

tion 41415(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 on a landlord, homeowner, tenant, resident, occupant, or guest on such a victim because of criminal activity at the prop-

er ty in which the victim resides, including do-
mestic violence dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, where the landlord, homeowner, tenant, resident, occupant, or guest was a victim of such criminal activity.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “encourage or mandate arrests of domestic violence offenders” and inserting “encourage arrests of offenders”; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking “encourage or mandate arrest of domestic violence offenders” and inserting “encourage arrest of offenders”; and

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

“(F) certify that, not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, that the grantee has implemented and trained its personnel on best practices, which have been developed by experts in the fields of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and prosecution, regarding victim-centered approaches in domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking cases, in-
including policies addressing the use of bench warrants, body attachments, and material witness warrants for victims who fail to appear; and

(4) insert after subsection (g) the following:

“(h) ALLOCATION FOR CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES.—Of the amounts appropriated for purposes of this part for each fiscal year, not less than 5 percent shall be available for grants to culturally specific victim service providers.”.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a)(19) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10261(a)(19)) is amended by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 103. LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1201 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 20121) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting after “no cost to the victims.” the following: “When legal assistance to a dependent is necessary for the safety of a victim, such assistance may be provided.”;

(2) in subsection (d)—
(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) any person providing legal assistance through a program funded under this section—

“(A)(i) is a licensed attorney or is working under the direct supervision of a licensed attorney;

“(ii) in immigration proceedings, is a Board of Immigration Appeals accredited representative; or

“(iii) is any person who functions as an attorney or lay advocate in tribal court; and

“(B)(i) has demonstrated expertise in providing legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in the targeted population; or

“(ii)(I) is partnered with an entity or person that has demonstrated expertise described in clause (i); and

“(II) has completed, or will complete, training in connection with domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault and related legal issues, including training on evidence-based risk factors for domestic and dating violence homicide;”;}
(B) in paragraph (2), strike “or stalking” and insert “, stalking, or culturally specific”; (C) in paragraph (4), after “dating violence,” insert “stalking,”; and
(3) in subsection (f)(1)—
(A) by striking “$57,000,000” and inserting “$75,000,000”; and
(B) by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

(b) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the return on investment for legal assistance grants awarded pursuant to section 1201 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 20121), including an accounting of the amount saved, if any, on housing, medical, or employment social welfare programs.

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

Section 1301 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 12464) is amended—
(1) in subsection (b)—
(A) in paragraph (3)—
(i) by striking “educate” and inserting “(A) educate”;

(ii) by inserting “and” after the semi-colon at the end; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

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

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (8)—

(i) by striking “to improve” and inserting “improve”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

“(9) develop and implement restorative practices (as such term is defined in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994).”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.
SEC. 105. OUTREACH AND SERVICES TO UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS GRANTS.

Section 120 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20123) is amended—

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

“(3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this grant program is to ensure that all underserved populations (as such term is defined in section 40002 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)) are given non-exclusionary consideration in each grant cycle. Periodic priority may be placed on certain underserved populations and forms of violence to meet identified needs and must be accompanied by a non-priority option.”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) developing, enlarging, or strengthening culturally specific programs and projects to provide culturally specific services regarding, responses to,
and prevention of female genital mutilation, female

genital cutting, or female circumcision; or

“(7) strengthening the appropriate responsiveness

of social and human services by providing popu-

lation-specific training for service providers on do-

mestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or

stalking in underserved populations.”; and

(3) in subsection (g), by striking “2014 through

2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 106. CRIMINAL PROVISIONS.

Section 2265 of title 18, United States Code, is

amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(3)—

(A) by striking “restraining order or in-

junction,”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“The prohibition under this paragraph applies

to all protection orders for the protection of a

person residing within a State, territorial, or

Tribal jurisdiction, whether or not the protec-

tion order was issued by that State, territory,

or Tribe.”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by adding at the end the

following: “This applies to all Alaska Tribes without
respect to ‘Indian country’ or the population of the Native village associated with the Tribe.”.

SEC. 107. RAPE SURVIVOR CHILD CUSTODY.

Section 409 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (34 U.S.C. 21308) is amended by striking “2015 through 2019” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 108. ENHANCING CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

Section 121 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20124) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “shall take 5 percent of such appropriated amounts” and inserting “shall take 10 percent of such appropriated amounts for the program under subsection (a)(2)(A) and 5 percent of such appropriated amounts for the programs under subsection (a)(2)(B) through (E)”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amounts made avail-
able under paragraph (1), there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(4) DISTRIBUTION.—Of the total amount available for grants under this section, not less than 40 percent of such funds shall be allocated for programs or projects that meaningfully address non-intimate partner relationship sexual assault.”;

(2) in subsection (b)(3), by adding at the end the following: “At least one such organization shall have demonstrated expertise primarily in domestic violence services, and at least one such organization shall have demonstrated expertise primarily in non-intimate partner sexual assault services.”; and

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “2-year” and inserting “3-year”; and

(B) by striking “2 years” and inserting “3 years”.

SEC. 109. GRANTS FOR LETHALITY ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, Indian Tribes, domestic violence victim service providers, and State or Tribal Domestic Violence Coalitions for technical assist-
ance and training in the operation or establishment of a lethality assessment program.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “lethality assessment program” means a program that—

(1) rapidly connects a victim of domestic violence to local community-based victim service providers;

(2) helps first responders and others in the justice system, including courts, law enforcement agencies, and prosecutors of Tribal government and units of local government, identify and respond to possibly lethal circumstances; and

(3) identifies victims of domestic violence who are at high risk of being seriously injured or killed by an intimate partner.

(e) QUALIFICATIONS.—To be eligible for a grant under this section, an applicant shall demonstrate experience in developing, implementing, evaluating, and disseminating a lethality assessment program.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—Terms used in this section have the meanings given such terms in section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291).
TITLE II—IMPROVING SERVICES FOR VICTIMS

SEC. 201. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES PROGRAM.
Section 41601 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12511) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(4), by striking “0.25 percent” and inserting “0.5 percent”; and

(2) in subsection (f)(1), by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 202. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES PROGRAM.
Section 41601(f)(1) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12511(f)(1)) is amended by striking “$40,000,000 to remain available until expended for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and inserting “$60,000,000 to remain available until expended for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 203. RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING, AND CHILD ABUSE ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.
Section 40295 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12341) is amendment—
(1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking “women” and inserting “adults, youth,”; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 204. GRANTS FOR TRAINING AND SERVICES TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND DEAF PEOPLE.

Section 1402 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 20122) is amended—

(1) in the heading—

(A) by striking “WOMEN” and inserting “PEOPLE”; and

(B) by inserting after “DISABILITIES” the following: “AND DEAF PEOPLE”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “individuals” each place it appears and inserting “people”; and

(B) by inserting after “with disabilities (as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102))” the following: “and Deaf people”.

(3) in subsection (b)—
(A) by striking “disabled individuals” each place it appears and inserting “people with disabilities and Deaf people”; 

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting after “law enforcement” the following: “and other first responders”; and 

(C) in paragraph (8), by striking “providing advocacy and intervention services within” and inserting “to enhance the capacity of”; 

(4) in subsection (c), by striking “disabled individuals” and inserting “people with disabilities and Deaf people”; and 

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 205. TRAINING AND SERVICES TO END ABUSE IN LATER LIFE. 


(1) in the heading, by striking “ENHANCED TRAINING” and inserting “TRAINING”; 

(2) by striking subsection “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—” and all that follows through paragraph (1) of subsection (b) and inserting the following: “The Attorney General shall make grants to eligible entities in accordance with the following:”;

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(3) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (5) of subsection (b) as paragraphs (1) through (4);
(4) in paragraph (1) (as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this subsection)—
   (A) by striking “, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, exploitation, and neglect” each place it appears;
   (B) in subparagraph (A)—
      (i) in clause (i), by striking “elder abuse” and inserting the following: “abuse in later life”; and
      (ii) in clause (iv), by striking “advocates, victim service providers, and courts to better serve victims of abuse in later life” and inserting “leaders, victim advocates, victim service providers, courts, and first responders to better serve older victims”;;
   (C) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “or other community-based organizations in recognizing and addressing instances of abuse in later life” and inserting “community-based organizations, or other professionals who may identify or respond to abuse in later life”; and
(D) in subparagraph (D), by striking “sub-
paragraph (B)(ii)” and inserting “paragraph
(2)(B)”;

(5) in paragraph (2) (as redesignated by para-
graph (3))—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (iv), by striking “with
demonstrated experience in assisting indi-
viduals over 50 years of age”; and

(ii) in clause (v), by striking “with
demonstrated experience in addressing do-
mestic violence, dating violence, sexual as-
sault, and stalking”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i),
by striking “at a minimum” and inserting
“at least two of”;

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “and”
at the end, and inserting “or”; and

(iii) in clause (iv), by striking “in
later life;” and inserting “50 years of age
or over.”; and

(6) in paragraph (4) (as redesignated by para-
graph (3)), by striking “2014 through 2018” and
inserting “2022 through 2026”.
SEC. 206. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM ON TRAUMA-INFORMED TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Subtitle Q—Trauma-informed Training for Law Enforcement

“SEC. 41701. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM ON TRAUMA-INFORMED TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘Attorney General’ means the Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women;

“(2) the term ‘covered individual’ means an individual who interfaces with victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including—

“(A) an individual working for or on behalf of an eligible entity;

“(B) a school or university administrator or personnel; and

“(C) an emergency services or medical employee;

“(3) the term ‘demonstration site’, with respect to an eligible entity that receives a grant under this section, means—
“(A) if the eligible entity is a law enforcement agency described in paragraph (4)(A), the area over which the eligible entity has jurisdiction; and

“(B) if the eligible entity is an organization or agency described in paragraph (4)(B), the area over which a law enforcement agency described in paragraph (4)(A) that is working in collaboration with the eligible entity has jurisdiction; and

“(4) the term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(A) a State, local, territorial, or Tribal law enforcement agency; or

“(B) a national, regional, or local victim services organization or agency working in collaboration with a law enforcement agency described in subparagraph (A).

“(b) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall award grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities to carry out the demonstration program under this section by implementing evidence-based or promising policies and practices to incorporate trauma-informed techniques designed to—
“(A) prevent re-traumatization of the victim;

“(B) ensure that covered individuals use evidence-based practices to respond to and investigate cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

“(C) improve communication between victims and law enforcement officers in an effort to increase the likelihood of the successful investigation and prosecution of the reported crime in a manner that protects the victim to the greatest extent possible;

“(D) increase collaboration among stakeholders who are part of the coordinated community response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

“(E) evaluate the effectiveness of the training process and content by measuring—

“(i) investigative and prosecutorial practices and outcomes; and

“(ii) the well-being of victims and their satisfaction with the criminal justice process.

“(2) Term.—The Attorney General shall make grants under this section for each of the first 2 fis-
eral years beginning after the date of enactment of
this Act.

“(3) AWARD BASIS.—The Attorney General
shall award grants under this section to multiple eli-
gible entities for use in a variety of settings and
communities, including—

“(A) urban, suburban, Tribal, remote, and
rural areas;

“(B) college campuses; or

“(C) traditionally underserved commu-
nities.

“(c) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that receives
a grant under this section shall use the grant to—

“(1) train covered individuals within the dem-
onstration site of the eligible entity to use evidence-
based, trauma-informed techniques and knowledge of
crime victims' rights throughout an investigation
into domestic violence, dating violence, sexual as-
sault, or stalking, including by—

“(A) conducting victim interviews in a
manner that—

“(i) elicits valuable information about
the domestic violence, dating violence, sex-
ual assault, or stalking; and
“(ii) avoids re-traumatization of the victim;

“(B) conducting field investigations that mirror best and promising practices available at the time of the investigation;

“(C) customizing investigative approaches to ensure a culturally and linguistically appropriate approach to the community being served;

“(D) becoming proficient in understanding and responding to complex cases, including cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking—

“(i) facilitated by alcohol or drugs;

“(ii) involving strangulation;

“(iii) committed by a non-stranger;

“(iv) committed by an individual of the same sex as the victim;

“(v) involving a victim with a disability;

“(vi) involving a male victim; or

“(vii) involving a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (commonly referred to as ‘LGBT’) victim;

“(E) developing collaborative relationships between—
“(i) law enforcement officers and other members of the response team; and
“(ii) the community being served; and
“(F) developing an understanding of how to define, identify, and correctly classify a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and
“(2) promote the efforts of the eligible entity to improve the response of covered individuals to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through various communication channels, such as the website of the eligible entity, social media, print materials, and community meetings, in order to ensure that all covered individuals within the demonstration site of the eligible entity are aware of those efforts and included in trainings, to the extent practicable.

“(d) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM TRAININGS ON TRAUMA-INFORMED APPROACHES.—
“(1) IDENTIFICATION OF EXISTING TRAININGS.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall identify trainings for law enforcement officers, in existence as of the date on which the
Attorney General begins to solicit applications for grants under this section, that—

“(i) employ a trauma-informed approach to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

“(ii) focus on the fundamentals of—

“(I) trauma responses; and

“(II) the impact of trauma on victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

“(B) SELECTION.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall select one or more of the approaches employed by a training identified under subparagraph (A) to test within the demonstration site of the eligible entity.

“(2) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall consult with the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime in order to seek input from and cultivate consensus among outside practitioners and other stakeholders through facilitated discussions and focus groups on best practices in the field of trauma-informed care for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
“(e) EVALUATION.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of the National Institute of Justice, shall require each eligible entity that receives a grant under this section to identify a research partner, preferably a local research partner, to—

“(1) design a system for generating and collecting the appropriate data to facilitate an independent process or impact evaluation of the use of the grant funds;

“(2) periodically conduct an evaluation described in paragraph (1); and

“(3) periodically make publicly available, during the grant period—

“(A) preliminary results of the evaluations conducted under paragraph (2); and

“(B) recommendations for improving the use of the grant funds.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The Attorney General shall carry out this section using amounts otherwise available to the Attorney General.

“(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with the due process rights of any individual.”.
TITLE III—SERVICES, PROTECTION, AND JUSTICE FOR YOUNG VICTIMS

SEC. 301. RAPE PREVENTION AND EDUCATION GRANT.

Section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b–1b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following “or digital services (as such term is defined in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994)”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “professionals” and inserting “professionals, including school-based professionals, to identify and refer students who may have experienced or are at risk of experiencing sexual violence”; and

(C) in paragraph (7), by striking “sexual assault” and inserting “sexual violence, sexual assault, and sexual harassment”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “Indian tribal” and inserting “Indian Tribal”;

(3) by redesignating subsection (c) through (d) as subsections (d) through (e), respectively;

(4) by inserting the following new subsection:
“(c) Meaningful Involvement of State Sexual Assault Coalitions, Culturally Specific Organizations, and Underserved Communities.—In granting funds to States, the Secretary shall set forth procedures designed to ensure meaningful involvement of the State or territorial sexual assault coalitions, culturally specific organizations, and representatives from underserved communities in the application for and implementation of funding.”

(5) in subsection (d) (as redesignated by paragraph (3))—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and inserting “$110,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following: “Not less than 80 percent of the total amount made available under this subsection in each fiscal year shall be awarded in accordance with this paragraph.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) State, Territorial, and Tribal Sexual Assault Coalition Allotment.—Of the total amount made available under this subsection in each fiscal year, not less than 15 percent shall be avail-
able to state, territorial, and tribal sexual assault coalitions for the purposes of coordinating and providing prevention activities, providing assistance to prevention programs, and collaborating and coordinating with Federal, State, Tribal, and local entities engaged in sexual violence prevention. From amounts appropriated for grants under this subsection for each fiscal year, not less than 10 percent of funds shall be available for grants to tribal sexual assault coalitions, and the remaining funds shall be available for grants to State and territorial coalitions, and the Attorney General shall allocate an amount equal to $\frac{1}{56}$ of the amounts so appropriated to each of those State and territorial coalitions. Receipt of an award under this subsection by each sexual assault coalition shall not preclude the coalition from receiving additional grants or administering funds to carry out the purposes described in subsection (a).”

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorizaton Act of 2021, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall submit to Congress, the Committee on Appro-
priations and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report on the activities funded by grants awarded under this section and best practices relating to rape prevention and education.”.

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

Section 41201 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12451) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “stalking, or sex trafficking” and inserting “or stalking”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: “Grants awarded under this section may be used to address sex trafficking or bullying as part of a comprehensive program focused primarily on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subpara-
(I) by striking “target youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking” and inserting “target youth, including youth in underserved populations who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking”; and

(II) by striking “specific services” and inserting “specific services, restorative practices”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iv) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) clarify State or local mandatory reporting policies and practices regarding peer-to-peer dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking; or

“(E) develop, enlarge, or strengthen culturally specific programs and projects to pro-
vide culturally specific services regarding, re-
sponses to, and prevention of female genital
mutilation, female genital cutting, or female cir-
cumcision.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking
“stalking, or sex trafficking” and inserting
“stalking, sex trafficking, or female genital
mutilation, female genital cutting, or fe-
male circumcision”;.

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking
the semicolon and inserting the following
“, and restorative practices;”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting
“confidential” before “support services”;

and

(iv) in subparagraph (E), by inserting
after “programming for youth” the fol-
lowing: “, including youth in underserved
populations,”;.

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “stalk-
ing, or sex trafficking” and inserting “or stalk-
ing”; and
(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1)”;

(4) in subsection (d)(3), by striking “stalking, and sex trafficking” and inserting “and stalking, including training on working with youth in underserved populations (and, where intervention or programming will include a focus on female genital mutilation, female genital cutting, or female circumcision, or on sex trafficking, sufficient training on those topics)”;

and

(5) in subsection (f), by striking “$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and inserting “$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026”.

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

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 304 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20125) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) To develop, strengthen, and implement campus policies, protocols, and services that more ef-
fectively identify and respond to the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, including the use of technology to commit these crimes, and to train campus administrators, campus security personnel, and all participants in the resolution process, including the Title IX coordinator’s office and student conduct office on campus disciplinary or judicial boards on such policies, protocols, and services.”;

(B) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) To provide prevention and education programming about domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including technological abuse and reproductive and sexual coercion, that is age-appropriate, culturally relevant, ongoing, delivered in multiple venues on campus, accessible, promotes respectful nonviolent behavior as a social norm, and engages men and boys. Such programming should be developed in partnership or collaboratively with experts in intimate partner and sexual violence prevention and intervention.”;

(C) in paragraph (4), by inserting after “improve delivery of” the following: “primary prevention training and”;
(D) in paragraph (9), by striking “and provide” and inserting “, provide, and disseminate”;

(E) in paragraph (10), by inserting after “or adapt” the following “and disseminate”;

and

(F) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following:

“(11) To train campus health centers and appropriate campus faculty, such as academic advisors or professionals who deal with students on a daily basis, on how to recognize and respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including training health providers on how to provide universal education to all members of the campus community on the impacts of violence on health and unhealthy relationships and how providers can support ongoing outreach efforts.

“(12) To train campus personnel in how to use a victim-centered, trauma-informed interview technique, which means asking questions of a student or a campus employee who is reported to be a victim of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, in a manner that is focused on the experience of the reported victim,
that does not judge or blame the reported victim for
the alleged crime, and that is informed by evidence-
based research on the neurobiology of trauma. To
the extent practicable, campus personnel shall allow
the reported victim to participate in a recorded
interview and to receive a copy of the recorded inter-
view.

“(13) To develop and implement restorative
practices (as such term is defined in section
40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of
1994).”;

(2) in subsection (c)(3), by striking “2014
through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking “for
all incoming students” and inserting “for all
students”;

(B) by amending paragraph (3)(D) to read
as follows:

“(D) The grantee shall train all partici-
pants in the resolution process, including the
Title IX coordinator’s office and student con-
duct office, to respond effectively to situations
involving domestic violence, dating violence, sex-
ual assault, or stalking.”; and
(C) in paragraph (4)(C), by inserting after “sex,” the following: “sexual orientation, gender identity,”; and

(4) in subsection (e), by striking “$12,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and inserting “$16,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026”.

(b) Report on Best Practices Regarding Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking on Campuses.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall submit to Congress a report, which includes—

(1) an evaluation of programs, events, and educational materials related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

(2) an assessment of best practices and guidance from the evaluation described in paragraph (1), which shall be made publicly available online to universities and college campuses to use as a resource.
TITLE IV—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

SEC. 401. STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

Section 402 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 280b–4) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “violence against women” and inserting “violence against adults, youth,”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 402. SAVING MONEY AND REDUCING TRAGEDIES (SMART) THROUGH PREVENTION GRANTS.

Section 41303 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12463) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) strategies within each of these areas addressing the unmet needs of underserved populations.”;
(2) in subsection (b)(2)(B), by inserting “culturally specific,” after “after-school,”;

(3) in subsection (d)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) include a focus on the unmet needs of underserved populations.”;

(4) in subsection (f), by striking “$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and inserting “$45,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026”; and

(5) in subsection (g), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amounts not made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) may be used for any set of purposes described in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (b), or for a project that fulfills two or more of such sets of purposes.”.
TITLE V—STRENGTHENING THE
HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS RE-
SPONSE

SEC. 501. GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN THE HEALTHCARE SYS-
TEMS RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND
STALKING.

Section 399P of the Public Health Service Act (42
U.S.C. 280g–4) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “com-

munity health workers, violence prevention ad-
vocates working with health providers,” after
“health staff,”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “(including midwives

and doulas)” after “residents”; and

(ii) by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “response” after “im-
prove the” and inserting “capacity”;  

(ii) by inserting “prevent and respond
to” after “(including behavioral and men-
tal health programs) to”; and
(iii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) the development or enhancement and implementation of training programs to improve the capacity of early childhood programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking among families they serve; and

“(5) the development or enhancement and implementation of comprehensive statewide strategies for health and violence prevention programs to work together to promote primary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i)—

(i) by inserting “provide universal education on healthy relationships” after “providers to”;  

(ii) by striking “identify”;  

(iii) by inserting “trauma-informed” after “and provide”; and

(iv) by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (A)(ii)—
(i) by inserting “, including labor and sex trafficking” after “other forms of violence and abuse”;

(ii) by striking “culturally competent clinical” after “plan and develop”;

(iii) by inserting after “training components” the following: “that center the experiences of and are developed in collaboration with Black and Indigenous people and People of Color, and include community-defined practices such as the use of doulas, midwives, and traditional healers,”; and

(iv) by striking “disparities” and inserting “inequities”;

(C) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

“(iii) are designed to be inclusive of the experiences of all individuals including LGBTQ+ individuals and include training on equity and anti-racism approaches to health services delivery; disparities in access to health-care services and prevention resources; and current and historic systemic racism in health care services; and
“(iv) include training on the use of universal prevention education approach to both prevent and respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in health care settings;”;

(D) in subparagraph (B), in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(i) by striking “response” after “improve the” and inserting “capacity”; and

(ii) by inserting “prevent and respond to” after “system to”;

(E) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(i) by inserting “and promoting prevention of”” after “responding to”;

(ii) by inserting “during in person or virtual visits and” after “and stalking”; and

(iii) by inserting after “follow-up care” the following: “and to maximize victim choice on the use and sharing of their health information”;

(F) in subparagraph (B)(ii)—

(i) by striking “on-site access to”; and

(ii) by striking “patients by increasing” and all that follows through the semi-
colon and inserting the following: “patients by—

“(I) increasing the capacity of existing health care professionals, including professionals who specialize in trauma and in behavioral and mental health care (including substance abuse disorder), community health workers, and public health staff to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and children exposed to violence;

“(II) contracting with or hiring advocates for victims of domestic violence or sexual assault to provide such services; or

“(III) providing funding to State domestic and sexual violence coalitions to improve the capacity of such coalitions to coordinate and support health advocates and other health system partnerships;”;

(G) in subparagraph (B)(iii)—

(i) by striking “identification” after “practice of” and inserting “prevention”;
(ii) by inserting “during in person or virtual visits,” after “and stalking”; and

(iii) by striking “and” at the end;

(H) in subparagraph (B)(iv)—

(i) by inserting “and promote prevention during in person or virtual visits,” after “or stalking,”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end;

(I) in subparagraph (B), by adding at the end the following:

“(v) the development, implementation, dissemination, and evaluation of best practices, tools, and training materials, including culturally relevant tools, for behavioral health professionals to identify and respond to domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence; and

“(vi) the development and provision of culturally relevant training and follow-up technical assistance to health care professionals, and public health staff, and allied health professionals to identify, assess, treat, and refer clients who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking from culturally specific
communities and promote prevention, using tools and training materials, developed by and for culturally specific communities, with priority given to trainings provided by culturally specific organizations; and

(J) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) design and implement comprehensive strategies to prevent domestic or sexual violence including through the use of universal education in clinical and public health settings, hospitals, clinics and other health settings.”.

(3) in subsection (b)(2)(A)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “CHILD AND ELDER ABUSE” and inserting the following: “CHILD ABUSE AND ABUSE IN LATER LIFE”; and

(B) by striking “child or elder abuse” and inserting the following: “child abuse or abuse in later life”;

(4) in subsection (b)(2)(C)(i), by striking “elder abuse” and inserting “abuse in later life”;
• in subsection (b)(2)(C)(ii), by inserting “programs that promote the prevention of sexual assault as well as” after “implementation of”;

(6) in subsection (b)(2)(C)(iii)—

(A) by inserting “and exposure to violence against generations” after “abuse”; and

(B) by striking “or” at the end;

(7) in subsection (b)(2)(C)(iv)—

(A) by inserting “mental health,” after “dental,”; and

(B) by striking “exams.” and inserting “exams and certifications;”;

(8) in subsection (b)(2)(C), by inserting after clause (iv) the following:

“(v) providing funding to culturally specific organizations to improve the capacity of such organizations to engage and partner with healthcare providers to support victims and meet increased referrals from health systems;

“(vi) development of a State-level pilot program to—

“(I) improve the response of substance use disorder treatment programs, harm reduction programs for
people who use substances, and systems to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

“(II) improve the capacity of substance use disorder treatment programs, harm reduction programs for people who use substances, and systems to serve survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking dealing with substance use disorder; and

“(III) improve the capacity of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking programs to serve survivors who has substance use history with substance abuse disorder; or

“(vii) development and utilization of existing technical assistance and training resources to improve the capacity of substance use disorder treatment programs and harm reduction programs for people who use substances to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and
stalking among patients the programs serve.”;

(9) in subsection (c)(3)(A) by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “and—

“(i) culturally specific and population specific organizations, and specifically organizations whose leadership include Black or Indigenous people, People of Color, or LGBTQ+ individuals; and

“(ii) programs developing and implementing community-driven solutions to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, instead of carceral and law enforcement intervention”;

(10) in subsection (c)(3)(B)(i)(III) by inserting after “nonprofit entity” the following “, including a culturally-specific organization or community-based organization working to address the social determinants of health,”;

(11) in subsection (c)(3)(C)(ii)—

(A) by striking “strategies for” and inserting “(I) strategies for”;

(B) by inserting “and generations” after “lifespan”;
(C) by striking "settings;" and inserting "settings; and"

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(II) strategies to address primary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking over the lifespan and generations including strategies that address related social determinants of health and center economic justice, anti-racism, and that are inclusive of all genders and identities including LGBTQ+ individuals;”;

(12) in subsection (c)(3)(C)(iii)—

(A) by inserting “culturally specific organizations” after “advocacy organizations”; and

(B) by striking “State or tribal law enforcement task forces (where appropriate)”;

(13) in subsection (c)(3)(C)(v) by inserting “(including culturally specific organizations)” after “service providers”;

(14) in subsection (d)(2)(A)—

(A) by inserting “or behavioral health” after “of health”;
(B) by inserting “behavioral” after “physical or”; 

(C) by striking “mental” before “health care”; and 

(D) by inserting “, including substance use disorder treatment” before “; or”; 

(15) in subsection (d)(2)(B)— 

(A) by striking “or health system” and inserting “behavioral health treatment system”; 

(B) by striking “mental” and inserting “behavioral”; and 

(C) by inserting “, or a community-based organization with a history of partnership with programs in the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and health care, including physical, mental, or behavioral health care” before the period at the end; 

(16) in subsection (g)— 

(A) by striking “$10,000,000” and inserting “$15,000,000”; and 

(B) by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”; and 

(17) in subsection (h), by striking “herein” and “provided for”.

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TITLE VI—SAFE HOMES FOR VICTIMS

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

(a) In general.—Section 41411 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12491) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “brother, sister,” and inserting “sibling,”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “including the direct loan program under such section”;

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “the program under subtitle A of” and inserting “the programs under”;

(iii) in subparagraph (I)—

(I) by striking “sections 514, 515, 516, 533, and 538 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1484, 1485, 1486, 1490m, and 1490p–2)” and inserting “sections 514, 515, 516,
533, 538, and 542 of the Housing Act
of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1484, 1485, 1486,
1490m, 1490p–2, 1490r)”; and

(II) by striking “and” at the end;
(iv) in subparagraph (J), by striking
the period at the end and inserting a semi-
colon; and
(v) by adding at the end the following:
“(K) the provision of assistance from the
Housing Trust Fund established under section
1338 of the Federal Housing Enterprises Fi-
nancial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12
U.S.C. 4501);
“(L) the provision of assistance for hous-
ing under the Comprehensive Service Programs
for Homeless Veterans program under sub-
chapter II of chapter 20 of title 38, United
States Code;
“(M) the provision of assistance for hous-
ing and facilities under the grant program for
homeless veterans with special needs under sec-
tion 2061 of title 38, United States Code;
“(N) the provision of assistance for perma-
nent housing under the program for financial
assistance for supportive services for very low-
income veteran families in permanent housing
under section 2044 of title 38, United States
Code;

“(O) housing assisted under the rent sup-
plement program under section 101 of the
Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965
(12 U.S.C. 1701s); and

“(P) any other Federal housing programs
providing affordable housing to low- and mod-
erate-income persons by means of restricted
rents or rental assistance as identified by the
appropriate agency.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) COLLABORATIVE APPLICANT.—The term
‘collaborative applicant’ has the meaning given the
term in section 401 of the McKinney-Vento Home-
less Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360).

“(5) CONTINUUM OF CARE.—The term ‘Con-
tinuum of Care’ means the Federal program author-
ized under subtitle C of title IV of the McKinney-
Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11381 et
seq.).

“(6) COVERED HOUSING PROVIDER.—The term
‘covered housing provider’—
“(A) means the individual or entity under a covered housing program that has responsibility for the administration or oversight of housing assisted under a covered housing program; and

“(B) includes public housing agencies, sponsors, owners, mortgagors, managers, grantees under the Continuum of Care, State and local governments or agencies thereof, and non-profit or for-profit organizations or entities.

“(7) DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.—The term ‘drug-related criminal activity’ has the meaning given the term in section 3(b)(9) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(9)).

“(8) EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT.—The term ‘emergency solutions grant’ means a grant provided under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11371 et seq.).

“(9) EMERGENCY TRANSFER.—The term ‘emergency transfer’—

“(A) except as provided under subparagraph (B), means a transfer under subsection (e) from a unit of a covered housing provider
to any other unit of the same principal, affiliate, or management agent of the covered housing provider; and

“(B) with respect to a project funded under the Continuum of Care, means a transfer under subsection (e) to any unit of the same covered housing provider under the same covered housing program.

“(10) EXTERNAL REFERRAL.—The term ‘external referral’—

“(A) except as provided under subparagraph (B), means a referral provided to a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking by a covered housing provider to the applicable regional office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to facilitate a move from a unit of a covered housing provider under the same or a different covered housing program; and

“(B) with respect to a project funded under the Continuum of Care, including any local system funding by the Continuum of Care or a recipient or subrecipient of an Emergency Solutions Grant, means the facilitation of a move from a unit of a covered housing provider
to a unit of a different covered housing provider
under the same covered housing program.

“(11) HUD REGIONAL OFFICE.—The term
‘HUD regional office’ means a regional office of the
Department of Housing and Urban Development.

“(12) NATIONAL VAWA VICTIMS RELOCATION
POOL VOUCHER.—The term ‘National VAWA Vic-
tims Relocation Pool voucher’ means a housing
voucher provided under section 8(o) of the United
States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)).

“(13) PROGRAM PARTICIPANT.—The term ‘pro-
gram participant’ means an individual (including an
unaccompanied youth) or family who is assisted by
programs under the McKinney-Vento Homeless As-
stance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360 et seq.).”;

(2) in subsection (b)(3)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by inserting
after “CRIMINAL ACTIVITY” the following: “AND
FAMILY BREAK-UP”;

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

“(A) DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE, TENANCY,
AND OCCUPANCY RIGHTS PROHIBITED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A tenant, program
participant, or resident of a unit who is an
unreported member of the household because of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking shall not be denied assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights to housing assisted under a covered housing program 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, program participant, resident, or any guest or other person under the control of the tenant, program participant, or resident, if the tenant, program participant, resident or an affiliated individual of the tenant, program participant, or resident is the victim or threatened victim of such domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

“(ii) Criminal activity engaged in by perpetrator of abuse.—

“(I) In general.—A tenant, program participant, or resident of a unit who is an unreported member of the household because of domestic vio-
lence, dating violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking shall not be denied assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights to housing assisted under a covered housing program solely on the basis of criminal activity, including drug-related criminal activity, engaged in by the perpetrator of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

“(II) Rule of construction.—Nothing in subclause (I) shall be construed to limit the authority to terminate assistance to a tenant or program participant or evict or terminate a tenant or program participant from housing assisted under a covered housing program if a public housing agency or an owner, recipient or subrecipient, or a manager of the housing demonstrates an actual and imminent threat to other tenants, program participants, or individuals employed at or providing service to the housing if the assistance is not terminated or the
tenant or program participant is not evicted.

“(iii) Review prior to termination for current program participants.— Before terminating assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights to housing assisted under a covered housing program to a tenant or program participant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking on the basis of criminal activity of the tenant or program participant, including drug-related criminal activity—

“(I) the covered housing provider shall consider—

“(aa) the seriousness of the case;

“(bb) the extent of participation or culpability of the tenant or program participant, including whether the tenant or program participant was coerced by the perpetrator of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
“(cc) whether the criminal activity was related to a symptom of a disability, including a substance use disorder;

“(dd) in cases involving drug-related criminal activity or criminal activity involving alcohol abuse, whether the tenant or program participant is participating in, or has successfully completed, a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully; and

“(ee) any other relevant mitigating circumstances; and

“(II) the covered housing program shall provide the tenant or program participant with—

“(aa) a written summary of the review conducted by the covered housing program; and

“(bb) an opportunity to invoke the applicable grievance policy of the covered housing pro-
gram to dispute the findings of
the review.”;

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “Bi-
furcation” and inserting “Family
break-up”;

(ii) by redesignating clauses (i) and
(ii) as clauses (ii) and (iii), respectively;

(iii) by inserting before clause (ii), as
so redesignated, the following:

“(i) In general.—If a family break-
up results from an occurrence of domestic
violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or
stalking, and the perpetrator no longer re-
sides in the unit and was the sole tenant
or program participant eligible to receive
assistance under a covered housing pro-
gram, the covered housing provider shall—

“(I) provide any other tenant,
program participant, or resident of
the unit who is an unreported member
of the household because of domestic
violence, dating violence, sexual as-
sault, dating violence, or stalking the
opportunity to establish eligibility for
the covered housing program; or

“(II) provide a tenant, program
participant, or resident described in
subclause (I) with not less than 180
days—

“(aa) to remain in the unit
under the same terms and condi-
tions as the perpetrator; and

“(bb) find new housing or
establish eligibility for another
covered housing program.”;

(iv) in clause (ii), as so redesig-
nated—

(I) in the heading, by striking
“In general” and inserting “Evic-
tion”; and

(II) by inserting after “a public
housing agency” the following: “, par-
ticipating jurisdictions, grantees under
the Continuum of Care, grantees,”;

and

(v) by striking clause (iii), as so re-
designated;

(D) in subparagraph (C)—
(i) in clause (iii), by striking “or” at the end;

(ii) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(v) to be limited by any provision in the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) that provides less protection than subparagraph (A) for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.”; and

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

“(D) EARLY TERMINATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A covered housing provider shall permit a tenant or program participant assisted under the covered housing program to terminate the lease at any time prior to the end date of the lease, without penalty, if the tenant or program participant has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and the tenant or program participant—
“(I) sends notice of the early lease termination to the landlord in writing prior to or within 3 days of vacating the premises unless a shorter notice period is provided for under State law;

“(II)(aa) reasonably believes that the tenant or program participant is threatened with imminent harm if the tenant or program participant remains within the same dwelling unit subject to the lease; or

“(bb) is a victim of sexual assault, the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-day period preceding the request for lease termination; and

“(III) provides a form of documentation consistent with the requirements outlined in subsection (c)(3).

“(ii) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to preclude any automatic termination of a lease by operation of law.

Nothing in this subparagraph shall be con-
strued to supersede any provision of any
Federal, State, or local law regarding the
early termination of leases that provides
greater protection than this subsection for
victims of domestic violence, dating vio-

ence, sexual assault, or stalking.”;

(3) in subsection (e)(4), in the matter preceding
subsection (A)—

(A) by striking “Any information sub-
mitted to a public housing agency or owner or
manager” and inserting “Covered housing pro-
viders shall ensure any information submitted”;
and

(B) by inserting after “owner or manager”
the following: “of housing assisted under a cov-
ered housing program”;

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subpara-

graph (A), by striking “an applicant for or
tenants of” and inserting “all individuals
and families seeking housing or services
from programs under title IV of the
McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act
(42 U.S.C. 11360 et seq.), all program
participants of, all adult members of applicant households for, and all adult tenants of”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “guidance issued by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development” and inserting “title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) and any guidance issued by the appropriate agencies related to language access for persons with limited English proficiency”;”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) TRANSLATION AND AVAILABILITY OF STANDARDIZED DOCUMENTS.—Each appropriate agency shall ensure that standardized documents relating to the implementation of this title are—

“(A) translated into and made available in multiple languages and are available in formats accessible to persons with disabilities; and

“(B) made accessible to covered housing providers within a reasonable time after adoption of the documents by the appropriate agency.”;

(5) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:
“(e) Emergency Transfers and National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool Policies.—

“(1) In general.—A tenant, program participant, or resident of a unit who is an unreported member of the household because of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may apply for an emergency transfer or a National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher, or both.

“(2) Responsible entity.—

“(A) Emergency transfers.—A covered housing provider shall grant an emergency transfer to a tenant or program participant described in paragraph (1) if—

“(i) the covered housing provider and the tenant or program participant determine that a safe dwelling unit is available; and

“(ii) the tenant or program participant meets the eligibility criteria described in paragraph (3).

“(B) Vouchers.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and a covered housing provider authorized to determine eli-
bility for National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool vouchers under policies and procedures established under subsection (f)(1) shall approve a National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher for a tenant, program participant, or resident of a unit who is an unreported member of the household because of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking described in paragraph (1) if the tenant, program participant, or resident meets the eligibility criteria described in paragraph (3).

“(3) CRITERIA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The applicable responsible entity under paragraph (2) shall approve an application submitted by a tenant, program participant, or resident described in paragraph (1) for an emergency transfer, a National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher, or both, if—

“(i) the tenant, program participant, or resident expressly requests the emergency transfer or National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher, or both, from the applicable responsible entity; and
“(ii)(I) the tenant, program participant, or resident reasonably believes that the tenant or program participant is threatened with imminent harm from further violence if the tenant or program participant remains within the same dwelling unit assisted under a covered housing program; or

“(II) in the case of a tenant, program participant, or resident who is a victim of sexual assault, the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-day period preceding the request for the emergency transfer or National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher.

“(B) GOOD STANDING.—Regardless of whether a tenant, program participant, or resident is in good standing, the tenant, program participant, or resident retains the right to an emergency transfer or a National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher if the tenant, program participant, or resident otherwise meets the eligibility requirements in this subsection. The tenant, program participant, or resident shall also meet the eligibility requirements of
the program to which the tenant, program participant, or resident intends to transfer unless the eligibility requirement is waived by the covered housing program.

“(4) POLICIES.—Each appropriate agency shall, in the timeframe outlined in subsection (f)(2), adopt emergency transfer, external referral, and National VAWA Victim Relocation Pool voucher policies for use by covered housing programs, which shall—

“(A) reflect the variations in program operation and administration by covered housing program type and are in accordance with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development’s National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool vouchers policies and procedures issued within the timeframe outlined in subsection (f)(1);

“(B) at a minimum, describe a process that—

“(i) permits tenants, program participants, or residents who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to move to another available and safe dwelling quickly through an emergency transfer, a National VAWA Vic-
tims Relocation Pool voucher, or an exter-
nal referral; and

“(ii) provides that the tenant, pro-
gram participant, or resident can request
an emergency transfer or a National
VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher, or
both, whichever is safe and available for
the tenant, program participant, or resi-
dent; and

“(C) with respect to a request for an emer-
gency transfer, provide that—

“(i) not later than 5 days after the
date on which a covered housing provider
receives an emergency transfer request
from a tenant or program participant, the
covered housing provider shall determine
whether the tenant or program participant
can be transferred to a safe and available
unit;

“(ii) if a safe unit is available, an
emergency transfer shall occur not later
than 10 days after the date on which the
covered housing provider approves the re-
quest;
“(iii) if a safe unit is not available, the covered housing provider shall provide to the tenant or program participant—

“(I) a written status report regarding the status of the emergency transfer request of the tenant or program participant; and

“(II) information about National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool vouchers; and

“(iv) if the emergency transfer request has been denied due to reasons unrelated to the availability of a safe and suitable unit, the tenant or program participant may appeal the decision through the applicable grievance or hearing process of the covered housing provider;

“(D) with respect to a request for a National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher—

“(i) the request may be made to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development by a tenant; program participant; resident of the unit who is an unreported member of the household because of do-
mestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking; a collaborative applicant of the local Continuum of Care or designee of the collaborative applicant; Emergency Solutions Grant recipient or subrecipient; a public housing agency; or the covered housing provider; and

“(ii) not later than 10 days after the date on which the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development receives a request for a National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher and the selected relocation jurisdiction of the tenant or program participant, the Secretary shall process the request and refer administration of the National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher to the appropriate public housing agency of the selected jurisdiction of the tenant; program participant; or resident of the unit who is an unreported member of the household because of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking;

“(E) allow a victim of domestic violence dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to
temporarily relocate, while maintaining eligibility for the covered housing program without the loss of their housing status, if there are no alternative comparable housing program units available, until an emergency transfer, a National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher, or an external referral resulting in comparable safe housing is obtained;

“(F) mandate that emergency transfers take priority over non-emergency transfers;

“(G) mandate that emergency transfers are not considered new applicants and take priority over existing external waiting lists for a covered housing program;

“(H) incorporate confidentiality measures to ensure that the appropriate agency and the covered housing provider do not disclose any information regarding a tenant, program participant, or resident who is victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including the location of a new dwelling unit to any person or entity without the time-limited written authorization of the tenant or program participant, and communication by a covered housing provider with a victim must be
in a form and manner that the victim deter-
mines to be safe; and

“(I) mandate that when a tenant or pro-
gram participant submits an emergency trans-
fer request to a covered housing provider, the
covered housing provider shall provide contact
information for—

“(i) local organizations offering assist-
ance to tenants and other housing pro-
viders who may have safe and available
housing; or

“(ii) contact information for the re-
gional HUD office or applicable public
housing agency.

“(5) DUTIES OF COLLABORATIVE APPLICANTS
OF A LOCAL CONTINUUM OF CARE.—In addition to
adopting the policies described in paragraph (4) in
an emergency transfer policy, the collaborative appli-
cant of each local Continuum of Care, or a designee
of the collaborative applicant, shall—

“(A) coordinate and facilitate emergency
transfers and external referrals across projects
funded under the Continuum of Care;

“(B) prioritize an external referral across
projects funded under the Continuum of Care
for the next available safe housing option for
which a tenant or program participant may be
eligible;

“(C) coordinate external referrals with the
collaborative applicant of the local Continuum
of Care, or designee of the collaborative appli-
cant, in other jurisdictions in cases where a ten-
ant or program participant requests an out-of-
jurisdiction transfer;

“(D) ensure that a tenant or program par-
ticipant is not required to be reassessed and re-
tains chronically homeless status, if applicable,
through the local Continuum of Care intake
process when seeking an emergency transfer or
external referral placement; and

“(E) ensure costs associated with tem-
porary relocations described in paragraph (4)
are considered eligible costs of supportive serv-
ices under the Continuum of Care program.

“(6) REGIONAL OFFICES.—Each HUD regional
office shall—

“(A) in collaboration with public housing
agencies and the entities described in paragraph
(2), develop and implement a regional emer-
gency transfer and external referral plan, which shall—

“(i) set forth how covered housing providers shall coordinate external referrals with the HUD regional office;

“(ii) be submitted to the Violence Against Women Director described in section 41413 and made publicly available; and

“(iii) include any additional policies, priorities, and strategies set by the entities described in paragraph (5); and

“(B) in consultation with the Violence Against Women Director described in section 41413, facilitate external referral requests for tenants or program participants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking if the tenant or program participant cannot obtain an emergency transfer or a National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher.

“(7) COVERED HOUSING PROVIDERS.—Each covered housing provider shall develop and implement an emergency transfer and external referral
plan consistent with the requirements in paragraph (4) or (5).”;

(6) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(f) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR EMERGENCY TRANSFER AND NATIONAL VAWA VICTIMS RELOCATION POOL VOUCHERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2021, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall establish policies and procedures under which a tenant, program participant, or resident of a unit who is an unreported member of the household because of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking may receive, under subsection (e), subject to the availability of funds, a National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool voucher.

“(2) APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2021, the head of each appropriate agency shall establish the policies required under subsection (e) with respect to emergency transfers and external referrals. Each appropriate agency shall also establish agency-specific
policies and procedures in accordance with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development’s National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool vouchers policies and procedures.”;

(7) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h);

(8) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

“(g) Training and Referrals.—

“(1) Training for Staff of Covered Housing Programs.—

“(A) In General.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in partnership with domestic and sexual violence experts, shall develop mandatory in-person or electronic training for staff of covered housing providers to provide a basic understanding of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to facilitate implementation of this section.

“(B) Appropriate Staff.—Each covered housing provider shall identify—

“(i) appropriate staff to attend the basic understanding training described in subparagraph (A) periodically; and
“(ii) appropriate staff engaged in tenant, program participant, or resident services to attend both the basic understanding training and the implementation training described in subparagraph (A) as necessary.

“(2) REFERRALS.—The appropriate agency with respect to each covered housing program and the local Continuum of Care shall supply all appropriate staff of the covered housing providers with a referral listing of public contact information for all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking service providers offering services in its coverage area.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”; and

(9) by inserting after subsection (h), as so redesignated, the following:

“(i) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

“(1) to limit any right, remedy, or procedure otherwise available to enforce the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162; 119
Stat. 2960) and subsequent amendments prior to
the date of enactment of the Violence Against
Women Reauthorization Act of 2021; or
“(2) 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.”.

(b) NATIONAL VAWA VICTIMS RELOCATION POOL
VOUCHERS.—Section 8(o) of the United States Housing
Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)) is amended by adding
at the end the following:
“(21) NATIONAL VAWA VICTIMS RELOCATION
POOL VOUCHERS.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
set aside, from amounts made available for
rental assistance under this subsection,
amounts for use only for providing such assist-
ance for the creation of a National VAWA Vic-
tims Relocation Pool, which shall provide rental
assistance on behalf of tenants, program par-
ticipants, or residents who are victims of do-
main violence, dating violence, sexual assault,
and stalking eligible for assistance under sec-
tion 41411(e) of the Violence Against Women
Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12491(e)).
“(B) Termination of vouchers upon turnover.—A public housing agency shall not reissue assistance that is made available from appropriated funds under this subsection for a tenant, program participant, or resident when the assistance for the tenant, program participant, or resident is lawfully terminated, unless specifically authorized by the Secretary.

“(C) Authorization of appropriations.—Beginning in fiscal year 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter, there are authorized to be appropriated $20,000,000 to provide vouchers for rental assistance under this paragraph.”.

SEC. 602. ENSURING COMPLIANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION; PROHIBITING RETALIATION AGAINST VICTIMS.

Chapter 2 of subtitle N of title IV of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12491 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 41411 the following:

“SEC. 41412. COMPLIANCE REVIEWS.

“(a) Regular Compliance Reviews.—

“(1) In general.—Each appropriate agency shall establish a process by which to review compliance with the requirements of this subtitle, which shall—
“(A) in consultation with the Violence Against Women Director described in section 41413 and any other relevant officials of the appropriate agency, be incorporated into other existing compliance review processes of the appropriate agency; and

“(B) examine—

“(i) covered housing provider compliance with requirements prohibiting the denial of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights on the basis of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

“(ii) covered housing provider compliance with confidentiality provisions set forth in section 41411(c)(4);

“(iii) covered housing provider compliance with the notification requirements set forth in section 41411(d)(2);

“(iv) covered housing provider compliance with accepting documentation set forth in section 41411(e);

“(v) covered housing provider compliance with emergency transfer, external referral, and National VAWA Victims Relo-
cation Pool Voucher requirements set forth
in section 41411(e); and

“(vi) covered housing provider compli-
ance with the prohibition on retaliation set
forth in section 41414.

“(2) FREQUENCY.—Each appropriate agency
shall conduct the review described in paragraph (1)
on a regular basis, as determined by the appropriate
agency.

“(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the
date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reau-
 thorization Act of 2021, each appropriate agency shall
issue regulations to implement subsection (a), which
shall—

“(1) define standards of compliance for covered
housing providers;

“(2) include detailed reporting requirements, in-
cluding the number of emergency transfers, external
referrals, and National VAWA Victims Relocation
Pool vouchers requested and granted, as well as the
length of time needed to process emergency trans-
fers, National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool
vouchers, and external referrals; and
“(3) include standards for corrective action plans where a covered housing provider has failed to meet compliance standards.

“(c) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—Each appropriate agency shall ensure that an agency-level assessment of the information collected during the compliance review process completed pursuant to this subsection—

“(1) includes an evaluation of each topic identified in subsection (a); and

“(2) is made publicly available.

“SEC. 41413. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DIRECTOR.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be, within the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, a Violence Against Women Director (in this section referred to as the ‘Director’).

“(b) DUTIES.—The Director shall—

“(1) support implementation of the provisions of this subtitle;

“(2) coordinate development of Federal regulations, policy, protocols, and guidelines on matters relating to the implementation of this subtitle, at each agency administering a covered housing program;
“(3) advise and coordinate with designated officials within the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Justice concerning legislation, implementation, and other issues relating to or affecting the housing provisions under this subtitle;

“(4) provide technical assistance, coordination, and support to each appropriate agency regarding advancing housing protections and access to housing for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including compliance with this subtitle;

“(5) ensure that adequate technical assistance is made available to covered housing providers regarding implementation of this subtitle, as well as other issues related to advancing housing protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including compliance with this subtitle;

“(6) act as a liaison with the judicial branches of Federal, State, and local governments on matters
relating to the housing needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

“(7) implement a quality control system and a corrective action plan system for those covered housing providers that fail to comply with this subtitle, wherein—

“(A) covered housing providers completing corrective action plans shall be required to consult with national, State, or local programs focused on victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

“(B) the corrective action plans shall include provisions requiring covered housing providers to review and develop appropriate notices, procedures, and staff training to improve compliance with this subtitle, in consultation with national, State, or local programs focused on victims described in subparagraph (A);

“(8) establish a formal reporting process to receive individual complaints concerning noncompliance with this subtitle;

“(9) coordinate the development of interagency guidelines to improve the availability of centralized
information concerning available dwelling units for
use in facilitating the emergency transfer process;

“(10) coordinate the process for tracking of re-
quests, notice, and approval of National VAWA Vic-
tims Relocation Pool vouchers, and further imple-
ment, as necessary, any policies or procedures relat-
ing to the National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool
vouchers;

“(11) work with HUD regional offices to de-
velop a mechanism to implement regional external
referral plans and officials at each appropriate agen-
cy relating to the development of Federal regula-
tions, policy, protocols, and guidelines regarding uni-
form timeframes for the completion of emergency
transfers, National VAWA Victims Relocation Pool
vouchers, and external referrals;

“(12) coordinate with each appropriate agency
to ensure that standardized documents relating to
the implementation of this title are translated into
and made available in multiple languages, are acces-
sible to persons with disabilities, and made acces-
sible to covered housing providers within a reason-
able time upon adoption of the documents by the ap-
propriate agency;
“(13) ensure that the documents described in paragraph (11), including guidance and notices to victims, are distributed in commonly encountered languages by covered housing providers consistent with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) and any guidance issued by the appropriate agencies in accordance with Executive Order 13166 (42 U.S.C. 2000d–1 note; relating to access to services for persons with limited English proficiency); and

“(14) in consultation with each appropriate agency, identify existing compliance review processes that could incorporate the compliance reviews required under section 41412(a).

“(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“SEC. 41414. PROHIBITION ON RETALIATION.

“(a) Nondiscrimination Requirement.—No covered housing provider shall discriminate against any person because that person has opposed any act or practice made unlawful by this subtitle, or because that individual testified, assisted, or participated in any matter related to this subtitle.
“(b) Prohibition on Coercion.—No covered housing provider shall coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with, or retaliate against, any person in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of the person having exercised or enjoyed, or on account of the person having aided or encouraged any other individual in the exercise or enjoyment of, any rights or protections under this subtitle, including—

“(1) intimidating or threatening any person because that person is assisting or encouraging an individual entitled to claim the rights or protections under this subtitle; and

“(2) retaliating against any person because that person has participated in any investigation or action to enforce this subtitle.

“(c) Enforcement Authority of the Secretary.—The authority of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Office for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity to enforce this section shall be the same as the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3610 et seq.).”.

SEC. 603. PROTECTING THE RIGHT TO REPORT CRIME FROM ONE’S HOME.

(a) In General.—Chapter 2 of subtitle N of title IV of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C.
12491 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amend-
ed by inserting after section 41414 the following:

“SEC. 41415. RIGHT TO REPORT CRIME AND EMERGENCIES
FROM ONE’S HOME.

“(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘covered
governmental entity’ means any municipal, county, or
State government that receives funding under section 106
of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974
(42 U.S.C. 5306).

“(b) RIGHT TO REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Landlords, homeowners,
residents, occupants, and guests of, and applicants
for, housing—

“(A) shall have the right to seek law en-
forcement or emergency assistance on their own
behalf or on behalf of another person in need
of assistance; and

“(B) shall not be penalized based on their
requests for assistance or based on criminal ac-
tivity of which they are a victim or otherwise
not at fault under statutes, ordinances, regula-
tions, or policies adopted or enforced by covered
governmental entities.

“(2) PROHIBITED PENALTIES.—Penalties that
are prohibited under paragraph (1) include—
“(A) actual or threatened assessment of penalties, fees, or fines;

“(B) actual or threatened eviction;

“(C) actual or threatened refusal to rent or renew tenancy;

“(D) actual or threatened refusal to issue an occupancy permit or landlord permit; and

“(E) actual or threatened closure of the property, or designation of the property as a nuisance or a similarly negative designation.

“(c) REPORTING.—Consistent with the process described in section 104(b) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(b)), covered governmental entities shall—

“(1) report any of their laws or policies, or, as applicable, the laws or policies adopted by subgrantees, that impose penalties on landlords, homeowners, residents, occupants, guests, or housing applicants based on requests for law enforcement or emergency assistance or based on criminal activity that occurred at a property; and

“(2) certify that they are in compliance with the protections under this subtitle or describe the steps the covered governmental entities will take
within 180 days to come into compliance, or to ensu-
ure compliance among subgrantees.

“(d) OVERSIGHT.—Oversight and accountability
mechanisms provided for under title VIII of the Civil
Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) shall be avail-
able to address violations of this section.

“(e) SUBGRANTEES.—For those covered govern-
mental entities that distribute funds to subgrantees, com-
pliance with subsection (c)(1) includes inquiring about the
existence of laws and policies adopted by subgrantees that
impose penalties on landlords, homeowners, residents, occu-
pants, guests, or housing applicants based on requests
for law enforcement or emergency assistance or based on
criminal activity that occurred at a property.”.

(b) SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE CRIME REDUCTION
METHODS.—

(1) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED USE OF BYRNE-
JAG FUNDS.—Section 501(a)(1) of subpart 1 of part
E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152(a)(1)) is
amended by adding after subparagraph (H) the fol-
lowing:

“(I) Programs for the development and im-
plementation of methods of reducing crime in
communities, to supplant punitive programs or
policies. For purposes of this subparagraph, a punitive program or policy is a program or policy that—

“(i) imposes a penalty described in section 41415(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 on the basis of a request for law enforcement or emergency assistance; or

“(ii) imposes a penalty described in section 41415(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 on a landlord, homeowner, tenant, program participant, resident, occupant, or guest because of criminal activity at the property, including domestic violence dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, where the landlord, homeowner, tenant, program participant, resident, occupant, or guest was a victim of such criminal activity.”.

(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED USE OF COPS FUNDS.—Section 1701(b) of part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (22), by striking “and” after the semicolon;
(B) in paragraph (23), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(24) to develop and implement methods of reducing crime in communities, to supplant punitive programs or policies (as such term is defined in section 501(a)(1)(I)).’’.

(3) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED USE OF GRANTS TO IMPROVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE POLICIES.—Section 2101(b) of part U of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10461(b)), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(25) To develop and implement methods of reducing crime in communities, to supplant punitive programs or policies. For purposes of this paragraph, a punitive program or policy is a program or policy that—

“(A) imposes a penalty described in section 41415(b) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 on the basis of a request for law enforcement or emergency assistance; or

“(B) imposes a penalty described in section 41415(b) of the Violence Against Women
Act of 1994 on a landlord, homeowner, tenant, program participant, resident, occupant, or guest because of criminal activity at the property, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, where the landlord, homeowner, tenant, program participant, resident, occupant, or guest was a victim of such criminal activity.”.

SEC. 604. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING.

Section 40299 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12351) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “the Director of the Violence Against Women Office” and inserting “the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women”; and

(B) by inserting after “, other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations” the following: “, population-specific organizations”; and

(2) in subsection (g)—
(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”; (B) in paragraph (2), by striking “5 percent” and inserting “8 percent”; and (C) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking “0.25 percent” and inserting “0.5 percent”.

SEC. 605. ADDRESSING THE HOUSING NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

(a) McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants.—Section 423(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11383(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “(13) Facilitating and coordinating activities to ensure compliance with subsection (e) of section 41411 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12491) and monitoring compliance with the confidentiality protections of subsection (c)(4) of such section.”.

(b) Collaborative Grants To Increase the Long-Term Stability of Victims.—Section 41404(i) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12474(i)) is amended by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

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in Public and Assisted Housing.—Section 41405 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12475) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “the Director of the Violence Against Women Office” and inserting “the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women”;

(2) in subsection (c)(2)(D), by inserting after “linguistically and culturally specific service providers,” the following: “population-specific organizations,”; and

(3) in subsection (g), by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting the following: “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 606. UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT OF 1937 AMENDMENTS.

Section 5A(d) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437c–1(d)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (13) to read as follows:

“(13) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING PROGRAMS.—

“(A) COPIES.—A copy of—
“(i) all standardized notices issued pursuant to the housing protections under subtitle N of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, including the notice required under section 41411(d) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994;

“(ii) the emergency transfer plan issued pursuant to section 41411 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994; and

“(iii) any and all memoranda of understanding with other covered housing providers developed to facilitate emergency transfers under section 41411(e) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

“(B) DESCRIPTIONS.—A description of—

“(i) any activities, services, or programs provided or offered by an agency, either directly or in partnership with other service providers, to child or adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

“(ii) any activities, services, or programs provided or offered by a public housing agency that helps child and adult victims of domestic violence, dating vio-
ience, sexual assault, or stalking, to obtain
or maintain housing;

“(iii) any activities, services, or pro-
grams provided or offered by a public
housing agency to prevent domestic vio-
ence, dating violence, sexual assault, and
stalking, or to enhance victim safety in as-
sisted families; and

“(iv) all training and support services
offered to staff of the public housing agen-
cy to provide a basic understanding of do-
mestic violence, dating violence, sexual as-
sault, and stalking, and to facilitate imple-
mentation of the housing protections of
section 41411 of the Violence Against
Women Act of 1994.”; and

(2) in paragraph (16), by inserting “the Vio-
ence Against Women Act of 1994,” before “the
Fair Housing Act”.

**TITLE VII—ECONOMIC SECURITY
FOR VICTIMS**

**SEC. 701. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) Over 1 in 3 women experience sexual vio-
ence, and 1 in 5 women have survived completed or
attempted rape. Such violence has a devastating im-
 pact on women’s physical and emotional health, fi-
nancial security, and ability to maintain their jobs, 
and thus impacts interstate commerce and economic 
security.

(2) The Office on Violence Against Women of 
the Department of Justice defines domestic violence 
as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship 
that is used by one intimate partner to gain or 
maintain power and control over another intimate 
partner. Domestic violence can include physical, sex-
ual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or 
threats of actions that influence another person. Do-
mestic violence includes any behaviors that intimi-
date, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, ter-
rorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or 
wound an individual.

(3) The Centers for Disease Control and Pre-
vention report that domestic violence or intimate 
partner violence is a serious public health issue for 
millions of individuals in the United States. Nearly 
1 in 4 women and 1 in 9 men in the United States 
have suffered sexual violence, physical violence, or 
stalking by an intimate partner.
(4) Transgender and gender non-conforming people face extraordinary levels of physical and sexual violence.

(5) More than 1 in 4 transgender people have faced bias-driven assault, and this rate is higher for trans women and trans people of color.

(6) The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention has found that transgender and gender non-conforming people had an elevated prevalence of suicide attempts, especially when they have suffered physical or sexual violence.

(7) Homicide is one of the leading causes of death for women on the job. Domestic partners or relatives commit 43 percent of workplace homicides against women. One study found that intimate partner violence resulted in 142 homicides among women at work in the United States from 2003 to 2008, a figure which represents 22 percent of the 648 workplace homicides among women during the period. In fact, in 2010, homicides against women at work increased by 13 percent despite continuous declines in overall workplace homicides in recent years.

(8) Women in the United States are 11 times more likely to be murdered with guns than women in other high-income countries. Female intimate
partners are more likely to be murdered with a firearm than all other means combined. The presence of a gun in domestic violence situations increases the risk of homicide for women by 500 percent.

(9) Violence can have a dramatic impact on the survivor of such violence. Studies indicate that 44 percent of surveyed employed adults experienced the effect of domestic violence in the workplace, and 64 percent indicated their workplace performance was affected by such violence. Another recent survey found that 78 percent of offenders used workplace resources to express anger, check up on, pressure, or threaten a survivor. Sexual assault, whether occurring in or out of the workplace, can impair an employee’s work performance, require time away from work, and undermine the employee’s ability to maintain a job. Nearly 50 percent of sexual assault survivors lose their jobs or are forced to quit in the aftermath of the assaults.

(10) Studies find that 60 percent of single women lack economic security and 81 percent of households with single mothers live in economic insecurity. Significant barriers that survivors confront include access to housing, transportation, and child care. Ninety-two percent of homeless women have
experienced domestic violence, and more than 50 percent of such women cite domestic violence as the direct cause for homelessness. Survivors are deprived of their autonomy, liberty, and security, and face tremendous threats to their health and safety.

(11) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that survivors of severe intimate partner violence lose nearly 8 million days of paid work, which is the equivalent of more than 32,000 full-time jobs and almost 5,600,000 days of household productivity each year. Therefore, women disproportionately need time off to care for their health or to find safety solutions, such as obtaining a restraining order or finding housing, to avoid or prevent further violence.

(12) Annual costs of intimate partner violence are estimated to be more than $8,300,000,000. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the costs of intimate partner violence against women in 1995 exceeded an estimated $5,800,000,000. These costs included nearly $4,100,000,000 in the direct costs of medical and mental health care and nearly $1,800,000,000 in the indirect costs of lost productivity. These statistics are generally considered to be underestimated be-
cause the costs associated with the criminal justice system are not included.

(13) Fifty-five percent of senior executives recently surveyed said domestic violence has a harmful effect on their company’s productivity, and more than 70 percent said domestic violence negatively affects attendance. Seventy-eight percent of human resources professionals consider partner violence a workplace issue. However, more than 70 percent of United States workplaces have no formal program or policy that addresses workplace violence, let alone domestic violence. In fact, only four percent of employers provided training on domestic violence.

(14) Studies indicate that one of the best predictors of whether a survivor will be able to stay away from his or her abuser is the degree of his or her economic independence. However, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking often negatively impact a survivor’s ability to maintain employment.

(15) Abusers frequently seek to exert financial control over their partners by actively interfering with their ability to work, including preventing their partners from going to work, harassing their partners at work, limiting their partners’ access to cash
or transportation, and sabotaging their partners’ child care arrangements.

(16) Economic abuse refers to behaviors that control an intimate partner’s ability to acquire, use, and maintain access to, money, credit, ownership of assets, or access to governmental or private financial benefits, including defaulting on joint obligations (such as school loans, credit card debt, mortgages, or rent). Other forms of such abuse may include preventing someone from attending school, threatening to or actually terminating employment, controlling or withholding access to cash, checking, or credit accounts, and attempting to damage or sabotage the creditworthiness of an intimate partner, including forcing an intimate partner to write bad checks, forcing an intimate partner to default on payments related to household needs, such as housing, or forcing an intimate partner into bankruptcy.

(17) The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), and the amendments made by such Act, ensures that most health plans must cover preventive services, including screening and counseling for domestic violence, at no additional cost. In addition, it prohibits insurance
companies from discriminating against patients for preexisting conditions, like domestic violence.

(18) Yet, more can be done to help survivors. Federal law in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act does not explicitly—

(A) authorize survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to take leave from work to seek legal assistance and redress, counseling, or assistance with safety planning activities;

(B) address the eligibility of survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking for unemployment compensation;

(C) provide job protection to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

(D) prohibit insurers and employers who self-insure employee benefits from discriminating against survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and those who help them in determining eligibility, rates charged, and standards for payment of claims; or
(E) prohibit insurers from disclosing information about abuse and the location of the survivors through insurance databases and other means.

(19) This Act aims to empower survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to be free from violence, hardship, and control, which restrains basic human rights to freedom and safety in the United States.

SEC. 702. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER ON WORKPLACE RESPONSES TO ASSIST VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

Section 41501 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12501) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “and sexual harassment” after “domestic and sexual violence”; and

(B) by striking “employers and labor organizations” and inserting “employers, labor organizations, and victim service providers”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (3)—
(i) by striking “and stalking” and inserting “stalking, and sexual harassment”; and

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

(C) by adding the following new paragraph:

“(4) a plan to enhance the capacity of survivors to obtain and maintain employment to include the implementation of a demonstration pilot program ‘Pathways to Opportunity’ which builds collaborations between and among victim service providers, workforce development programs, and educational and vocational institutions to provide trauma informed programming to support survivors seeking employment and centered around culturally specific organizations or organizations that primarily serve populations traditionally marginalized in the workplace.”.

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting before the period at the end “or sexual harassment”;

(4) in subsection (c)(2)(A), by inserting “or sexual harassment” after “sexual violence”; and

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and in-
inserting "$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026".

SEC. 703. ENTITLEMENT TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL AND OTHER HARASSMENT AND SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING.

(a) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—

(1) Section 3304(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (18), by redesignating paragraph (19) as paragraph (20), and by inserting after paragraph (18) the following new paragraph:

"(19) no person may be denied compensation under such State law solely on the basis of the individual having a voluntary separation from work if such separation is attributable to such individual being a victim of sexual or other harassment or a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and”.

(2) Section 3304 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(g) SEXUAL OR OTHER HARASSMENT; ETC.—

“(1) DOCUMENTATION.—For purposes of subsection (a)(19), a voluntary separation of an indi-
individual shall be considered to be attributable to such individual being a survivor or victim of sexual or other harassment or a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking if such individual submits such evidence as the State deems sufficient.

“(2) SUFFICIENT DOCUMENTATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a State shall deem sufficient, at a minimum—

“(A) evidence of such harassment, violence, assault, or stalking in the form of—

“(i) a sworn statement and a form of identification;

“(ii) a police or court record; or

“(iii) documentation from a victim service provider, an attorney, a police officer, a medical professional, a social worker, an antiviolence counselor, a member of the clergy, or another professional; and

“(B) an attestation that such voluntary separation is attributable to such harassment, violence, assault, or stalking.

“(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

“(A) The terms ‘domestic violence’, ‘sexual assault’, ‘stalking’, ‘victim of sexual or other
harassment’, and ‘survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking’ have the meanings given such terms under State law, regulation, or policy.

“(B) The term ‘victim service provider’ has the meaning given such term in section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.”.

(b) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PERSONNEL TRAINING.—Section 303(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 503(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (12) as paragraphs (5) through (13), respectively;

and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(4)(A) Such methods of administration as will ensure that—

“(i) applicants for unemployment compensation and individuals inquiring about such compensation are notified of the provisions of section 3304(a)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

“(ii) claims reviewers and hearing personnel are trained in—
“(I) the nature and dynamics of sexual and other harassment, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

“(II) methods of ascertaining and keeping confidential information about possible experiences of sexual and other harassment, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking to ensure that—

“(aa) requests for unemployment compensation based on separations stemming from sexual and other harassment, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking are identified and adjudicated; and

“(bb) confidentiality is provided for the individual’s claim and submitted evidence.

“(B) For purposes of this paragraph—

“(i) the terms ‘domestic violence’, ‘sexual assault’, and ‘stalking’ have the meanings given such terms in section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994;

“(ii) the term ‘sexual and other harassment’ has the meaning given such term under State law, regulation, or policy; and
“(iii) the term ‘survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking’ means—

“(I) a person who has experienced or is experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

“(II) a person whose family or household member has experienced or is experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.”.

(c) TANF PERSONNEL TRAINING.—Section 402(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) CERTIFICATION THAT THE STATE WILL PROVIDE INFORMATION TO SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL AND OTHER HARASSMENT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A certification by the chief executive officer of the State that the State has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to—

“(i) ensure that applicants for assistance under the State program funded under this part and individuals inquiring about such assistance are adequately notified of—
“(I) the provisions of section 3304(a)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

“(II) assistance made available by the State to survivors of sexual and other harassment, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

“(ii) ensure that case workers and other agency personnel responsible for administering the State program funded under this part are adequately trained in—

“(I) the nature and dynamics of sexual and other harassment, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

“(II) State standards and procedures relating to the prevention of, and assistance for individuals who are survivors of sexual and other harassment, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

“(III) methods of ascertaining and keeping confidential information about possible experiences of sexual
and other harassment, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

“(iii) ensure that, if a State has elected to establish and enforce standards and procedures regarding the screening for, and identification of, domestic violence pursuant to paragraph (7)—

“(I) applicants for assistance under the State program funded under this part and individuals inquiring about such assistance are adequately notified of options available under such standards and procedures; and

“(II) case workers and other agency personnel responsible for administering the State program funded under this part are provided with adequate training regarding such standards and procedures and options available under such standards and procedures; and

“(iv) ensure that the training required under subparagraphs (B) and, if applica-
able, (C)(ii) is provided through a training
program operated by an eligible entity.
“(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this
paragraph—
“(i) the terms ‘domestic violence’,
‘sexual assault’, and ‘stalking’ have the
meanings given such terms in section
40002 of the Violence Against Women Act
of 1994;
“(ii) the term ‘sexual and other har-
assment’ has the meaning given such term
under State law, regulation, or policy; and
“(iii) the term ‘survivor of domestic
violence, sexual assault, or stalking’
means—
“(I) a person who has experi-
enced or is experiencing domestic vio-
ence, sexual assault, or stalking; and
“(II) a person whose family or
household member has experienced or
is experiencing domestic violence, sex-
ual assault, or stalking.”.
(d) SEXUAL AND OTHER HARASSMENT, DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING TRAINING
Grant Program.—
(1) **GRANTS AUTHORIZED.**—The Secretary of Labor (in this subsection referred to as the “Secretary”) is authorized to award—

(A) a grant to a national victim service provider in order for such organization to—

(i) develop and disseminate a model training program (and related materials) for the training required under section 303(a)(4)(B) of the Social Security Act, as added by subsection (b), and under subparagraph (B) and, if applicable, subparagraph (C)(ii) of section 402(a)(8) of such Act, as added by subsection (c); and

(ii) provide technical assistance with respect to such model training program, including technical assistance to the temporary assistance for needy families program and unemployment compensation personnel; and

(B) grants to State, Tribal, or local agencies in order for such agencies to contract with eligible entities to provide State, Tribal, or local caseworkers and other State, Tribal, or local agency personnel responsible for administering the temporary assistance for needy families pro-
gram established under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act in a State or Indian reservation with the training required under subparagraph (B) and, if applicable, subparagraph (C)(ii) of such section 402(a)(8).

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), the term "eligible entity" means an entity—

(A) that is—

(i) a State or Tribal domestic violence coalition or sexual assault coalition;

(ii) a State or local victim service provider with recognized expertise in the dynamics of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking whose primary mission is to provide services to survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including a rape crisis center or domestic violence program; or

(iii) an organization with demonstrated expertise in State or county welfare laws and implementation of such laws and experience with disseminating information on such laws and implementation, but only if such organization will provide the
required training in partnership with an entity described in clause (i) or (ii); and

(B) that—

(i) has demonstrated expertise in the dynamics of both domestic violence and sexual assault, such as a joint domestic violence and sexual assault coalition; or

(ii) will provide the required training in partnership with an entity described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A) in order to comply with the dual domestic violence and sexual assault expertise requirement under clause (i).

(3) Application.—An entity seeking a grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such form and manner, and containing such information as the Secretary specifies.

(4) Reports.—

(A) Reports to Congress.—Not later than a year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the grant program established under this subsection.
(B) Reports available to public.—
The Secretary shall establish procedures for the
dissemination to the public of each report sub-
mitted under subparagraph (A). Such proce-
dures shall include the use of the internet to
disseminate such reports.

(5) Authorization of appropriations.—

(A) In general.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(i) $1,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 to carry out the provisions of paragraph
(1)(A); and

(ii) $12,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out the
provisions of paragraph (1)(B).

(B) Three-year availability of grant funds.—Each recipient of a grant under this subsection shall return to the Secretary any un-
used portion of such grant not later than 3 years after the date the grant was awarded, to-
gether with any earnings on such unused por-
tion.

(C) Amounts returned.—Any amounts returned pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall be available without further appropriation to the
Secretary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of paragraph (1)(B).

(c) Effect on Existing Laws, etc.—

(1) More Protective Laws, Agreements, Programs, and Plans.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to supersede any provision of any Federal, State, or local law, collective bargaining agreement, or employment benefits program or plan that provides greater unemployment insurance benefits for survivors of sexual and other harassment, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking than the rights established under this title.

(2) Less Protective Laws, Agreements, Programs, and Plans.—Any law, collective bargaining agreement, or employment benefits program or plan of a State or unit of local government is preempted to the extent that such law, agreement, or program or plan would impair the exercise of any right established under this title or the amendments made by this title.

(f) Effective Date.—

(1) In General.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after the earlier of—
(A) the date the State changes its statutes, regulations, or policies in order to comply with such amendments; or

(B) January 1, 2023.

(2) TANF AMENDMENT.—

(A) In general.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the amendment made by subsection (c) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) Extension of effective date for state law amendment.—In the case of a State plan under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act which the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines requires State action (including legislation, regulation, or other administrative action) in order for the plan to meet the additional requirements imposed by the amendment made by subsection (c), the State plan shall not be regarded as failing to comply with the requirements of such amendment on the basis of its failure to meet these additional requirements before the first day of the first calendar quarter beginning after the close of the first regular session of the State legislature that begins after the date of enact-
ment of this Act. For purposes of the previous sentence, in the case of a State that has a 2-
year legislative session, each year of the session is considered to be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “domestic violence”, “sexual assault”, “stalking”, “survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking”, and “victim service provider” have the meanings given such terms in section 3304(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 704. STUDY AND REPORTS ON BARRIERS TO SURVIVORS’ ECONOMIC SECURITY ACCESS.

(a) Study.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall conduct a study on the barriers that survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking throughout the United States experience in maintaining economic security as a result of issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(b) Reports.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall submit a report to Congress on the study conducted under subsection (a).
(c) CONTENTS.—The study and reports under this section shall include—

(1) identification of geographic areas in which State laws, regulations, and practices have a strong impact on the ability of survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to exercise—

(A) any rights under this Act without compromising personal safety or the safety of others, including family members and excluding the abuser; and

(B) other components of economic security, including financial empowerment, affordable housing, transportation, healthcare access, and quality education and training opportunities;

(2) identification of geographic areas with shortages in resources for such survivors, with an accompanying analysis of the extent and impact of such shortage;

(3) analysis of factors related to industries, workplace settings, employer practices, trends, and other elements that impact the ability of such survivors to exercise any rights under this Act without compromising personal safety or the safety of others, including family members;
(4) the recommendations of the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Labor with respect to resources, oversight, and enforcement tools to ensure successful implementation of the provisions of this Act in order to support the economic security and safety of survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

(5) best practices for States, employers, health carriers, insurers, and other private entities in addressing issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

SEC. 705. GAO STUDY.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report that examines, with respect to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who are, or were, enrolled at institutions of higher education and borrowed a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) for which the survivors have not repaid the total interest and principal due, each of the following:
(1) The implications of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking on a borrower’s ability to repay their Federal student loans.

(2) The adequacy of policies and procedures regarding Federal student loan deferment, forbearance, and grace periods when a survivor has to suspend or terminate the survivor’s enrollment at an institution of higher education due to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(3) The adequacy of institutional policies and practices regarding retention or transfer of credits when a survivor has to suspend or terminate the survivor’s enrollment at an institution of higher education due to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(4) The availability or any options for a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who attended an institution of higher education that committed unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, or otherwise substantially misrepresented information to students, to be able to seek a defense to repayment of the survivor’s Federal student loan.

(5) The limitations faced by a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or
stalking to obtain any relief or restitution on the
survivor’s Federal student loan debt due to the use
of forced arbitration, gag orders, or bans on class
actions.

SEC. 706. EDUCATION AND INFORMATION PROGRAMS FOR
SURVIVORS.

(a) Public Education Campaign.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of Labor, in
conjunction with the Secretary of Health and
Human Services (through the Director of the Cen-
ters for Disease Control and Prevention and the
grant recipient under section 41501 of the Violence
Against Women Act of 1994 that establishes the na-
tional resource center on workplace responses to as-
sist victims of domestic and sexual violence) and the
Attorney General (through the Principal Deputy Di-
rector of the Office on Violence Against Women),
shall coordinate and provide for a national public
outreach and education campaign to raise public
awareness of the workplace impact of domestic vio-
ence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking,
including outreach and education for employers,
service providers, teachers, and other key partners.
This campaign shall pay special attention to ensure
that survivors are made aware of the existence of the
following types of workplace laws (federal and/or State): anti-discrimination laws that bar treating survivors differently; leave laws, both paid and un-
paid that are available for use by survivors; unem-
ployment insurance laws and policies that address survivor eligibility.

(2) DISSEMINATION.—The Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General, as de-
scribed in paragraph (1), may disseminate informa-
tion through the public outreach and education cam-
paign on the resources and rights referred to in this subsection directly or through arrangements with health agencies, professional and nonprofit organiza-
tions, consumer groups, labor organizations, institu-
tions of higher education, clinics, the media, and Federal, State, and local agencies.

(3) INFORMATION.—The information dissemi-
nated under paragraph (2) shall include, at a min-
imum, a description of—

(A) the resources and rights that are—

(i) available to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and
(ii) established in this Act and the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291 et seq.);

(B) guidelines and best practices on prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault;

(C) resources that promote healthy relationships and communication skills;

(D) resources that encourage bystander intervention in a situation involving domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault;

(E) resources that promote workplace policies that support and help maintain the economic security of survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including guidelines and best practices to promote the creation of effective employee assistance programs; and

(F) resources and rights that the heads of Federal agencies described in paragraph (2) determine are appropriate to include.

(4) COMMON LANGUAGES.—The Secretary of Labor shall ensure that the information dissemi-
nated to survivors under paragraph (2) is made available in commonly encountered languages.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Employee.—

(A) In General.—The term “employee” means any individual employed by an employer. In the case of an individual employed by a public agency, such term means an individual employed as described in section 3(e)(2) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(e)(2)).

(B) Basis.—The term includes a person employed as described in subparagraph (A) on a full- or part-time basis, for a fixed time period, on a temporary basis, pursuant to a detail, or as a participant in a work assignment as a condition of receipt of Federal or State income-based public assistance.

(2) Employer.—The term “employer”—

(A) means any person engaged in commerce or in any industry or activity affecting commerce who employs 15 or more individuals; and

(B) includes any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in rela-
tion to an employee, and includes a public agen-
cy that employs individuals as described in sec-
tion 3(e)(2) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of
1938, but does not include any labor organiza-
tion (other than when acting as an employer) or
anyone acting in the capacity of officer or agent
of such labor organization.

(3) FLSA TERMS.—The terms “employ” and
“State” have the meanings given the terms in sec-
tion 3 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29

(c) STUDY ON WORKPLACE RESPONSES.—The Sec-
retary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of
Health and Human Services, shall conduct a study on the
status of workplace responses to employees who experience
domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalk-
ing while employed, in each State and nationally, to im-
prove the access of survivors of domestic violence, dating
violence, sexual assault, or stalking to supportive resources
and economic security.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section,
such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years
2022 through 2026.
SEC. 707. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, any amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of the provisions of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and the application of such provisions or amendments to any person or circumstance shall not be affected.

TITLE VIII—HOMICIDE REDUCTION INITIATIVES

SEC. 801. PROHIBITING PERSONS CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANOR CRIMES AGAINST DATING PARTNERS AND PERSONS SUBJECT TO PROTECTION ORDERS.

Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (32), by striking all that follows after “The term ‘intimate partner’” and inserting the following: “—

“(A) means, with respect to a person, the spouse of the person, a former spouse of the person, an individual who is a parent of a child of the person, and an individual who cohabitates or has cohabited with the person; and

“(B) includes—
“(i) a dating partner or former dating partner (as defined in section 2266); and

“(ii) any other person similarly situated to a spouse who is protected by the domestic or family violence laws of the State or Tribal jurisdiction in which the injury occurred or where the victim resides.”;

(2) in paragraph (33)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by inserting after “Federal, State,” the following: “municipal,”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting “intimate partner,” after “spouse,” each place it appears;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (34) and (35) as paragraphs (35) and (36) respectively; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (33) the following:

“(34)(A) The term ‘misdemeanor crime of stalking’ means an offense that—

“(i) is a misdemeanor crime of stalking under Federal, State, Tribal, or municipal law; and

“(ii) is a course of harassment, intimidation, or surveillance of another person that—

“(I) places that person in reasonable fear of material harm to the health or safety of—
“(aa) that person;

“(bb) an immediate family member (as defined in section 115) of that person;

“(cc) a household member of that person; or

“(dd) a spouse or intimate partner of that person; or

“(II) causes, attempts to cause, or would reasonably be expected to cause emotional distress to a person described in item (aa), (bb), (cc), or (dd) of subclause (I).

“(B) A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of such an offense for purposes of this chapter, unless—

“(i) the person was represented by counsel in the case, or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel in the case; and

“(ii) in the case of a prosecution for an offense described in this paragraph for which a person was entitled to a jury trial in the jurisdiction in which the case was tried, either—

“(I) the case was tried by a jury; or

“(II) the person knowingly and intelligently waived the right to have the case tried by a jury, by guilty plea or otherwise.
“(C) A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of such an offense for purposes of this chapter if the conviction has been expunged or set aside, or is an offense for which the person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored (if the law of the applicable jurisdiction provides for the loss of civil rights under such an offense) unless the pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.”

SEC. 802. PROHIBITING STALKERS AND INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO COURT ORDER FROM POSSESSING A FIREARM.

Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking “that restrains such person” and all that follows, and inserting “described in subsection (g)(8);”;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) who has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of stalking.”; and

(2) in subsection (g)—
(A) by amending paragraph (8) to read as follows:

“(8) who is subject to a court order—

“(A) that was issued—

“(i) after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such person had an opportunity to participate; or

“(ii) in the case of an ex parte order, relative to which notice and opportunity to be heard are provided—

“(I) within the time required by State, Tribal, or territorial law; and

“(II) in any event within a reasonable time after the order is issued, sufficient to protect the due process rights of the person;

“(B) that restrains such person from—

“(i) harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child; or
“(ii) intimidating or dissuading a witness from testifying in court; and
“(C) that—
“(i) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such individual described in subparagraph (B); or
“(ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such individual described in subparagraph (B) that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury;”;
(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the comma at the end and inserting “; or”; and
(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:
“(10) who has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of stalking.”.

TITLE IX—SAFETY FOR INDIAN WOMEN

SEC. 901. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) American Indians and Alaska Natives are 2.5 times as likely to experience violent crimes—and
at least 2 times more likely to experience rape or 
sexual assault crimes—compared to all other races.

(2) More than 4 in 5 American Indian and 
Alaska Native women, or 84.3 percent, have experi-
enced violence in their lifetime.

(3) The vast majority of Native victims—96 
percent of women and 89 percent of male victims—
report being victimized by a non-Indian.

(4) Native victims of sexual violence are three 
times as likely to have experienced sexual violence by 
an interracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White 
victims and Native stalking victims are nearly 4 
times as likely to be stalked by someone of a dif-
ferent race.

(5) While Tribes exercising jurisdiction over 
non-Indians have reported significant successes, the 
inability to prosecute crimes related to the Special 
Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction crimes con-
tinues to leave Tribes unable to fully hold domestic 
violece offenders accountable.

(6) Tribal prosecutors report that the majority 
of domestic violence cases involve children either as 
witnesses or victims, and Department of Justice re-
ports that American Indian and Alaska Native chil-
Children suffer exposure to violence at rates higher than any other race in the United States.

(7) Childhood exposure to violence has immediate and long-term effects, including: increased rates of altered neurological development, poor physical and mental health, poor school performance, substance abuse, and overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system.

(8) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, homicide is the third leading cause of death among American Indian and Alaska Native women between 10 and 24 years of age and the fifth leading cause of death for American Indian and Alaska Native women between 25 and 34 years of age.

(9) On some reservations, Indian women are murdered at more than 10 times the national average.

(10) According to a 2010 Government Accountability Office report, United States Attorneys declined to prosecute nearly 52 percent of violent crimes that occur in Indian country.

(11) Investigation into cases of missing and murdered Indian women is made difficult for Tribal
law enforcement agencies due to a lack of resources, such as—

(A) necessary training, equipment, or funding;

(B) a lack of interagency cooperation; and

(C) a lack of appropriate laws in place.

(12) Domestic violence calls are among the most dangerous calls that law enforcement receives.

(13) The complicated jurisdictional scheme that exists in Indian country—

(A) has a significant negative impact on the ability to provide public safety to Indian communities;

(B) has been increasingly exploited by criminals; and

(C) requires a high degree of commitment and cooperation among Tribal, Federal, and State law enforcement officials.

(14) Restoring and enhancing local, Tribal capacity to address violence against women provides for greater local control, safety, accountability, and transparency.

(15) In States with restrictive land settlement acts such as Alaska, “Indian country” is limited, resources for local Tribal responses either nonexistent
or insufficient to meet the needs, jurisdiction unnecessarily complicated and increases the already high levels of victimization of American Indian and Alaska Native women. According to the Tribal Law and Order Act Commission Report, Alaska Native women are over-represented in the domestic violence victim population by 250 percent; they comprise 19 percent of the State population, but are 47 percent of reported rape victims. And among other Indian Tribes, Alaska Native women suffer the highest rates of domestic and sexual violence in the country.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to clarify the responsibilities of Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments with respect to responding to cases of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, trafficking, sexual violence, crimes against children, and assault against Tribal law enforcement officers and murdered Indians;

(2) to increase coordination and communication among Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies;

(3) to empower Tribal governments with the resources and information necessary to effectively respond to cases of domestic violence, dating violence,
stalking, sex trafficking, sexual violence, and missing
and murdered Indians; and

(4) to increase the collection of data related to
missing and murdered Indians and the sharing of in-
formation among Federal, State, and Tribal officials
responsible for responding to and investigating cases
of missing and murdered Indians.

SEC. 902. AUTHORIZING FUNDING FOR THE TRIBAL ACCESS

PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—Section 534 of title 28, United
States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
lowing:

“(g) Authorization of Appropriations.—There
is authorized to be appropriated $3,000,000 for each of
fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until
expended, for the purposes of enhancing the ability of
Tribal government entities to access, enter information
into, and obtain information from, Federal criminal infor-
mation databases, as authorized by this section.”.

(b) Indian Tribe and Indian Law Enforcement
Information Sharing.—Section 534 of title 28, United
States Code, is further amended by amending subsection
(d) to read as follows:

“(d) Indian Tribe and Indian Law Enforce-
ment Information Sharing.—The Attorney General
shall permit Tribal law enforcement entities (including entities designated by a Tribe as maintaining public safety within a Tribe’s territorial jurisdiction that has no federal or state arrest authority) and Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement agencies—

“(1) to access and enter information into Federal criminal information databases; and

“(2) to obtain information from the databases.”.

SEC. 903. TRIBAL JURISDICTION OVER COVERED CRIMES

OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SEX TRAFFICKING, STALKING, AND ASSAULT OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR CORRECTIONS OFFICER.

Section 204 of Public Law 90–284 (25 U.S.C. 1304) (commonly known as the “Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968”) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE” and inserting “CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SEX TRAFFICKING, STALKING, AND ASSAULT OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OR CORRECTIONS OFFICER”;
(2) in subsection (a)(6), in the heading, by
striking “SPECIAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMINAL
JURISDICTION” and inserting “SPECIAL TRIBAL
CRIMINAL JURISDICTION”;

(3) by striking “special domestic violence criminal
jurisdiction” each place such term appears and
inserting “special Tribal criminal jurisdiction”;

(4) in subsection (a)—

(A) by adding at the end the following:

“(12) STALKING.—The term ‘stalking’ means
engaging in a course of conduct directed at a spe-
cific person proscribed by the criminal law of the In-
dian Tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian
country where the violation occurs that would cause
a reasonable person to—

“(A) fear for the person’s safety or the
safety of others; or

“(B) suffer substantial emotional dis-
tress.”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (6) and
(7) as paragraphs (10) and (11);

(C) by inserting before paragraph (10) (as
redesignated) the following:

“(8) SEX TRAFFICKING.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘sex trafficking’ means conduct—

“(i) consisting of—

“(I) recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, obtaining, advertising, maintaining, patronizing, or soliciting by any means a person; or

“(II) benefitting, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture that has engaged in an act described in subclause (I); and

“(ii) carried out with the knowledge, or, except where the act constituting the violation of clause (i) is advertising, in reckless disregard of the fact, that—

“(I) means of force, threats of force, fraud, coercion, or any combination of such means will be used to cause the person to engage in a commercial sex act; or

“(II) the person has not attained the age of 18 years and will be caused to engage in a commercial sex act.
“(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph, the terms ‘coercion’ and ‘commercial sex act’ have the meanings given the terms in section 1591(e) of title 18, United States Code.

“(9) SEXUAL VIOLENCE.—The term ‘sexual violence’ means any nonconsensual sexual act or contact proscribed by the criminal law of the Indian Tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violation occurs, including in any case in which the victim lacks the capacity to consent to the act.”;

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (6) and (7);

(E) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as paragraphs (2) through (4);

(F) in paragraph (3) (as redesignated), to read as follows:

“(3) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—The term ‘domestic violence’ means violence—

“(A) 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 cohabitated 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 that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violence occurs; or

“(B)(i) committed against a victim who is a child under the age of 18, or an elder (as such term is defined by Tribal law), including when an offender recklessly engages in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to the victim, or committed as described in subparagraph (A) while the child or elder is present; and

“(ii) the child or elder—

“(I) resides or has resided in the same household as the offender;

“(II) is related to the offender by blood or marriage;

“(III) is related to another victim of the offender by blood or marriage;

“(IV) is under the care of a victim of the offender who is an intimate partner or former spouse; or

“(V) is under the care of a victim of the offender who is similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic- or
family-violence laws of an Indian Tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violence occurs.”;

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

“(1) ASSAULT OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OR CORRECTIONAL OFFICER.—The term ‘assault of a law enforcement or correctional officer’ means any criminal violation of the law of the Indian Tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violation occurs that involves the threatened, attempted, or actual harmful or offensive touching of a law enforcement or correctional officer.”; and

(H) by inserting after paragraph (4) (as redesignated), the following:

“(5) OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE.—The term ‘obstruction of justice’ means any violation of the criminal law of the Indian Tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violation occurs, and the violation involves interfering with the administration or due process of the Tribe’s laws including any Tribal criminal proceeding or investigation of a crime.”;

(5) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting after “the powers of self-government of a participating Tribe”
the following: “, including any participating Tribes
in the State of Maine,”;

(6) in subsection (b)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by inserting
after “over an alleged offense” the following: “,
other than obstruction of justice or an act of
assault of a law enforcement or corrections offi-
cer,”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking “or” at
the end;

(ii) in clause (iii)(II), by striking the
period at the end and inserting the fol-
lowing: “; or”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the fol-
lowing:

“(iv) is being prosecuted for a crime
of sexual violence, stalking, sex trafficking,
obstructing justice, or assaulting a police
or corrections officer under the laws of the
prosecuting Tribe.”;

(7) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),
by striking “domestic violence” and inserting
“Tribal”; and
(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “AND DATING VIOLENCE” and inserting “, DATING VIOLENCE, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, SEXUAL VIOLENCE, STALKING, SEX TRAFFICKING, OR ASSAULT OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OR CORRECTIONS OFFICER”; and

(ii) by striking “or dating violence” and inserting “, dating violence, obstruction of justice, sexual violence, stalking, sex trafficking, or assault of a law enforcement or corrections officer”;

(8) in subsection (d), by striking “domestic violence” each place it appears and inserting “Tribal”;

(9) by striking subsections (f), (g), and (h) and inserting the following:

“(f) GRANTS AND REIMBURSEMENT TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—

“(1) REIMBURSEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General is authorized to reimburse Tribal government authorities for expenses incurred in exercising special Tribal criminal jurisdiction.
“(B) ELIGIBLE EXPENSES.—Eligible expenses for reimbursement shall include—

“(i) expenses incurred to arrest or prosecute offenders and to detain inmates (including costs associated with providing health care);

“(ii) expenses related to indigent defense services; and

“(iii) costs associated with probation and rehabilitation services.

“(C) PROCEDURE.—Reimbursements authorized pursuant to this section shall be in accordance with rules promulgated by the Attorney General after consultation with Indian Tribes and within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act. The rules promulgated by the Department shall set a maximum allowable reimbursement to any Tribal government in a 1-year period.

“(2) GRANTS.—The Attorney General may award grants to the governments of Indian Tribes (or to authorized designees of those governments)—

“(A) to strengthen Tribal criminal justice systems to assist Indian Tribes in exercising special Tribal criminal jurisdiction, including—
“(i) law enforcement (including the
capacity of law enforcement, court per-
sonnel, or other non-law enforcement enti-
ties that have no Federal or State arrest
authority agencies but have been des-
ignated by a Tribe as responsible for main-
taining public safety within its territorial
jurisdiction, to enter information into and
obtain information from national crime in-
formation databases);

“(ii) prosecution;

“(iii) trial and appellate courts (in-
cluding facilities construction);

“(iv) probation systems;

“(v) detention and correctional facili-
ties (including facilities construction);

“(vi) alternative rehabilitation centers;

“(vii) culturally appropriate services
and assistance for victims and their fami-
lies; and

“(viii) criminal codes and rules of
criminal procedure, appellate procedure,
and evidence;

“(B) to provide indigent criminal defend-
ants with the effective assistance of licensed de-
defense counsel, at no cost to the defendant, in
criminal proceedings in which a participating
Tribe prosecutes—

“(i) a crime of domestic violence;

“(ii) a crime of dating violence;

“(iii) a criminal violation of a protec-
tion order;

“(iv) a crime of sexual violence;

“(v) a crime of stalking;

“(vi) a crime of sex trafficking;

“(vii) a crime of obstruction of justice;

or

“(viii) a crime of assault of a law en-
forcement or correctional officer;

“(C) to ensure that, in criminal pro-
ceedings in which a participating Tribe exer-
cises special Tribal criminal jurisdiction, jurors
are summoned, selected, and instructed in a
manner consistent with all applicable require-
ments;

“(D) to accord victims of domestic vio-
ence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking,
sex trafficking, obstruction of justice, assault of
a law enforcement or correctional officer, and
violations of protection orders rights that are
similar to the rights of a crime victim described in section 3771(a) of title 18, consistent with Tribal law and custom; and

“(E) to create a pilot project to allow up to five Indian Tribes in Alaska to implement special Tribal criminal jurisdiction.

“(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.

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $7,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out subsection (f) and to provide training, technical assistance, data collection, and evaluation of the criminal justice systems of participating Tribes.

“(i) USE OF FUNDS.—Not less than 25 percent of the total amount of funds appropriated under this section in a given year shall be used for each of the purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (f), with remaining funds available to be distributed for either of the purposes described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (f), or any combination of such purposes, depending on need and in consultation with Indian Tribes.”;
(10) by inserting after subsection (i) the follow-
ing:

“(j) INDIAN COUNTRY DEFINED.—For purposes of
the pilot project described in subsection (f)(5), the definition of ‘Indian country’ shall include—

“(1) Alaska Native-owned Townsites, Allot-
ments, and former reservation lands acquired in fee
by Alaska Native Village Corporations pursuant to
the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C.
33) and other lands transferred in fee to Native vil-
lages; and

“(2) all lands within any Alaska Native village
with a population that is at least 75 percent Alaska
Native.”.

SEC. 904. ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Beginning in the first fiscal year after the date of
enactment of this title, and annually thereafter, the Atto-
ney General and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly
prepare and submit a report, to the Committee on Indian
Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate
and the Committee on Natural Resources and the Com-
mittee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives,
that—

(1) includes known statistics on missing and
murdered Indian women in the United States, in-
including statistics relating to incidents of sexual abuse or sexual assault suffered by the victims; and

(2) provides recommendations regarding how to improve data collection on missing and murdered Indian women.

SEC. 905. REPORT ON THE RESPONSE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO REPORTS OF MISSING OR MURDERED INDIANS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED DATABASE.—The term “covered database” means—

(A) the database of the National Crime Information Center;

(B) the Combined DNA Index System;

(C) the Next Generation Identification System; and

(D) any other database or system of a law enforcement agency under which a report of a missing or murdered Indian may be submitted, including—

(i) the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program; or

(ii) the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System.
(2) INDIAN.—The term “Indian” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(3) INDIAN COUNTRY.—The term “Indian country” has the meaning given the term in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code.

(4) LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.—The term “law enforcement agency” means a Federal, State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agency.

(5) MISSING OR MURDERED INDIAN.—The term “missing or murdered Indian” means any Indian who is—

   (A) reported missing in Indian country or any other location; or

   (B) murdered in Indian country or any other location.

(6) NOTIFICATION SYSTEM.—The term “notification system” means—

   (A) the Criminal Justice Information Network;

   (B) the AMBER Alert communications network established under subtitle A of title III of the PROTECT Act (34 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.); and
(C) any other system or public notification system that relates to a report of a missing or murdered Indian, including any State, local, or Tribal notification system.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a comprehensive report that includes—

(1) a review of—

(A) each law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over missing or murdered Indians and the basis for that jurisdiction;

(B) the response procedures, with respect to a report of a missing or murdered Indian, of—

(i) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(ii) the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

(iii) any other Federal law enforcement agency responsible for responding to or investigating a report of a missing or murdered Indian;
(C) each covered database and notification system;

(D) Federal interagency cooperation and notification policies and procedures related to missing or murdered Indians;

(E) the requirements of each Federal law enforcement agency relating to notifying State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agencies after the Federal law enforcement agency receives a report of a missing or murdered Indian; and

(F) the public notification requirements of law enforcement agencies relating to missing or murdered Indians;

(2) recommendations and best practices relating to improving cooperation between and response policies of law enforcement agencies relating to missing and murdered Indians; and

(3) recommendations relating to—

(A) improving how—

(i) covered databases address instances of missing or murdered Indians, including by improving access to, integrating, and improving the sharing of information between covered databases; and
(ii) notification systems address instances of missing or murdered Indians, including by improving access to, integrating, and improving the sharing of information between notification systems;

(B) social, educational, economic, and any other factor that may contribute to an Indian becoming a missing or murdered Indian; and

(C) legislation to reduce the likelihood that an Indian may become a missing or murdered Indian.

TITLE X—OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

SEC. 1001. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.


(1) in subsection (a), by striking “a Violence Against Women Office” and inserting “an Office on Violence Against Women”;

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting after “within the Department of Justice” the following: “, not subsumed by any other office”; and

(b) DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.—Section 2003 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10443) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 2003. DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. 

“(a) APPOINTMENT.—The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Director for the Office on Violence Against Women (in this title referred to as the ‘Director’) to be responsible, under the general authority of the Attorney General, for the admin-
istration, coordination, and implementation of the pro-
grams and activities of the Office.

“(b) OTHER EMPLOYMENT.—The Director shall
not—

“(1) engage in any employment other than that
of serving as Director; or

“(2) hold any office in, or act in any capacity
for, any organization, agency, or institution with
which the Office makes any contract or other agree-
ment under the Violence Against Women Act of
1994 (title IV of Public Law 103–322), the Violence
Against Women Act of 2000 (division B of Public
Law 106–386), the Violence Against Women and
Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005
(title IX of Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 3080),
the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of
2013 (Public Law 113–4; 127 Stat. 54), or the Vio-

“(c) VACANCY.—In the case of a vacancy, the Presi-
dent may designate an officer or employee who shall act
as Director during the vacancy.

“(d) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be com-
pensated at a rate of pay not to exceed the rate payable
for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316
of title 5, United States Code.”
(c) **DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF DIRECTOR OF THE**

**OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.**—Section 2004 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10444) is amended to read as follows:

“**SEC. 2004. DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.**

“The Director shall have the following duties:

“(1) Maintaining liaison with the judicial branches of the Federal and State Governments on matters relating to violence against women.

“(2) Providing information to the President, the Congress, the judiciary, State, local, and Tribal governments, and the general public on matters relating to violence against women.

“(3) Serving, at the request of the Attorney General, as the representative of the Department of Justice on domestic task forces, committees, or commissions addressing policy or issues relating to violence against women.

“(4) Serving, at the request of the President, acting through the Attorney General, as the representative of the United States Government on human rights and economic justice matters related to violence against women in international fora, including, but not limited to, the United Nations.
“(5) Carrying out the functions of the Department of Justice under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (title IV of Public Law 103–322), the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–386), the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (title IX of Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 3080), the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4; 127 Stat. 54), and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2021, including with respect to those functions—

“(A) the development of policy, protocols, and guidelines;

“(B) the development and management of grant programs and other programs, and the provision of technical assistance under such programs; and

“(C) the awarding and termination of grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts.

“(6) Providing technical assistance, coordination, and support to—

“(A) other components of the Department of Justice, in efforts to develop policy and to enforce Federal laws relating to violence against
women, including the litigation of civil and criminal actions relating to enforcing such laws;

“(B) other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, in efforts to develop policy, provide technical assistance, synynchronize federal definitions and protocols, and improve coordination among agencies carrying out efforts to eliminate violence against women, including Indian or indigenous women; and

“(C) grantees, in efforts to combat violence against women and to provide support and assistance to victims of such violence.

“(7) Exercising such other powers and functions as may be vested in the Director pursuant to this subchapter or by delegation of the Attorney General.

“(8) Establishing such rules, regulations, guidelines, and procedures as are necessary to carry out any function of the Office.”.

(d) STAFF OF OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.—Section 2005 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10445) is amended in the heading, by striking “VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFICE” and inserting “OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN”.

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(e) Clerical Amendment.—Section 121(a)(1) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20124(a)(1)) is amended by striking “the Violence Against Women Office” and inserting “the Office on Violence Against Women”.

SEC. 1002. OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN A DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR CULTURALLY SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES.

Part T of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (34 U.S.C. 10441 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 2004 the following:

“SEC. 2004A. DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR CULTURALLY SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES.

“(a) Establishment.—There is established in the Office on Violence Against Women a Deputy Director for Culturally Specific Communities.

“(b) Duties.—The Deputy Director shall, under the guidance and authority of the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women—

“(1) oversee the administration of grants related to culturally specific services and contracts with culturally specific organizations;

“(2) coordinate development of Federal policy, protocols, and guidelines on matters relating to do-
mestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, in culturally specific communities;

“(3) advise the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women concerning policies, legislation, implementation of laws, and other issues relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in culturally specific communities;

“(4) provide technical assistance, coordination, and support to other offices and bureaus in the Department of Justice to develop policy and to enforce Federal laws relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in culturally specific communities;

“(5) ensure that appropriate technical assistance, developed and provided by entities having expertise in culturally specific is made available to grantees and potential grantees proposing to serve culturally specific communities; and

“(6) ensure access to grants and technical assistance for culturally specific organizations and analyze the distribution of funding in order to identify barriers for culturally specific organizations.”.
TITLE XI—IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN IN FEDERAL CUSTODY

SEC. 1101. IMPROVING THE TREATMENT OF PRIMARY CARETAKER PARENTS AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS IN FEDERAL PRISONS.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the "Ramona Brant Improvement of Conditions for Women in Federal Custody Act".

(b) In General.—Chapter 303 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 4051. Treatment of primary caretaker parents and other individuals

"(a) Definitions.—In this section—

"(1) the term ‘correctional officer’ means a correctional officer of the Bureau of Prisons;

"(2) the term ‘covered institution’ means a Federal penal or correctional institution;

"(3) the term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Bureau of Prisons;

"(4) the term ‘post-partum recovery’ means the first 8-week period of post-partum recovery after giving birth;"
“(5) the term ‘primary caretaker parent’ has the meaning given the term in section 31903 of the Family Unity Demonstration Project Act (34 U.S.C. 12242);

“(6) the term ‘prisoner’ means an individual who is incarcerated in a Federal penal or correctional institution, including a vulnerable person; and

“(7) the term ‘vulnerable person’ means an individual who—

“(A) is under 21 years of age or over 60 years of age;

“(B) is pregnant;

“(C) identifies as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex;

“(D) is victim or witness of a crime;

“(E) has filed a nonfrivolous civil rights claim in Federal or State court;

“(F) has a serious mental or physical illness or disability; or

“(G) during the period of incarceration, has been determined to have experienced or to be experiencing severe trauma or to be the victim of gender-based violence—

“(i) by any court or administrative judicial proceeding;
“(ii) by any corrections official;

“(iii) by the individual’s attorney or legal service provider; or

“(iv) by the individual.

“(b) GEOGRAPHIC PLACEMENT.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—The Director shall establish within the Bureau of Prisons an office that determines the placement of prisoners.

“(2) PLACEMENT OF PRISONERS.—In determining the placement of a prisoner, the office established under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) if the prisoner has children, place the prisoner as close to the children as possible;

“(B) in deciding whether to assign a transgender or intersex prisoner to a facility for male or female prisoners, and in making other housing and programming assignments, consider on a case-by-case basis whether a placement would ensure the prisoner’s health and safety, including serious consideration of the prisoner’s own views with respect to their safety, and whether the placement would present management or security problems; and

“(C) consider any other factor that the office determines to be appropriate.
“(c) Prohibition on Placement of Pregnant Prisoners or Prisoners in Post-Partum Recovery in Segregated Housing Units.—

“(1) Placement in segregated housing units.—A covered institution may not place a prisoner who is pregnant or in post-partum recovery in a segregated housing unit unless the prisoner presents an immediate risk of harm to the prisoner or others.

“(2) Restrictions.—Any placement of a prisoner described in subparagraph (A) in a segregated housing unit shall be limited and temporary.

“(d) Parenting Classes.—The Director shall provide parenting classes to each prisoner who is a primary caretaker parent, and such classes shall be made available to prisoners with limited English proficiency in compliance with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

“(e) Trauma Screening.—The Director shall provide training, including cultural competency training, to each correctional officer and each employee of the Bureau of Prisons who regularly interacts with prisoners, including each instructor and health care professional, to enable those correctional officers and employees to—
“(1) identify a prisoner who has a mental or
physical health need relating to trauma the prisoner
has experienced; and

“(2) refer a prisoner described in paragraph (1)
to the proper healthcare professional for treatment.

“(f) INMATE HEALTH.—

“(1) HEALTH CARE ACCESS.—The Director
shall ensure that all prisoners receive adequate
health care.

“(2) HYGIENIC PRODUCTS.—The Director shall
make essential hygienic products, including sham-
poo, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and any other hygien-
ic product that the Director determines appropriate,
available without charge to prisoners.

“(3) GYNECOLOGIST ACCESS.—The Director
shall ensure that all prisoners have access to a gyneco-
ologist as appropriate.

“(g) USE OF SEX-APPROPRIATE CORRECTIONAL OF-
FICERS.—

“(1) REGULATIONS.—The Director shall make
rules under which—

“(A) a correctional officer may not conduct
a strip search of a prisoner of the opposite sex
unless—
“(i) the prisoner presents a risk of immediate harm to the prisoner or others, and no other correctional officer of the same sex as the prisoner, or medical staff is available to assist; or

“(ii) the prisoner has previously requested that an officer of a different sex conduct searches;

“(B) a correctional officer may not enter a restroom reserved for prisoners of the opposite sex unless—

“(i) a prisoner in the restroom presents a risk of immediate harm to themselves or others; or

“(ii) there is a medical emergency in the restroom and no other correctional officer of the appropriate sex is available to assist;

“(C) a transgender prisoner’s sex is determined according to the sex with which they identify; and

“(D) a correctional officer may not search or physically examine a prisoner for the sole purpose of determining the prisoner’s genital status or sex.
“(2) Relation to other laws.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to affect the requirements under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15601 et seq.).”.

(c) Substance Abuse Treatment.—Section 3621(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) Eligibility of primary caretaker parents and pregnant women.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons may not prohibit an eligible prisoner who is a primary caretaker parent (as defined in section 4051) or pregnant from participating in a program of residential substance abuse treatment provided under paragraph (1) on the basis of a failure by the eligible prisoner, before being committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, to disclose to any official of the Bureau of Prisons that the prisoner had a substance abuse problem on or before the date on which the eligible prisoner was committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.”.

(d) Implementation Date.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of
the Bureau of Prisons shall implement this section
and the amendments made by this section.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the
Bureau of Prisons shall submit to the Committee on
the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on
the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a re-
port on the implementation of this section and the
amendments made by this section.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—
The table of sections for chapter 303 of title 18, United
States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
lowing:

“4051. Treatment of primary caretaker parents and other individuals.”

SEC. 1102. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WOMEN.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the
“Stop Infant Mortality And Recidivism Reduction Act” or
the “SIMARRA Act”.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 270 days after
the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of
the Federal Bureau of Prisons (in this section referred
to as the “Director”) shall establish a pilot program (in
this section referred to as the “Program”) in accordance
with this section to permit women incarcerated in Federal
prisons and the children born to such women during incar-
ceration to reside together while the inmate serves a term of imprisonment in a separate housing wing of the prison.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to—

(1) prevent infant mortality among infants born to incarcerated mothers and greatly reduce the trauma and stress experienced by the unborn fetuses of pregnant inmates;

(2) reduce the recidivism rates of federally incarcerated women and mothers, and enhance public safety by improving the effectiveness of the Federal prison system for women as a population with special needs;

(3) establish female offender risk and needs assessment as the cornerstones of a more effective and efficient Federal prison system;

(4) implement a validated post-sentencing risk and needs assessment system that relies on dynamic risk factors to provide Federal prison officials with a roadmap to address the pre- and post-natal needs of Federal pregnant offenders, manage limited resources, and enhance public safety;

(5) perform regular outcome evaluations of the effectiveness of programs and interventions for federally incarcerated pregnant women and mothers to
assure that such programs and interventions are evidence-based and to suggest changes, deletions, and expansions based on the results of such evaluations; and

(6) assist the Department of Justice to address the underlying cost structure of the Federal prison system and ensure that the Department can continue to run prison nurseries safely and securely without compromising the scope or quality of the Department’s critical health, safety and law enforcement missions.

(d) **DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF PRISONS.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.—** The Director shall carry out this section in consultation with—

(A) a licensed and board-certified gynecologist or obstetrician;

(B) the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts;

(C) the Director of the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services;

(D) the Director of the National Institute of Justice; and

(E) the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
(2) DUTIES.—The Director shall, in accordance with paragraph (3)—

(A) develop an offender risk and needs assessment system particular to the health and sensitivities of Federally incarcerated pregnant women and mothers in accordance with this subsection;

(B) develop recommendations regarding recidivism reduction programs and productive activities in accordance with subsection (c);

(C) conduct ongoing research and data analysis on—

(i) the best practices relating to the use of offender risk and needs assessment tools particular to the health and sensitivities of federally incarcerated pregnant women and mothers;

(ii) the best available risk and needs assessment tools particular to the health and sensitivities of Federally incarcerated pregnant women and mothers and the level to which they rely on dynamic risk factors that could be addressed and changed over time, and on measures of risk of recidi-
vis, individual needs, and responsiveness
to recidivism reduction programs;

(iii) the most effective and efficient
uses of such tools in conjunction with re-
cidivism reduction programs, productive
activities, incentives, and rewards; and

(iv) which recidivism reduction pro-
grams are the most effective—

(I) for Federally incarcerated
pregnant women and mothers classi-
fied at different recidivism risk levels;
and

(II) for addressing the specific
needs of Federally incarcerated preg-
nant women and mothers;

(D) on a biennial basis, review the system
developed under subparagraph (A) and the rec-
ommendations developed under subparagraph
(B), using the research conducted under sub-
paragraph (C), to determine whether any revi-
sions or updates should be made, and if so,
make such revisions or updates;

(E) hold periodic meetings with the indi-
viduals listed in paragraph (1) at intervals to be
determined by the Director;
(F) develop tools to communicate parenting program availability and eligibility criteria to each employee of the Bureau of Prisons and each pregnant inmate to ensure that each pregnant inmate in the custody of a Bureau of Prisons facility understands the resources available to such inmate; and

(G) report to Congress in accordance with subsection (i).

(3) METHODS.—In carrying out the duties under paragraph (2), the Director shall—

(A) consult relevant stakeholders; and

(B) make decisions using data that is based on the best available statistical and empirical evidence.

(e) ELIGIBILITY.—An inmate may apply to participate in the Program if the inmate—

(1) is pregnant at the beginning of or during the term of imprisonment; and

(2) is in the custody or control of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

(f) PROGRAM TERMS.—

(1) TERM OF PARTICIPATION.—To correspond with the purposes and goals of the Program to promote bonding during the critical stages of child de-
velopment, an eligible inmate selected for the Program may participate in the Program, subject to subsection (g), until the earliest of—

(A) the date that the inmate’s term of imprisonment terminates;

(B) the date the infant fails to meet any medical criteria established by the Director or the Director’s designee along with a collective determination of the persons listed in subsection (d)(1); or

(C) 30 months.

(2) INMATE REQUIREMENTS.—For the duration of an inmate’s participation in the Program, the inmate shall agree to—

(A) take substantive steps towards acting in the role of a parent or guardian to any child of that inmate;

(B) participate in any educational or counseling opportunities established by the Director, including topics such as child development, parenting skills, domestic violence, vocational training, or substance abuse, as appropriate;

(C) abide by any court decision regarding the legal or physical custody of the child;
(D) transfer to the Federal Bureau of Prisons any child support payments for the infant of the participating inmate from any person or governmental entity; and

(E) specify a person who has agreed to take at least temporary custody of the child if the inmate’s participation in the Program terminates before the inmate’s release.

(g) CONTINUITY OF CARE.—The Director shall take appropriate actions to prevent detachment or disruption of either an inmate’s or infant’s health and bonding-based well-being due to termination of the Program.

(h) REPORTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section and once each year thereafter for 5 years, the Director shall submit a report to the Congress with regards to progress in implementing the Program.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the termination of the Program, the Director shall issue a final report to the Congress that contains a detailed statement of the Director’s findings and conclusions, including recommendations for legislation, administrative actions, and regulations the Director considers appropriate.
(i) Authorization of Appropriations.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SEC. 1103. RESEARCH AND REPORT ON WOMEN IN FEDERAL INCARCERATION.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and thereafter, every other year, the National Institutes of Justice, in consultation with the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Bureau of Prisons (including the Women and Special Population Branch) shall prepare a report on the status of women in federal incarceration. Depending on the topic to be addressed, and the facility, data shall be collected from Bureau of Prisons personnel and a sample that is representative of the population of incarcerated women. The report shall include:

(1) With regard to federal facilities wherein women are incarcerated—

(A) responses by such women to questions from the Adverse Childhood Experience (ACES) questionnaire;

(B) demographic data of such women, including sexual orientation and gender identity;

(C) responses by such women to questions about the extent of exposure to sexual victim-
ization, sexual violence and domestic violence
(both inside and outside of incarceration);

(D) the number of such women were preg-
nant at the time that they entered incarcer-
ation;

(E) the number of such women who have
children age 18 or under, and if so, how many;
and

(F) the crimes for which such women are
incarcerated and the length of their sentence
and to the extent practicable, any information
on the connection between the crime of which
they were convicted & their experience of do-
mestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault,
or stalking.

(2) With regard to all federal facilities where
persons are incarcerated—

(A) a list of best practices with respect to
women’s incarceration and transition, including
staff led programs, services and management
practices (including making sanitary products
readily available and easily accessible, and ac-
cess to and provision of healthcare);
(B) the availability of trauma treatment at each facility (including number of beds, and number of trained staff);

(C) rates of serious mental illness broken down by gender and security level and a list of residential programs available by site; and

(D) the availability of vocational education and a list of vocational programs provided by each facility.

SEC. 1104. REENTRY PLANNING AND SERVICES FOR INCARCERATED WOMEN.

The Attorney General, in coordination with the Chief of U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services and the Director of the Bureau of Prisons (including Women and Special Population Branch), shall collaborate on a model of gender responsive transition for incarcerated women, including the development of a national standard on prevention with respect to domestic and sexual violence. In developing the model, the Chief and the Director shall consult with such experts within the federal government (including the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice) and in the victim service provider community (including sexual and domestic violence and homelessness, job training and job placement service providers) as are
necessary to the completion of a comprehensive plan.

Issues addressed should include—

(1) the development by the Bureau of Prisons of a contract for gender collaborative services; and

(2) identification by re-entry affairs coordinators and responsive planning for the needs of re-entering women with respect to—

(A) housing, including risk of homelessness;

(B) previous exposure to and risk for domestic and sexual violence; and

(C) the need for parenting classes, assistance securing childcare, or assistance in seeking or securing jobs that afford flexibility (as might be necessary in the re-entry, parenting or other contexts).

TITLE XII—LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOLS TO ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY

SEC. 1201. NOTIFICATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF PROHIBITED PURCHASE OR ATTEMPTED PURCHASE OF A FIREARM.

(a) In General.—Title I of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:
“SEC. 108. NOTIFICATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGEN-
CIES OF PROHIBITED PURCHASE OF A FIRE-
ARM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a background
check conducted by the National Instant Criminal Back-
ground Check System pursuant to the request of a li-
censed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer
of firearms (as such terms are defined in section 921 of
title 18, United States Code), which background check de-
determines that the receipt of a firearm by a person would
violate subsection (g)(8), (g)(9), or (g)(10) of section 922
of title 18, United States Code, and such determination
is made after 3 business days have elapsed since the li-
censee contacted the System and a firearm has been trans-
ferred to that person, the System shall notify the law en-
forcement agencies described in subsection (b).

“(b) LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DESCRIBED.—
The law enforcement agencies described in this subsection
are the law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction
over the location from which the licensee contacted the
system and the law enforcement agencies that have juris-
diction over the location of the residence of the person for
which the background check was conducted, as follows:

“(1) The field office of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation.

“(2) The local law enforcement agency.
“(3) The State law enforcement agency.

“(4) The Tribal law enforcement agency.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 107 the following:

“Sec. 108. Notification to law enforcement agencies of prohibited purchase of a firearm.”.

SEC. 1202. REPORTING OF BACKGROUND CHECK DENIALS TO STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL AUTHORITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 925A the following:

“§ 925B. Reporting of background check denials to State, local, and Tribal authorities

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note) provides a notice pursuant to section 922(t) of this title that the receipt of a firearm by a person would violate subsection (g)(8), (g)(9), or (g)(10) of section 922 of this title or State law, the Attorney General shall, in accordance with subsection (b) of this section—

“(1) report to the law enforcement authorities of the State where the person sought to acquire the
firearm and, if different, the law enforcement authorities of the State of residence of the person—

“(A) that the notice was provided;

“(B) of the specific provision of law that would have been violated;

“(C) of the date and time the notice was provided;

“(D) of the location where the firearm was sought to be acquired; and

“(E) of the identity of the person; and

“(2) report the incident to local or Tribal law enforcement authorities and, where practicable, State, Tribal, or local prosecutors, in the jurisdiction where the firearm was sought and in the jurisdiction where the person resides.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORT.—A report is made in accordance with this subsection if the report is made within 24 hours after the provision of the notice described in subsection (a), except that the making of the report may be delayed for so long as is necessary to avoid compromising an ongoing investigation.

“(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to require a report with respect to a person to be made to the same State authorities
that originally issued the notice with respect to the person.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 925A the following:

“925B. Reporting of background check denials to State, local, and Tribal authorities.”

SEC. 1203. SPECIAL ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEYS AND CROSS-DEPUTIZED ATTORNEYS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 925B the following:

“§ 925C. Special assistant U.S. attorneys and cross-deputized attorneys

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to improve the enforcement of paragraphs (8), (9), and (10) of section 922(g), the Attorney General may—

“(1) appoint, in accordance with section 543 of title 28, qualified State, Tribal, territorial and local prosecutors and qualified attorneys working for the United States government to serve as special assistant United States attorneys for the purpose of prosecuting violations of such paragraphs;

“(2) deputize State, Tribal, territorial and local law enforcement officers for the purpose of enhancing the capacity of the agents of the Bureau of Alco-
hol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives in responding to and investigating violations of such paragraphs; and

“(3) establish, in order to receive and expedite requests for assistance from State, Tribal, territorial and local law enforcement agencies responding to intimate partner violence cases where such agencies have probable cause to believe that the offenders may be in violation of such paragraphs, points of contact within—

“(A) each Field Division of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; and

“(B) each District Office of the United States Attorneys.

“(b) IMPROVE INTIMATE PARTNER AND PUBLIC SAFETY.—The Attorney General shall—

“(1) identify no less than 75 jurisdictions among States, territories and Tribes where there are high rates of firearms violence and threats of firearms violence against intimate partners and other persons protected under paragraphs (8), (9), and (10) of section 922(g) and where local authorities lack the resources to address such violence; and
“(2) make such appointments as described in subsection (a) in jurisdictions where enhanced enforcement of such paragraphs is necessary to reduce firearms homicide and injury rates.

“(c) QUALIFIED DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified’ means, with respect to an attorney, that the attorney is a licensed attorney in good standing with any relevant licensing authority.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 925B the following:

“925C. Special assistant U.S. attorneys and cross-deputized attorneys.”.

TITLE XIII—CLOSING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSENT LOOPHOLE

SEC. 1301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Closing the Law Enforcement Consent Loophole Act of 2021”.

SEC. 1302. PROHIBITION ON ENGAGING IN SEXUAL ACTS WHILE ACTING UNDER COLOR OF LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2243 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by adding at the end the following: “or by any person acting under color of law”;

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(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively;

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

“(c) Of an Individual by Any Person Acting Under Color of Law.—

“(1) In General.—Whoever, acting under color of law, knowingly engages in a sexual act with an individual, including an individual who is under arrest, in detention, or otherwise in the actual custody of any Federal law enforcement officer, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

“(2) Definition.—In this subsection, the term ‘sexual act’ has the meaning given the term in section 2246.”; and

(4) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, by adding at the end the following:

“(3) In a prosecution under subsection (c), it is not a defense that the other individual consented to the sexual act.”.

(b) Definition.—Section 2246 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at the end;
(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and
(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:
‘‘(7) the term ‘Federal law enforcement officer’ has the meaning given the term in section 115.’’.
(e) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections for chapter 109A of title 18, United States Code, is amended by amending the item related to section 2243 to read as follows:
‘‘2243. Sexual abuse of a minor or ward or by any person acting under color of law.’’.

SEC. 1303. INCENTIVES FOR STATES.
(a) Authority To Make Grants.—The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to States that have in effect a law that—
(1) makes it a criminal offense for any person acting under color of law of the State to engage in a sexual act with an individual, including an individual who is under arrest, in detention, or otherwise in the actual custody of any law enforcement officer; and
(2) prohibits a person charged with an offense described in paragraph (1) from asserting the consent of the other individual as a defense.
(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—A State that receives a grant under this section shall submit to the Attorney General, on an annual basis, information on—

(1) the number of reports made to law enforcement agencies in that State regarding persons engaging in a sexual act while acting under color of law during the previous year; and

(2) the disposition of each case in which sexual misconduct by a person acting under color of law was reported during the previous year.

(c) APPLICATION.—A State seeking a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require, including information about the law described in subsection (a).

(d) GRANT AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant to a State under this section shall be in an amount that is not greater than 10 percent of the average of the total amount of funding of the 3 most recent awards that the State received under the following grant programs:

(2) Section 41601 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12511) (commonly referred to as the “Sexual Assault Services Program”).

(e) Grant Term.—

(1) In general.—The Attorney General shall provide an increase in the amount provided to a State under the grant programs described in subsection (d) for a 2-year period.

(2) Renewal.—A State that receives a grant under this section may submit an application for a renewal of such grant at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

(3) Limit.—A State may not receive a grant under this section for more than 4 years.

(f) Uses of Funds.—A State that receives a grant under this section shall use—

(1) 25 percent of such funds for any of the permissible uses of funds under the grant program described in paragraph (1) of subsection (d); and

(2) 75 percent of such funds for any of the permissible uses of funds under the grant program described in paragraph (2) of subsection (d).
(g) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(h) Definition.—For purposes of this section, the term “State” means each of the several States and the District of Columbia, Indian Tribes, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

SEC. 1304. Reports to Congress.

(a) Report by Attorney General.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report containing—

(1) the information required to be reported to the Attorney General under section 3(b); and

(2) information on—

(A) the number of reports made, during the previous year, to Federal law enforcement agencies regarding persons engaging in a sexual act while acting under color of law; and

(B) the disposition of each case in which sexual misconduct by a person acting under color of law was reported.

(b) Report by GAO.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year there-
after, the Comptroller General of the United States shall
submit to Congress a report on any violations of section
2243(c) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by
section 2, committed during the 1-year period covered by
the report.

SEC. 1305. DEFINITION.

In this title, the term “sexual act” has the meaning
given the term in section 2246 of title 18, United States
Code.

TITLE XIV—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 1401. NATIONAL STALKER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
REDUCTION.

Section 40603 of the Violent Crime Control and Law
Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12402) is amended
by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022
through 2026”.

SEC. 1402. FEDERAL VICTIM ASSISTANTS REAUTHORIZA-
TION.

Section 40114 of the Violence Against Women Act
of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) is amended to read as fol-
lows:

“SEC. 40114. AUTHORIZATION FOR FEDERAL VICTIM'S CO-
ORDINATORS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the
United States Attorneys for the purpose of appointing vic-
tim/witness coordinators for the prosecution of sex crimes and domestic violence crimes where applicable (such as the District of Columbia), $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”.

SEC. 1403. CHILD ABUSE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR JUDICIAL PERSONNEL AND PRACTITIONERS RE-AUTHORIZATION.

Section 224(a) of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. 20334(a)) is amended by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 1404. SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT.

Section 40152(c) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12311(c)) is amended by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 1405. COURT-APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE PROGRAM.

Section 219(a) of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. 20324(a)) is amended by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 1406. SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC EXAM PROGRAM GRANTS.

Section 304(d) of the DNA Sexual Assault Justice Act of 2004 (34 U.S.C. 40723(d)) is amended by striking
“2015 through 2019” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

SEC. 1407. REVIEW ON LINK BETWEEN SUBSTANCE USE AND VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING.

Not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services shall complete a review and submit a report to Congress on whether being a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking increases the likelihood of having a substance use disorder.

SEC. 1408. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP TO STUDY FEDERAL EFFORTS TO COLLECT DATA ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

(a) Establishment.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish an interagency working group (in this section referred to as the “Working Group”) to study Federal efforts to collect data on sexual violence and to make recommendations on the harmonization of such efforts.

(b) Composition.—The Working Group shall be comprised of at least one representative from the following agencies, who shall be selected by the head of that agency:
The Working Group shall consider the following:

(1) What activity constitutes different acts of sexual violence.

(2) Whether reports that use the same terms for acts of sexual violence are collecting the same data on these acts.

(3) Whether the context which led to an act of sexual violence should impact how that act is accounted for in reports.

(4) Whether the data collected is presented in a way that allows the general public to understand what acts of sexual violence are included in each measurement.

(5) Steps that agencies that compile reports relating to sexual violence can take to avoid double counting incidents of sexual violence.
(d) **Report Required.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Working Group shall publish and submit to Congress a report on the following:

1. The activities of the Working Group.
2. Recommendations to harmonize Federal efforts to collect data on sexual violence.
3. Actions Federal agencies can take to implement the recommendations described in paragraph (2).
4. Recommendations for congressional action to implement the recommendations described in paragraph (2).

(e) **Termination.**—The Working Group shall terminate 30 days after the date on which the report is submitted pursuant to subsection (d).

(f) **Definitions.**—In this section:

1. **Harmonize.**—The term “harmonize” includes efforts to coordinate sexual violence data collection to produce complementary information, as appropriate, without compromising programmatic needs.
2. **Sexual Violence.**—The term “sexual violence” includes an unwanted sexual act (including
both contact and non-contact) about which the Federal Government collects information.

SEC. 1409. NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE.

Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a national domestic violence hotline for which a grant is provided under section 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act shall include the voluntary feature of texting via telephone to ensure all methods of communication are available for victims and those seeking assistance.

SEC. 1410. DEPUTY DIRECTOR ON CULTURALLY SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS.

There shall be a Deputy Director on Culturally Specific Communities within the Office of Justice Programs who shall, under the guidance and authority of the Director of the Office of Justice Programs—

(1) oversee the administration of grants related to culturally specific services and contracts with culturally specific organizations;

(2) coordinate development of Federal policy, protocols, and guidelines on matters relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, in culturally specific communities;
(3) advise the Assistant Attorney General of the Office of Justice Programs concerning policies, legislation, implementation of laws, and other issues relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in culturally specific communities;

(4) provide technical assistance, coordination, and support to other offices and bureaus in the Department of Justice to develop policy and to enforce Federal laws relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in culturally specific communities;

(5) ensure that appropriate technical assistance, developed and provided by entities having expertise in culturally specific is made available to grantees and potential grantees proposing to serve culturally specific communities; and

(6) ensure access to grants and technical assistance for culturally specific organizations and analyze the distribution of funding in order to identify barriers for culturally specific organizations.
TITLE XV—CYBERCRIME
ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 1501. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF CYBERCRIMES.

(a) In General.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Attorney General shall award grants under this section to States and units of local government for the prevention, enforcement, and prosecution of cybercrimes against individuals.

(b) Application.—

(1) In General.—To request a grant under this section, the chief executive officer of a State or unit of local government shall submit an application to the Attorney General within 90 days after the date on which funds to carry out this section are appropriated for a fiscal year, in such form as the Attorney General may require. Such application shall include the following:

(A) A certification that Federal funds made available under this section will not be used to supplant State or local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities.
(B) An assurance that, not fewer than 30 days before the application (or any amendment to the application) was submitted to the Attorney General, the application (or amendment) was submitted for review to the governing body of the State or unit of local government (or to an organization designated by that governing body).

(C) An assurance that, before the application (or any amendment to the application) was submitted to the Attorney General—

(i) the application (or amendment) was made public; and

(ii) an opportunity to comment on the application (or amendment) was provided to citizens and to neighborhood or community-based organizations, to the extent applicable law or established procedure makes such an opportunity available.

(D) An assurance that, for each fiscal year covered by an application, the applicant shall maintain and report such data, records, and information (programmatic and financial) as the Attorney General may reasonably require.
(E) A certification, made in a form acceptable to the Attorney General and executed by the chief executive officer of the applicant (or by another officer of the applicant, if qualified under regulations promulgated by the Attorney General), that—

(i) the programs to be funded by the grant meet all the requirements of this section;

(ii) all the information contained in the application is correct;

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

(iv) the applicant will comply with all provisions of this section and all other applicable Federal laws.

(F) A certification that the State or in the case of a unit of local government, the State in which the unit of local government is located, has in effect criminal laws which prohibit cybercrimes against individuals.

(G) A certification that any equipment described in subsection (e)(7) purchased using grant funds awarded under this section will be used primarily for investigations and forensic
analysis of evidence in matters involving cybercrimes against individuals.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Grants awarded under this section may only be used for programs that provide—

(1) training for State or local law enforcement personnel relating to cybercrimes against individuals, including—

(A) training such personnel to identify and protect victims of cybercrimes against individuals;

(B) training such personnel to utilize Federal, State, local, and other resources to assist victims of cybercrimes against individuals;

(C) training such personnel to identify and investigate cybercrimes against individuals;

(D) training such personnel to enforce and utilize the laws that prohibit cybercrimes against individuals;

(E) training such personnel to utilize technology to assist in the investigation of cybercrimes against individuals and enforcement of laws that prohibit such crimes; and

(F) the payment of overtime incurred as a result of such training;
(2) training for State or local prosecutors, judges, and judicial personnel, relating to cybercrimes against individuals, including—

(A) training such personnel to identify, investigate, prosecute, or adjudicate cybercrimes against individuals;

(B) training such personnel to utilize laws that prohibit cybercrimes against individuals;

(C) training such personnel to utilize Federal, State, local, and other resources to assist victims of cybercrimes against individuals; and

(D) training such personnel to utilize technology to assist in the prosecution or adjudication of acts of cybercrimes against individuals, including the use of technology to protect victims of such crimes;

(3) training for State or local emergency dispatch personnel relating to cybercrimes against individuals, including—

(A) training such personnel to identify and protect victims of cybercrimes against individuals;

(B) training such personnel to utilize Federal, State, local, and other resources to assist victims of cybercrimes against individuals;
(C) training such personnel to utilize technology to assist in the identification of and response to cybercrimes against individuals; and

(D) the payment of overtime incurred as a result of such training;

(4) assistance to State or local law enforcement agencies in enforcing laws that prohibit cybercrimes against individuals, including expenses incurred in performing enforcement operations, such as overtime payments;

(5) assistance to State or local law enforcement agencies in educating the public in order to prevent, deter, and identify violations of laws that prohibit cybercrimes against individuals;

(6) assistance to State or local law enforcement agencies to establish task forces that operate solely to conduct investigations, forensic analyses of evidence, and prosecutions in matters involving cybercrimes against individuals;

(7) assistance to State or local law enforcement and prosecutors in acquiring computers, computer equipment, and other equipment necessary to conduct investigations and forensic analysis of evidence in matters involving cybercrimes against individuals, including expenses incurred in the training, mainte-
nance, or acquisition of technical updates necessary for the use of such equipment for the duration of a reasonable period of use of such equipment;

(8) assistance in the facilitation and promotion of sharing, with State and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors, of the expertise and information of Federal law enforcement agencies about the investigation, analysis, and prosecution of matters involving laws that prohibit cybercrimes against individuals, including the use of multijurisdictional task forces; or

(9) assistance to State and local law enforcement and prosecutors in processing interstate extradition requests for violations of laws involving cybercrimes against individuals, including expenses incurred in the extradition of an offender from one State to another.

(d) REPORT TO THE SECRETARY.—On the date that is 1 year after the date on which a State or unit of local government receives a grant under this section, and annually thereafter, the chief executive of such State or unit of local government shall submit to the Attorney General a report which contains—
(1) a summary of the activities carried out during the previous year with any grant received by such State or unit of local government;

(2) an evaluation of the results of such activities; and

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

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than November 1 of each even-numbered fiscal year, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report that contains a compilation of the information contained in the report submitted under subsection (d).

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) LIMITATION.—Of the amount made available under paragraph (1) in any fiscal year, not more than 5 percent may be used for evaluation, monitoring, technical assistance, salaries, and administrative expenses.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) The term “cybercrimes against individuals” means the criminal offenses applicable in the relevant State or unit of local government that involve the use of a computer to cause personal harm to an individual, such as the use of a computer to harass, threaten, stalk, extort, coerce, cause fear, intimidate, without consent distribute intimate images of, or violate the privacy of, an individual, except that—

(A) use of a computer need not be an element of such an offense; and

(B) such term does not include the use of a computer to cause harm to a commercial entity, government agency, or any non-natural persons.

(2) The term “computer” includes a computer network and an interactive electronic device.

SEC. 1502. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER GRANT.

(a) In General.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Attorney General shall award a grant under this section to an eligible entity for the purpose of the establishment and maintenance of a National Resource Center on Cybercrimes Against Individuals to provide resource information, training, and technical assistance to improve the capacity of individuals, organizations,
governmental entities, and communities to prevent, enforce, and prosecute cybercrimes against individuals.

(b) APPLICATION.—To request a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application to the Attorney General not later than 90 days after the date on which funds to carry out this section are appropriated for fiscal year 2022 in such form as the Attorney General may require. Such application shall include the following:

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

(2) A certification, made in a form acceptable to the Attorney General, that—

(A) the programs funded by the grant meet all the requirements of this section;

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

(C) the applicant will comply with all provisions of this section and all other applicable Federal laws.

(e) USE OF FUNDS.—The eligible entity awarded a grant under this section shall use such amounts for the
establishment and maintenance of a National Resource Center on Cybercrimes Against Individuals, which shall—

(1) offer a comprehensive array of technical assistance and training resources to Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, community-based organizations, and other professionals and interested parties, related to cybercrimes against individuals, including programs and research related to victims;

(2) maintain a resource library which shall collect, prepare, analyze, and disseminate information and statistics related to—

(A) the incidence of cybercrimes against individuals;

(B) the enforcement, and prosecution of laws relating to cybercrimes against individuals; and

(C) the provision of supportive services and resources for victims of cybercrimes against individuals; and

(3) conduct research related to—

(A) the causes of cybercrimes against individuals;

(B) the effect of cybercrimes against individuals on victims of such crimes; and
(C) model solutions to prevent or deter cybercrimes against individuals or to enforce the laws relating to cybercrimes against individuals.

(d) **Duration of Grant.**—

(1) **In General.**—The grant awarded under this section shall be awarded for a period of 5 years.

(2) **Renewal.**—A grant under this section may be renewed for additional 5-year periods if the Attorney General determines that the funds made available to the recipient were used in a manner described in subsection (c), and if the recipient submits an application described in subsection (b) in such form, and at such time as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

(e) **Subgrants.**—The eligible entity awarded a grant under this section may make subgrants to other nonprofit private organizations with relevant subject matter expertise in order to establish and maintain the National Resource Center on Cybercrimes Against Individuals in accordance with subsection (c).

(f) **Report to the Secretary.**—On the date that is 1 year after the date on which an eligible entity receives a grant under this section, and annually thereafter for the
duration of the grant period, the entity shall submit to
the Attorney General a report which contains—

(1) a summary of the activities carried out
under the grant program during the previous year;

(2) an evaluation of the results of such activi-
ties; and

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

(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than Novem-
ber 1 of each even-numbered fiscal year, the Attorney
General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary
of the House of Representatives and the Committee on
the Judiciary of the Senate a report that contains a com-
ilation of the information contained in the report sub-
mitted under subsection (d).

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CYBERCRIMES AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.—The
term “cybercrimes against individuals” has the
meaning given such term in section 1501(g).

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible enti-
ity” means a nonprofit private organization that fo-
cuses on cybercrimes against individuals and that—
(A) provides documentation to the Attorney General demonstrating experience working directly on issues of cybercrimes against individuals; and

(B) includes on the entity’s advisory board representatives who have a documented history of working directly on issues of cybercrimes against individuals and who are geographically and culturally diverse.

SEC. 1503. NATIONAL STRATEGY, CLASSIFICATION, AND REPORTING ON CYBERCRIME.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMPUTER.—The term “computer” includes a computer network and any interactive electronic device.

(2) CYBERCRIME AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.—The term “cybercrime against individuals” means a Federal, State, or local criminal offense that involves the use of a computer to cause personal harm to an individual, such as the use of a computer to harass, threaten, stalk, extort, coerce, cause fear, intimidate, without consent distribute intimate images of, or violate the privacy of, an individual, except that—

(A) use of a computer need not be an element of the offense; and
(B) the term does not include the use of a computer to cause harm to a commercial entity, government agency, or non-natural person.

(b) **National Strategy.**—The Attorney General shall develop a national strategy to—

(1) reduce the incidence of cybercrimes against individuals;

(2) coordinate investigations of cybercrimes against individuals by Federal law enforcement agencies; and

(3) increase the number of Federal prosecutions of cybercrimes against individuals.

(e) **Classification of Cybercrimes Against Individuals for Purposes of Crime Reports.**—In accordance with the authority of the Attorney General under section 534 of title 28, United States Code, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall—

(1) design and create within the Uniform Crime Reports a category for offenses that constitute cybercrimes against individuals;

(2) to the extent feasible, within the category established under paragraph (1), establish subcategories for each type of cybercrime against individuals that is an offense under Federal or State law;
(3) classify the category established under paragraph (1) as a Part I crime in the Uniform Crime Reports; and

(4) classify each type of cybercrime against individuals that is an offense under Federal or State law as a Group A offense for the purpose of the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

(d) **ANNUAL SUMMARY.**—The Attorney General shall publish an annual summary of the information reported in the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Incident-Based Reporting System relating to cybercrimes against individuals.

**TITLE XVI—KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE**

**SEC. 1601. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Keeping Children Safe From Family Violence Act” or “Kayden’s Law”.

**SEC. 1602. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) Approximately 15 million children are exposed each year to domestic violence and/or child abuse.

(2) Most child abuse is perpetrated in the family and by a parent. Intimate partner violence and child abuse overlap in the same families at rates of
30 to 60 percent. A child’s risk of abuse increases after a perpetrator of intimate partner violence separates from their domestic partner, even when the perpetrator had not previously directly abused the child. Children who have witnessed intimate partner violence are approximately four times more likely to experience direct child maltreatment than children who have not witnessed intimate partner violence.

(3) More than 75 percent of child sexual abuse is perpetrated by a family member or a person known to the child. U.S. Department of Justice data shows that family members are almost half (49 percent) of the perpetrators of child sex assault victims under age 6.

(4) Research suggests a child’s exposure to a batterer is among the strongest indicators of risk of incest victimization. One study found female children whose fathers were batterers of the mother were six-and-a-half times more likely to experience father-daughter incest than female children who do not have an abusive father.

(5) Child abuse is a major public health issue in the United States. Total lifetime financial costs associated with just one year of confirmed cases of child maltreatment (including child physical abuse,
sexual abuse, psychological abuse and neglect) results in $124 billion in annual costs to the U.S. economy, or approximately one percent of the gross domestic product.

(6) Empirical research indicates that allegations of child physical and sexual abuse are regularly discounted by courts when raised in child custody cases, with fewer than one-fourth of claims that a father has committed child physical or sexual abuse believed; and where the allegedly abusive parent claimed the mother was “alienating” the child, only 1 out of 51 claims of sexual molestation by a father were believed. Independent research indicates that child sexual abuse allegations are credible 50 to 70 percent of the time.

(7) Empirical research shows that alleged or known abusive parents are often granted custody or unprotected parenting time by courts. Approximately one-third of parents alleged to have committed child abuse took primary custody from the protective parent reporting the abuse, placing children at ongoing risk.

(8) Researchers have documented nearly 800 children murdered in the United States since 2008 by a divorcing or separating parent. More than 100
of these child murders are known to have occurred
after a court ordered the child into contact with the
dangerous parent over the objection of a safe parent
or caregiver.

(9) Scientifically unsound theories that treat
mothers’ abuse allegations as likely false attempts to
undermine the father are frequently applied in fam-
ily court to minimize or deny parents’ and children’s
reports of abuse. Many experts who testify against
abuse allegations lack expertise in the relevant type
of alleged abuse, relying instead on unsound and
unproven theories.

(10) Judges presiding over custody cases with
allegations of child abuse, child sexual abuse, and
domestic violence are rarely required to receive
training on these subjects, nor have most states es-
tablished standards for such trainings.

SEC. 1603. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are to:

(1) increase the priority given to child safety in
any private state court proceeding affecting chil-
dren’s care and custody, excluding child protective
and social service proceedings;

(2) strengthen courts’ abilities to recognize and
adjudicate domestic violence and child abuse allega-
tions based on valid, admissible evidence, and to enter orders which protect and minimize the risk of harm to children as the first priority; and

(3) ensure that professional personnel involved in cases containing abuse allegations receive trauma-informed and culturally appropriate training on the dynamics, signs and impact of domestic violence and child abuse, including child sexual abuse.

SEC. 1604. DEFINITION OF COVERED FORMULA GRANT.

The term “covered formula grant” means a grant under part T of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10441 et seq.) (commonly referred to as the “STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program”).

SEC. 1605. INCREASED FUNDING FOR FORMULA GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall increase the amount provided to a State under the covered formula grants in accordance with this title if—

(1) EVIDENCE.—

(A) EXPERTS.—The State has in place a law ensuring that, in a custody proceeding where a parent has been alleged to have committed domestic violence or child abuse, including child sexual abuse, evidence from court-ap-
pointed or outside professionals regarding the alleged abuse may be admitted only when the professional possesses demonstrated expertise and clinical, not solely forensic, experience in working with victims of domestic violence or child abuse, including child sexual abuse.

(B) NON-EXPERTS.—The State has in place a law ensuring that, in a custody proceeding where a parent has been alleged to have committed domestic violence or child abuse, including child sexual abuse, evidence of past sexual or physical abuse committed by a party, including but not limited to any past or current protection from abuse orders, sexual violence abuse protection orders, arrests, or convictions, must be considered in determining the truth of any allegations of family violence.

(2) EXPERTS.—The State has in place uniform required standards of domestic violence and child abuse expertise and experience for all court-appointed neutral professional opinions related to abuse, trauma, and the behaviors of victims and perpetrators, which meet the criteria in paragraph (1)(A).
(3) Remedies for a child’s resistance to contact with a parent.—The state has in place a law ensuring that—

(A) No removal of care from safe parent.—No child shall be removed from the care of a competent protective, non-physically or sexually abusive parent or litigating party to whom the child is bonded or attached, nor shall the child’s contact with such parent be restricted, solely in order to improve a deficient relationship with the other parent.

(B) Reunification treatment.—No “reunification treatment” may be ordered by the court without scientifically valid and generally accepted proof of the safety, effectiveness and therapeutic value of the particular treatment, nor may any treatment predicated on cutting off a child from the parent to whom they are bonded or attached be ordered.

(C) Causes of child resistance.—Any order to remediate a child’s contact resistance must address the resisted parent’s behaviors or contributions to the child’s resistance first, before ordering the preferred parent to take steps
to potentially improve the child’s relationship
with the parent they resist.

(4) **Training and Education Program.**—

(A) **In General.**—The state has in place
an ongoing education and training program for
judges and magistrates who hear custody mat-
ters, and relevant court personnel, including
guardians ad litem, best interest attorneys,
counsel for children, custody evaluators, mas-
ters, and mediators, focusing solely on domestic
violence and child abuse, including—

(i) child sexual abuse;

(ii) physical abuse;

(iii) emotional abuse;

(iv) coercive control;

(v) implicit and explicit bias;

(vi) trauma;

(vii) long and short-term impacts of
domestic violence and child abuse on chil-
dren; and

(viii) victim and perpetrator behav-
iors.

(B) **Providers.**—Training must be pro-
vided by —
(i) professionals with substantial experience in assisting survivors of domestic violence or child abuse, such as a victim service provider; and

(ii) where possible, survivors of domestic violence, or child physical or sexual abuse.

(C) EVIDENCE-BASED RESEARCH.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The education and training program in subparagraph (A) shall rely on evidence-based and peer-reviewed research by recognized experts in the types of abuse designated under this section.

(ii) EXCLUSION.—The education and training program shall not include theories, concepts, and belief systems unsupported by valid, credible scientific research.

(C) OBJECTIVE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM.—The education and training program shall be designed to improve the ability of courts to recognize and respond to child physical abuse, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, and trauma on all family victims, particularly children, and make appropriate
custody decisions that prioritize child safety and well-being, and shall be culturally sensitive and appropriate for diverse communities.

(D) Training Requirements.—Judges and all other personnel identified in subparagraph (A) must receive at least 60 hours of initial training on these identified topics, and at least 20 hours of this ongoing training every two years.

(E) Custody Evaluator Requirements.—Prior to being appointed in a case, a custody evaluator shall, at a minimum, hold a Master’s degree in a relevant field and must have completed the training requirements of subparagraph (D).

(4) Legal Representation.—The state shall notify parties of the importance of legal representation and shall direct the parties to appropriate resources.

(b) Grant Increase.—The amount of the increase provided to a State under the covered formula grant under this title shall be equal to not more than 10 percent of the average of the total amount of funding provided to the State under the covered formula grant under the 3 most recent awards to the State.
SEC. 1606. APPLICATION.

A State seeking a grant under this title shall submit an application to the Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require, including information regarding the law described in section 1605.

SEC. 1607. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title shall be interpreted to discourage States from adopting additional provisions to increase safe outcomes for children; additional protective provisions are encouraged.

SEC. 1608. GRANT TERM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The term of a covered grant shall be for one year.

(b) RENEWAL.—A State that receives a covered grant may submit an application for a renewal of such grant at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

(c) LIMIT.—A State shall not receive a covered grant for more than 4 years.

SEC. 1609. USES OF FUNDS.

A State that receives an increase under the covered formula grants under this title shall use the amount of the increase for subgrants pursuant to section 2007(c)(4)(C) or (D) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Con-
trol and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(4)).

SEC. 1610. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.