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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 28, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, through whom we see what we could be and what we can become, thank You for giving us another day.

In these days our Nation is faced with pressing issues, while we honor the memory of many who acted courageously a half century ago to bring greater freedoms to all Americans. Grant wisdom, knowledge, and understanding to us all, as well as an extra measure of charity.

Send Your spirit upon the Members of this people's House, who labor within these Halls under public scrutiny. Give them peace and an abundance of prudence in the work they do.

And may all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BARROW of Georgia led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 5 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

SEQUESTRATION IS HERE

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, at midnight tonight, the Department of Defense and other government agencies will fall victim to the President's sequester. Every American family will be affected by the shifting of funds.

In South Carolina's Second Congressional District, which I am grateful to represent, the Army's base at Fort Jackson in Columbia is expected to lose $75 million. Additionally, the Savannah River Site in Aiken and Barnwell will be forced to furlough thousands of hardworking employees and stall critical national missions due to a possible $200 million budget cut. Both of these shifts will endanger our national security.

The President and the Senate have refused to negotiate with House Republicans on a possible solution until today. House Republicans have voted twice to avoid sequestration. Our Nation has a spending problem we must address before it is too late and our debt spirals out of control. The President should change course and begin working with both Houses of Congress to tackle the national debt which threatens American families.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

SEQUESTER

(Mr. BARROW of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BARROW of Georgia. Madam Speaker, in a few hours, the so-called ''sequester'' will begin to take effect, and the things we cannot do without will be cut just the same as the things we don't need and can't afford.

What got us to this point was the failure to compromise, and what's kept us from solving this problem is that same failure to compromise. Only in Washington can so many folks agree on what the problem is, yet no solution is brought to the table.

My home State of Georgia is home to some of this country's vital military installations, including Fort Gordon in my district, the central nervous system of our national defense. Nearly $1 billion in cuts will spread across these installations and will have devastating impacts on surrounding communities.

I urge my colleagues to come back to the table, find the spending cuts we need to avoid this disaster, and begin the process of putting these partisan games behind us.

SEQUESTRATION

(Mr. BROOKS of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, in 2011, I voted against the Budget Control Act and President Obama's sequester because I believed and feared they posed a grave threat to

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national security. That fear has come true. As I stand here today, north Alabamians face job furloughs in the thousands because Washington would rather spend money on frivolous programs than protect national security.

Madam Speaker, I have voted against sequester at every opportunity. I sent a letter to the White House calling on the President to face and avoid the horrendous consequences of his sequester. I've escorted members of the House Armed Services Committee around Redstone Arsenal to help them better understand how our civilian defense workers are critical to America's security, and I have repeatedly cosponsored legislation to end the sequester.

For nearly 2 years I have been fighting sequester and the hollowing out of our Armed Forces. It's time for the President and the Senate to do the same.

SEQUESTRATION

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Many of my constituents ask the question of what work are we doing for them. I'm very glad this morning that we will finally end the long journey for the Violence Against Women Act and finally vote on a recognized compromise that the Senate has proposed.

But I also say that I'm not here to talk about process and blame when it comes to this pending sequester, which most Americans do not understand. But I'm ready to work, and I believe we should stay and work. We should follow the Senate plan that follows the Buffett rule and provides for modest reductions in defense and does not provide for these devastating cuts until 2014.

We can get this done, but we cannot have any compromise when one side refuses to acknowledge that it takes revenue to run this government to be able to ensure that people have the resources that they need when there's a natural disaster or that our military has the resources that they need. Or, for example, in Texas, for my colleagues who refuted the idea that I stand for children, where we're losing some 4,000 spots in Head Start, we can do something, Madam Speaker. We simply need to stay and work and follow the Senate plan.

SEQUESTRATION

(Mr. OLSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the White House to lead and turn away from Mayan politics: the world is going to end.

This strategy over the President's automatic cuts borders on untruthful. For example, the FAA released a list of 238 regional airports that could potentially close due to the President's cuts, saying that at least 100 of them would be closed. How can the FAA list 238 at-risk airports and admit that only 100 of them will close? It's Mayan politics. 238 affected airports puts more fear in people than 100 regional airports. Even with tomorrow's spending cuts, FAA operations and facilities will have $500 million more than 2008 levels, and air traffic is lower.

More money, less traffic, and dramatic cuts? My seventh-grader would say, ''That's fuzzy math, Dad.'' It's true. He's right.

The truth will prevail.

□ 0910

STOP THE SEQUESTER

(Ms. BROWNLEY of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. As a member of the Veterans Affairs' Committee, as an American, and as the proud Representative of Ventura County—we are home to a large naval base with a very significant veteran community—I am extremely concerned about the impact the sequester will have on our women and men and their families who have courageously served, sacrificed, and defended our country.

If Congress fails to stop the across-the-board and unnecessary cuts at this moment, so many programs that help veterans—like transitioning to civilian life and finding employment—will be reduced.

More veterans with less resources is unacceptable. Our brave men and women deserve better. Now is the time to be doing more, not less. For our veterans' sake, we need to come together to stop this sequester now.

DEBT AND OVERSPENDING

(Mr. HULTGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HULTGREN. Madam Speaker, $52,653. A lot of numbers have been associated with our skyrocketing debt and government overspending, but $52,653 is a particularly striking one and should give everyone pause as the specter of an unwanted sequester looms over the Federal budget this week. $52,653 is the amount each individual American man, woman, and child owes as of today to pay off the country's $16.6 trillion debt.

Clearly, overspending by the Federal Government has saddled us and our children with unsustainable debt, And just as clearly, any alternative must include reduction in spending.

I'm not looking for winners or losers in D.C.; I want the American people to win when we make the cuts that need to be made. Controlling spending is a necessity. Targeted spending cuts, such as the House has twice proposed and passed, is vital to the sequestration solution.

There is nothing worse than passing on a legacy to our children of a lower standard of living. Madam Speaker, we can and must deal with this issue of debt and overspending so that our children will not have to face $52,653.

SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

(Mr. BLUMENAUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, while Congress is dealing with this manufactured sequester crisis, we have a real climate crisis occurring right outside the window.

There is clarity on what should be a bipartisan issue with the public. Seven out of 10 Americans believe the scientists that climate change is happening and that humans are making it worse. Every day, Americans see the impact. With record droughts and extreme storm events, 2012 set more than 3,500 monthly records for extreme heat, rain, and snow.

This week, 38 leading Republicans and national security advisors urged international action to prevent and mitigate the impact of climate change. The letter highlights the importance of immediate action and expresses national security concerns should we fail to address these issues.

We should be addressing the real climate crisis instead of dealing with a phony, made-up fiscal crisis.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ANDREW LEWIS

(Ms. DELBENE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Andrew Lewis, who tragically and suddenly passed away this weekend.

Andrew was a volunteer leader for the Sierra Club for over 25 years, serving most recently as the chair of the Washington State chapter. He was a local leader known for his intelligence, humor, and dedication, and Andrew was also a friend.

Over the course of his life, Andrew was a strong advocate for the protection of our wildlands and rivers—natural resources that make the Pacific Northwest such a special place.

As an avid rafter, Andrew had a great love for the rivers of Washington State. His early advocacy work helped lay the groundwork that eventually led to bipartisan legislation to protect the Middle Fork, Snoqualmie, and Pratt Rivers and expand the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, a bill that I'm proud to cosponsor.

I was fortunate to get to know him when we both served on the board of our children's school. Here, I saw his passion and love for his community and his family.

Andrew was a man that was large in stature, voice, and heart. My thoughts and prayers go to his wife Maaike, son

Peter, and his entire family. He will be missed by all of us who were fortunate to have known him.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The text of the bill is as follows:

S.47

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Universal definitions and grant conditions.
Sec. 4. Effective date.

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

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

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

Sec. 201. Sexual assault services program.
Sec. 202. Rural domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child abuse enforcement assistance.
Sec. 203. Training and services to end violence against women with disabilities grants.
Sec. 204. Enhanced training and services to end abuse in later life.

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

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

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

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

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

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

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

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

TITLE VII—ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

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

TITLE VIII—PROTECTION OF BATTERED IMMIGRANTS

Sec. 801. U nonimmigrant definition.
Sec. 802. Annual report on immigration applications made by victims of abuse.
Sec. 803. Protection for children of VAWA self-petitioners.
Sec. 804. Public charge.
Sec. 805. Requirements applicable to U visas.
Sec. 806. Hardship waivers.
Sec. 807. Protections for a fiancée or fiancé of a citizen.
Sec. 808. Regulation of international marriage brokers.
Sec. 809. Eligibility of crime and trafficking victims in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to adjust status.
Sec. 810. Disclosure of information for national security purposes.

TITLE IX—SAFETY FOR INDIAN WOMEN

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

TITLE X—SAFER ACT

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

TITLE XI—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 1101. Sexual abuse in custodial settings.
Sec. 1102. Anonymous online harassment.
Sec. 1103. Stalker database.
Sec. 1104. Federal victim assistants reauthorization.
Sec. 1105. Child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners reauthorization.

TITLE XII—TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION

Subtitle A—Combating International Trafficking in Persons

Sec. 1201. Regional strategies for combating trafficking in persons.
Sec. 1202. Partnerships against significant trafficking in persons.
Sec. 1203. Protection and assistance for victims of trafficking.
Sec. 1204. Minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
Sec. 1205. Best practices in trafficking in persons eradication.
Sec. 1206. Protections for domestic workers and other nonimmigrants.
Sec. 1207. Prevention of child marriage.
Sec. 1208. Child soldiers.

Subtitle B—Combating Trafficking in Persons in the United States

PART I—PENALTIES AGAINST TRAFFICKERS AND OTHER CRIMES

Sec. 1211. Criminal trafficking offenses.
Sec. 1212. Civil remedies; clarifying definition.

PART II—ENSURING AVAILABILITY OF POSSIBLE WITNESSES AND INFORMANTS

Sec. 1221. Protections for trafficking victims who cooperate with law enforcement.
Sec. 1222. Protection against fraud in foreign labor contracting.

PART III—ENSURING INTERAGENCY COORDINATION AND EXPANDED REPORTING

Sec. 1231. Reporting requirements for the Attorney General.
Sec. 1232. Reporting requirements for the Secretary of Labor.
Sec. 1233. Information sharing to combat child labor and slave labor.
Sec. 1234. Government training efforts to include the Department of Labor.
Sec. 1235. GAO report on the use of foreign labor contractors.
Sec. 1236. Accountability.

PART IV—ENHANCING STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Sec. 1241. Assistance for domestic minor sex trafficking victims.
Sec. 1242. Expanding local law enforcement grants for investigations and prosecutions of trafficking.
Sec. 1243. Model State criminal law protection for child trafficking victims and survivors.

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 1251. Adjustment of authorization levels for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.
Sec. 1252. Adjustment of authorization levels for the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.

Subtitle D—Unaccompanied Alien Children

Sec. 1261. Appropriate custodial settings for unaccompanied minors who reach the age of majority while in Federal custody.
Sec. 1262. Appointment of child advocates for unaccompanied minors.
Sec. 1263. Access to Federal foster care and unaccompanied refugee minor protections for certain U Visa recipients.
Sec. 1264. GAO study of the effectiveness of border screenings.

SEC. 3. UNIVERSAL DEFINITIONS AND GRANT CONDITIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (a) of section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)) is amended—

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

(2) by redesignating—

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

(B) paragraphs (30), (31), and (32) as paragraphs (36), (37), and (38), respectively;

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

(D) paragraphs (21) and (22) as paragraphs (26) and (27), respectively;

(E) paragraphs (19) and (20) as paragraphs (23) and (24), respectively;

(F) paragraphs (10) through (16) as paragraphs (13) through (19), respectively;

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

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

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

''(1) ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE.—The term 'Alaska Native village' has the same meaning given such term in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).'';

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

(5) in paragraph (4), as redesignated, by striking ''The term'' through ''that—'' and inserting ''The term 'community-based organization' means a nonprofit, nongovernmental, or tribal organization that serves a specific geographic community that—'';

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

''(6) CULTURALLY SPECIFIC.—The term 'culturally specific' means primarily directed toward racial and ethnic minority groups (as defined in section 1707(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u–6(g)).

''(7) CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES.—The term 'culturally specific services' means community-based services that include culturally relevant and linguistically specific services and resources to culturally specific communities.'';

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

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

''(12) HOMELESS.—The term 'homeless' has the meaning provided in section 41403(6).'';

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

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

''Intake or referral, by itself, does not constitute legal assistance.'';

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

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

''(A) a first and last name;

''(B) a home or other physical address;

''(C) contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number);

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

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

''(21) POPULATION SPECIFIC ORGANIZATION.—The term 'population specific organization' means a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that primarily serves members of a specific underserved population and has demonstrated experience and expertise providing targeted services to members of that specific underserved population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by inserting at the end the following:

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

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

(A) by striking ''52'' and inserting ''57''; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(ii) the tribal communities in which the services are being provided.'';

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

''(39) UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.—The term 'underserved populations' means populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General or by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate.

''(40) UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term 'unit of local government' means any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.''; and

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

''(43) VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term 'victim service provider' means a nonprofit, nongovernmental or tribal organization or rape crisis center, including a State or tribal coalition, that assists or advocates for domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking victims, including domestic violence shelters, faith-based organizations, and other organizations, with a documented history of effective work concerning domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

''(44) VICTIM SERVICES OR SERVICES.—The terms 'victim services' and 'services' mean services provided to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including telephonic or web-based hotlines, legal advocacy, economic advocacy, emergency and transitional shelter, accompaniment and advocacy through medical, civil or criminal justice, immigration, and social support systems, crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, information and referrals, culturally specific services, population specific services, and other related supportive services.

''(45) YOUTH.—The term 'youth' means a person who is 11 to 24 years old.''.

(b) GRANTS CONDITIONS.—Subsection (b) of section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

''(i) disclose, reveal, or release any personally identifying information or individual information collected in connection with services requested, utilized, or denied through grantees' and subgrantees' programs, regardless of whether the information has been encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected; or

''(ii) disclose, reveal, or release individual client information without the informed, written, reasonably time-limited consent of the person (or in the case of an unemancipated minor, the minor and the parent or guardian or in the case of legal incapacity, a court-appointed guardian) about whom information is sought, whether for this program or any other Federal, State, tribal, or territorial grant program, except that consent for release may not be given by the abuser of the minor, incapacitated person, or the abuser of the other parent of the minor.

If a minor or a person with a legally appointed guardian is permitted by law to receive services without the parent's or guardian's consent, the minor or person with a guardian may release information without additional consent.'';

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

''(D) INFORMATION SHARING.—

''(i) Grantees and subgrantees may share—

''(I) nonpersonally identifying data in the aggregate regarding services to their clients and nonpersonally identifying demographic information in order to comply with Federal, State, tribal, or territorial reporting, evaluation, or data collection requirements;

''(II) court-generated information and law enforcement-generated information contained in secure, governmental registries for protection order enforcement purposes; and

''(III) law enforcement-generated and prosecution-generated information necessary for law enforcement and prosecution purposes.

''(ii) In no circumstances may—

''(I) an adult, youth, or child victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking be required to provide a consent to release his or her personally identifying information as a condition of eligibility for the services provided by the grantee or subgrantee;

''(II) any personally identifying information be shared in order to comply with Federal, tribal, or State reporting, evaluation, or data collection requirements, whether for this program or any other Federal, tribal, or State grant program.'';

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

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

''(E) STATUTORILY MANDATED REPORTS OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT.—Nothing in this section prohibits a grantee or subgrantee from reporting suspected abuse or neglect, as those terms are defined and specifically mandated by the State or tribe involved.''; and

(E) by inserting after subparagraph (F), as redesignated, the following:

''(G) CONFIDENTIALITY ASSESSMENT AND ASSURANCES.—Grantees and subgrantees must document their compliance with the confidentiality and privacy provisions required under this section.'';

(2) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) APPROVED ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the activities under this title, grantees and subgrantees may collaborate with or provide information to Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial public officials and agencies to develop and implement policies and develop and promote State, local, or tribal legislation or model codes designed to reduce or eliminate domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.'';

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

''Final reports of such evaluations shall be made available to the public via the agency's website.''; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (11) the following:

''(12) DELIVERY OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE.—Any grantee or subgrantee providing legal assistance with funds awarded under this title shall comply with the eligibility requirements in section 1201(d) of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–6(d)).

''(13) CIVIL RIGHTS.—

''(A) NONDISCRIMINATION.—No person in the United States shall, on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, gender identity (as defined in paragraph 249(c)(4) of title 18, United States Code), sexual orientation, or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (title IV of Public Law 103–322; 108 Stat. 1902), the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1491), 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, and any other program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds appropriated for grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance administered by the Office on Violence Against Women.

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

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

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

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

''(15) CONFERRAL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Office on Violence Against Women shall establish a biennial conferral process with State and tribal coalitions and technical assistance providers who receive funding through grants administered by the Office on Violence Against Women and authorized by this Act, and other key stakeholders.

''(B) AREAS COVERED.—The areas of conferral under this paragraph shall include—

''(i) the administration of grants;

''(ii) unmet needs;

''(iii) promising practices in the field; and

''(iv) emerging trends.

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

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

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

''(ii) is made available to the public on the Office on Violence Against Women's website and submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

''(16) ACCOUNTABILITY.—All grants awarded by the Attorney General under this Act shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:

''(A) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this Act to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

''(ii) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term 'unresolved audit finding' means a finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the audited grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 12 months from the date when the final audit report is issued.

''(iii) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of grant funds under this Act that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this Act during the following 2 fiscal years.

''(iv) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this Act, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible entities that did not have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal years prior to submitting an application for a grant under this Act.

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

''(I) deposit an amount equal to the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

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

''(B) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph and the grant programs described in this Act, the term 'nonprofit organization' means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

''(ii) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney General may not award a grant under any grant program described in this Act to a nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

''(iii) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a grant under a grant program described in this Act and uses the procedures prescribed in regulations to create a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness for the compensation of its officers, directors, trustees and key employees, shall disclose to the Attorney General, in the application for the grant, the process for determining such compensation, including the independent persons involved in reviewing and approving such compensation, the comparability data used, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision. Upon request, the Attorney General shall make the information disclosed under this subsection available for public inspection.

''(C) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

''(i) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice under this Act may be used by the Attorney General, or by any individual or organization awarded discretionary funds through a cooperative agreement under this Act, to host or support any expenditure for conferences that uses more than $20,000 in Department funds, unless the Deputy Attorney General or such Assistant Attorney Generals, Directors, or principal deputies as the

Deputy Attorney General may designate, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host a conference.

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

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

''(D) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit, to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, an annual certification that—

''(i) all audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General under paragraph (1) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;

''(ii) all mandatory exclusions required under subparagraph (A)(iii) have been issued;

''(iii) all reimbursements required under subparagraph (A)(v) have been made; and

''(iv) includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under subparagraph (A) from the previous year.''.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, the provisions of titles I, II, III, IV, VII, and sections 3, 602, 901, and 902 of this Act shall not take effect until the beginning of the fiscal year following the date of enactment of this Act.

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

SEC. 101. STOP GRANTS.

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 1001(a)(18) (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(18)), by striking ''$225,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$222,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018'';

(2) in section 2001(b) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg(b))—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''equipment'' and inserting ''resources''; and

(ii) by inserting ''for the protection and safety of victims,'' after ''women,'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''sexual assault'' and all that follows through ''dating violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including the appropriate use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (T) and (U) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a))'';

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking ''sexual assault and domestic violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking'';

(D) in paragraph (3), by striking ''sexual assault and domestic violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims'';

(E) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking ''sexual assault and domestic violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking''; and

(ii) by inserting '', classifying,'' after ''identifying'';

(F) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by inserting ''and legal assistance'' after ''victim services'';

(ii) by striking ''domestic violence and dating violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking''; and

(iii) by striking ''sexual assault and domestic violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking'';

(G) by striking paragraph (6) and redesignating paragraphs (7) through (14) as paragraphs (6) through (13), respectively;

(H) in paragraph (6), as redesignated by subparagraph (G), by striking ''sexual assault and domestic violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking'';

(I) in paragraph (7), as redesignated by subparagraph (G), by striking ''and dating violence'' and inserting ''dating violence, and stalking'';

(J) in paragraph (9), as redesignated by subparagraph (G), by striking ''domestic violence or sexual assault'' and inserting '' domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking'';

(K) in paragraph (12), as redesignated by subparagraph (G)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''triage protocols to ensure that dangerous or potentially lethal cases are identified and prioritized'' and inserting ''the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases''; and

(ii) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(L) in paragraph (13), as redesignated by subparagraph (G)—

(i) by striking ''to provide'' and inserting ''providing'';

(ii) by striking ''nonprofit nongovernmental'';

(iii) by striking the comma after ''local governments'';

(iv) in the matter following subparagraph (C), by striking ''paragraph (14)'' and inserting ''paragraph (13)''; and

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

(M) by inserting after paragraph (13), as redesignated by subparagraph (G), the following:

''(14) developing and promoting State, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

''(15) developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault;

''(16) developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims;

''(17) developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional and detention settings;

''(18) identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims;

''(19) developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses targeting male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in section 249(c) of title 18, United States Code; and

''(20) developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a State to be used for this purpose.'';

(3) in section 2007 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–1)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''nonprofit nongovernmental victim service programs'' and inserting ''victim service providers'';

(B) in subsection (b)(6), by striking ''(not including populations of Indian tribes)'';

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) grantees and subgrantees shall develop a plan for implementation and shall consult and coordinate with—

''(A) the State sexual assault coalition;

''(B) the State domestic violence coalition;

''(C) the law enforcement entities within the State;

''(D) prosecution offices;

''(E) State and local courts;

''(F) Tribal governments in those States with State or federally recognized Indian tribes;

''(G) representatives from underserved populations, including culturally specific populations;

''(H) victim service providers;

''(I) population specific organizations; and

''(J) other entities that the State or the Attorney General identifies as needed for the planning process;'';

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (2), as amended by clause (i), the following:

''(3) grantees shall coordinate the State implementation plan described in paragraph (2) with the State plans described in section 307 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10407) and the programs described in section 1404 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603) and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b–1b).'';

(iv) in paragraph (4), as redesignated by clause (ii)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and not less than 25 percent shall be allocated for prosecutors'';

(II) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D);

(III) by inserting after subparagraph (A), the following:

''(B) not less than 25 percent shall be allocated for prosecutors;''; and

(IV) in subparagraph (D) as redesignated by subclause (II) by striking ''for'' and inserting ''to''; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, not less than 20 percent of the total amount granted to a State under this subchapter shall be allocated for programs or projects in 2 or more allocations listed in paragraph (4) that meaningfully address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship.'';

(D) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—An application for a grant under this section shall include—

''(1) the certifications of qualification required under subsection (c);

''(2) proof of compliance with the requirements for the payment of forensic medical exams and judicial notification, described in section 2010;

''(3) proof of compliance with the requirements for paying fees and costs relating to

domestic violence and protection order cases, described in section 2011 of this title;

''(4) proof of compliance with the requirements prohibiting polygraph examinations of victims of sexual assault, described in section 2013 of this title;

''(5) an implementation plan required under subsection (i); and

''(6) any other documentation that the Attorney General may require.'';

(E) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''domestic violence and sexual assault'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking''; and

(II) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''linguistically and''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) CONDITIONS.—In disbursing grants under this part, the Attorney General may impose reasonable conditions on grant awards to ensure that the States meet statutory, regulatory, and other program requirements.'';

(F) in subsection (f), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', except that, for purposes of this subsection, the costs of the projects for victim services or tribes for which there is an exemption under section 40002(b)(1) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(b)(1)) shall not count toward the total costs of the projects.''; and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

''(i) IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.—A State applying for a grant under this part shall—

''(1) develop an implementation plan in consultation with the entities listed in subsection (c)(2), that identifies how the State will use the funds awarded under this part, including how the State will meet the requirements of subsection (c)(5); and

''(2) submit to the Attorney General—

''(A) the implementation plan developed under paragraph (1);

''(B) documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process;

''(C) documentation from the prosecution, law enforcement, court, and victim services programs to be assisted, describing—

''(i) the need for the grant funds;

''(ii) the intended use of the grant funds;

''(iii) the expected result of the grant funds; and

''(iv) the demographic characteristics of the populations to be served, including age, disability, race, ethnicity, and language background;

''(D) a description of how the State will ensure that any subgrantees will consult with victim service providers during the course of developing their grant applications in order to ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims;

''(E) demographic data on the distribution of underserved populations within the State and a description of how the State will meet the needs of underserved populations, including the minimum allocation for population specific services required under subsection (c)(4)(C);

''(F) a description of how the State plans to meet the regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e)(2);

''(G) goals and objectives for reducing domestic violence-related homicides within the State; and

''(H) any other information requested by the Attorney General.

''(j) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—A State may use any returned or remaining funds for any authorized purpose under this part if—

''(1) funds from a subgrant awarded under this part are returned to the State; or

''(2) the State does not receive sufficient eligible applications to award the full funding within the allocations in subsection (c)(4)'';

(4) in section 2010 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–4)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government shall not be entitled to funds under this subchapter unless the State, Indian tribal government, unit of local government, or another governmental entity—

''(A) incurs the full out-of-pocket cost of forensic medical exams described in subsection (b) for victims of sexual assault; and

''(B) coordinates with health care providers in the region to notify victims of sexual assault of the availability of rape exams at no cost to the victims.'';

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon;

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking paragraph (3); and

(C) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) NONCOOPERATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To be in compliance with this section, a State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government shall comply with subsection (b) without regard to whether the victim participates in the criminal justice system or cooperates with law enforcement.

''(2) COMPLIANCE PERIOD.—States, territories, and Indian tribal governments shall have 3 years from the date of enactment of this Act to come into compliance with this section.''; and

(5) in section 2011(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–5(a)(1))—

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

(B) by inserting '', dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking'' after ''felony domestic violence''; and

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

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

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

(1) in section 2101 (42 U.S.C. 3796hh)—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''States,'' and all that follows through ''units of local government'' and inserting ''grantees'';

(ii) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and enforcement of protection orders across State and tribal lines'' before the period;

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

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

(v) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''and other victim services'' after ''legal advocacy service programs'';

(vi) in paragraph (6), by striking ''judges'' and inserting ''Federal, State, tribal, territorial, and local judges, courts, and court-based and court-related personnel'';

(vii) in paragraph (8), by striking ''and sexual assault'' and inserting ''dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking'';

(viii) in paragraph (10), by striking ''nonprofit, non-governmental victim services organizations,'' and inserting ''victim service providers, staff from population specific organizations,''; and

(ix) by adding at the end the following:

''(14) To develop and implement training programs for prosecutors and other prosecution-related personnel regarding best practices to ensure offender accountability, victim safety, and victim consultation in cases involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

''(15) To develop or strengthen policies, protocols, and training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and the judiciary in recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against immigrant victims, including the appropriate use of applications for nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (T) and (U) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''except for a court,'' before ''certify''; and

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

(ii) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''except for a court,'' before ''demonstrate'';

(iii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by striking ''spouses'' each place it appears and inserting ''parties''; and

(II) by striking ''spouse'' and inserting ''party'';

(iv) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by inserting ''dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking'' after ''felony domestic violence'';

(II) by inserting ''modification, enforcement, dismissal,'' after ''registration,'' each place it appears;

(III) by inserting ''dating violence,'' after ''victim of domestic violence,''; and

(IV) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(v) in paragraph (5)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking '', not later than 3 years after January 5, 2006'';

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

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

(IV) in clause (ii), as redesignated by subclause (III) of this clause, by striking ''subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''clause (i)''; and

(V) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(vi) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5), as amended by this subparagraph, as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively;

(vii) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), as redesignated by clause (v) of this subparagraph—

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

(II) by striking ''grantees are States'' and inserting the following: ''grantees are—

''(1) States''; and

(viii) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) a State, tribal, or territorial domestic violence or sexual assault coalition or a victim service provider that partners with a State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government that certifies that the State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government meets the requirements under paragraph (1).'';

(C) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', policy,'' after ''law''; and

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

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''it'' and inserting ''its''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) ALLOCATION FOR TRIBAL COALITIONS.—Of the amounts appropriated for purposes of this part for each fiscal year, not less than 5 percent shall be available for grants under section 2001 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg).

''(g) ALLOCATION FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT.—Of the amounts appropriated for purposes of this part for each fiscal year, not less than 25 percent shall be available for projects that address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship.''; and

(2) in section 2102(a) (42 U.S.C. 3796hh–1(a))—

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

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''nonprofit, private sexual assault and domestic violence programs'' and inserting ''victim service providers and, as appropriate, population specific organizations''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a)(19) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(19)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$75,000,000'' and all that follows through ''2011.'' and inserting ''$73,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''; and

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

SEC. 103. LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS.

Section 1201 of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–6) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''arising as a consequence of'' and inserting ''relating to or arising out of''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by inserting ''or arising out of'' after ''relating to'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by inserting ''AND GRANT CONDITIONS'' after ''DEFINITIONS''; and

(B) by inserting ''and grant conditions'' after ''definitions'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''victims services organizations'' and inserting ''victim service providers''; and

(B) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) to implement, expand, and establish efforts and projects to provide competent, supervised pro bono legal assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, except that not more than 10 percent of the funds awarded under this section may be used for the purpose described in this paragraph.'';

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''this section has completed'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''this section—''

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

''(B)(i) is partnered with an entity or person that has demonstrated expertise described in subparagraph (A); 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;''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''stalking organization'' and inserting ''stalking victim service provider''; and

(5) in subsection (f) in paragraph (1), by striking ''this section'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''this section $57,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

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

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1509) is amended by striking the section preceding section 1302 (42 U.S.C. 10420), as amended by section 306 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 316), and inserting the following:

''SEC. 1301. GRANTS TO SUPPORT FAMILIES IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, courts (including juvenile courts), Indian tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, legal services providers, and victim services providers to improve the response of all aspects of the civil and criminal justice system to families with a history of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or in cases involving allegations of child sexual abuse.

''(b) USE OF FUNDS.—A grant under this section may be used to—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(C) offender management, monitoring, and accountability programs;

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

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

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

''(6) provide civil legal assistance and advocacy services, including legal information and resources in cases in which the victim proceeds pro se, to—

''(A) victims of domestic violence; and

''(B) nonoffending parents in matters—

''(i) that involve allegations of child sexual abuse;

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

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

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

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

''(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In making grants for purposes described in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b), the Attorney General shall consider—

''(A) the number of families to be served by the proposed programs and services;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(4) demonstrates that adequate security measures, including adequate facilities, procedures, and personnel capable of preventing violence, and adequate standards are, or will be, in place (including the development of protocols or policies to ensure that confidential information is not shared with courts, law enforcement agencies, or child welfare agencies unless necessary to ensure the safety of any child or adult using the services of a program funded under this section), if the applicant proposes to operate supervised visitation programs and services or safe visitation exchange;

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

''(6) certifies that any person providing legal assistance through a program funded under this section has completed or will complete training on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including child sexual abuse, and related legal issues; and

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

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $22,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subsection shall remain available until expended.

''(f) ALLOTMENT FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amount available under this section for each fiscal year shall be available for grants under the program authorized by section 3796gg–10 of this title.

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

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

SEC. 105. SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT.

Section 40152(c) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13941) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and all that follows and inserting ''$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

SEC. 106. COURT-APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE PROGRAM.

Subtitle B of title II of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13011 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 216 (42 U.S.C. 13012), by striking ''January 1, 2010'' and inserting ''January 1, 2015'';

(2) in section 217 (42 U.S.C. 13013)—

(A) by striking ''Code of Ethics'' in section (c)(2) and inserting ''Standards for Programs''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

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

(3) in section 219(a) (42 U.S.C. 13014(a)), by striking ''fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

SEC. 107. CRIMINAL PROVISION RELATING TO STALKING, INCLUDING CYBERSTALKING.

(a) INTERSTATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—Section 2261(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

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

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

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

''§ 2261A. Stalking

''Whoever—

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

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

''(i) that person;

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

''(iii) a spouse or intimate partner of that person; or

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

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

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

''(B) causes, attempts to cause, or would be reasonably expected to cause substantial emotional distress to a person described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of paragraph (1)(A),

shall be punished as provided in section 2261(b) of this title.''.

(c) INTERSTATE VIOLATION OF PROTECTION ORDER.—Section 2262(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''is present'' after ''Indian Country or''.

SEC. 108. OUTREACH AND SERVICES TO UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS GRANT.

Section 120 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 120. GRANTS FOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES TO UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.

''(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts appropriated under the grant programs identified in paragraph (2), the Attorney General shall take 2 percent of such appropriated amounts and combine them to award grants to eligible entities described in subsection (b) of this section to develop and implement outreach strategies targeted at adult or youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in underserved populations and to provide victim services to meet the needs of adult and youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in underserved populations. The requirements of the grant programs identified in paragraph (2) shall not apply to this grant program.

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

''(A) Section 2001 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women).

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

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

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

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

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

''(c) PLANNING GRANTS.—The Attorney General may use up to 25 percent of funds

available under this section to make one-time planning grants to eligible entities to support the planning and development of specially designed and targeted programs for adult and youth victims in one or more underserved populations, including—

''(1) identifying, building and strengthening partnerships with potential collaborators within underserved populations, Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local government entities, and public and private organizations;

''(2) conducting a needs assessment of the community and the targeted underserved population or populations to determine what the barriers are to service access and what factors contribute to those barriers, using input from the targeted underserved population or populations;

''(3) identifying promising prevention, outreach and intervention strategies for victims from a targeted underserved population or populations; and

''(4) developing a plan, with the input of the targeted underserved population or populations, for implementing prevention, outreach and intervention strategies to address the barriers to accessing services, promoting community engagement in the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking within the targeted underserved populations, and evaluating the program.

''(d) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Attorney General shall make grants to eligible entities for the purpose of providing or enhancing population specific outreach and services to adult and youth victims in one or more underserved populations, including—

''(1) working with Federal, State, tribal, territorial and local governments, agencies, and organizations to develop or enhance population specific services;

''(2) strengthening the capacity of underserved populations to provide population specific services;

''(3) strengthening the capacity of traditional victim service providers to provide population specific services;

''(4) strengthening the effectiveness of criminal and civil justice interventions by providing training for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and other court personnel on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in underserved populations; or

''(5) working in cooperation with an underserved population to develop and implement outreach, education, prevention, and intervention strategies that highlight available resources and the specific issues faced by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking from underserved populations.

''(e) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women at such time, in such form, and in such manner as the Director may prescribe.

''(f) REPORTS.—Each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit to the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women a report that describes the activities carried out with grant funds.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the funds identified in subsection (a)(1), there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

''(h) DEFINITIONS AND GRANT CONDITIONS.—In this section the definitions and grant conditions in section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925) shall apply.''.

SEC. 109. CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES GRANT.

Section 121 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045a) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**AND LINGUISTICALLY**'';

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

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

(4) by striking subsection (a)(2) and inserting:

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

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

''(B) Section 14201 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–6) (Legal Assistance for Victims).

''(C) Section 40295 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13971) (Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance).

''(D) Section 40802 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14041a) (Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence Against Women Later in Life).

''(E) Section 1402 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–7) (Education, Training, and Enhanced Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women with Disabilities).''; and

(5) in subsection (g), by striking ''linguistic and''.

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

SEC. 201. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES PROGRAM.

(a) GRANTS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.—Section 41601(b) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043g(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''other programs'' and all that follows and inserting ''other nongovernmental or tribal programs and projects to assist individuals who have been victimized by sexual assault, without regard to the age of the individual.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''or tribal programs and activities'' after ''nongovernmental organizations''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C)(v), by striking ''linguistically and''; and

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by inserting ''(including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico)'' after ''The Attorney General shall allocate to each State'';

(B) by striking ''the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico,'' after ''Guam'';

(C) by striking ''0.125 percent'' and inserting ''0.25 percent''; and

(D) by striking ''The District of Columbia shall be treated as a territory for purposes of calculating its allocation under the preceding formula.''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 41601(f)(1) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043g(f)(1)) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000 to remain available until expended for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$40,000,000 to remain available until expended for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

SEC. 202. RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING, AND CHILD ABUSE ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE.

Section 40295 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13971) is amended—

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

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''victim advocacy groups'' and inserting ''victim service providers''; and

(ii) by inserting '', including developing multidisciplinary teams focusing on high risk cases with the goal of preventing domestic and dating violence homicides'' before the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''and other long- and short-term assistance'' and inserting ''legal assistance, and other long-term and short-term victim and population specific services''; and

(ii) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault, including sexual assault forensic examiner programs, Sexual Assault Response Teams, law enforcement training, and programs addressing rape kit backlogs.

''(5) developing programs and strategies that focus on the specific needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking who reside in remote rural and geographically isolated areas, including addressing the challenges posed by the lack of access to shelters and victims services, and limited law enforcement resources and training, and providing training and resources to Community Health Aides involved in the delivery of Indian Health Service programs.''; and

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

SEC. 203. TRAINING AND SERVICES TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES GRANTS.

Section 1402 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–7) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''(including using evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide)'' after ''risk reduction'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''victim service organizations'' and inserting ''victim service providers''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking ''victim services organizations'' and inserting ''victim service providers'';

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(D), by striking ''nonprofit and nongovernmental victim services organization, such as a State'' and inserting ''victim service provider, such as a State or tribal''; and

(3) in subsection (e), by striking ''$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$9,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

SEC. 204. ENHANCED TRAINING AND SERVICES TO END ABUSE IN LATER LIFE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle H of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14041 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

"Subtitle H—Enhanced Training and Services To End Abuse Later in Life

"SEC. 40801. ENHANCED TRAINING AND SERVICES TO END ABUSE IN LATER LIFE.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'exploitation' has the meaning given the term in section 2011 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397j);

''(2) the term 'later life', relating to an individual, means the individual is 50 years of age or older; and

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

''(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

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

''(2) MANDATORY AND PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(C) WAIVER.—The Attorney General may waive 1 or more of the activities described in subparagraph (A) upon making a determination that the activity would duplicate services available in the community.

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

''(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An entity shall be eligible to receive a grant under this section if—

''(A) the entity is—

''(i) a State;

''(ii) a unit of local government;

''(iii) a tribal government or tribal organization;

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

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

''(vi) a State, tribal, or territorial domestic violence or sexual assault coalition; and

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

''(i) a law enforcement agency;

''(ii) a prosecutor's office;

''(iii) a victim service provider; and

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

''(4) UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.—In making grants under this section, the Attorney General shall give priority to proposals providing services to culturally specific and underserved populations.

''(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $9,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

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

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

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

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$80,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) BASELINE FUNDING FOR STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND PUERTO RICO.—A minimum allocation of $150,000 shall be awarded in each fiscal year for each of the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. A minimum allocation of $35,000 shall be awarded in each fiscal year for each Territory. Any unused or remaining funds shall be allotted to each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico on the basis of population.''.

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

Subtitle L of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 is amended by striking sections 41201 through 41204 (42 U.S.C. 14043c through 14043c–3) and inserting the following:

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

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

''(b) PROGRAM PURPOSES.—Funds provided under this section may be used for the following program purpose areas:

''(1) SERVICES TO ADVOCATE FOR AND RESPOND TO YOUTH.—To develop, expand, and strengthen victim-centered interventions and services that target youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking. Services may include victim services, counseling, advocacy, mentoring, educational support, transportation, legal assistance in civil, criminal and administrative matters, such as family law cases, housing cases, child welfare proceedings, campus administrative proceedings, and civil protection order proceedings, population-specific services, and other activities that support youth in finding safety, stability, and justice and in addressing the emotional, cognitive, and physical effects of trauma. Funds may be used to—

''(A) assess and analyze currently available services for youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking, determining relevant barriers to such services in a particular locality, and developing a community protocol to address such problems collaboratively;

''(B) develop and implement policies, practices, and procedures to effectively respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sex trafficking against youth; or

''(C) provide technical assistance and training to enhance the ability of school personnel, victim service providers, child protective service workers, staff of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, court personnel, individuals who work in after school programs, medical personnel, social workers, mental health personnel, and workers in other programs that serve children and youth to improve their ability to appropriately respond to the needs of children and youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking, and to properly refer such children, youth, and their families to appropriate services.

''(2) SUPPORTING YOUTH THROUGH EDUCATION AND PROTECTION.—To enable middle schools, high schools, and institutions of higher education to—

''(A) provide training to school personnel, including healthcare providers and security personnel, on the needs of students who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sex trafficking;

''(B) develop and implement prevention and intervention policies in middle and high schools, including appropriate responses to, and identification and referral procedures for, students who are experiencing or perpetrating domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sex trafficking, and procedures for handling the requirements of court protective orders issued to or against students;

''(C) provide support services for student victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sex trafficking, such as a resource person who is either on-site or on-call;

''(D) implement developmentally appropriate educational programming for students regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking and the impact of such violence on youth; or

''(E) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programming for youth who are at high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sex trafficking.

''(c) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

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

''(B) a victim service provider that is partnered with an entity that has a demonstrated history of effective work addressing the needs of youth; or

''(C) a public, charter, tribal, or nationally accredited private middle or high school, a school administered by the Department of Defense under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code or section 1402 of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978, a group of schools, a school district, or an institution of higher education.

''(2) PARTNERSHIPS.—

''(A) EDUCATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant for the purposes described in subsection (b)(2), an entity described in paragraph (1) shall be partnered with a public, charter, tribal, or nationally accredited private middle or high school, a school administered by the Department of Defense under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code or section 1402 of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978, a group of schools, a school district, or an institution of higher education.

''(B) OTHER PARTNERSHIPS.—All applicants under this section are encouraged to work in partnership with organizations and agencies that work with the relevant population. Such entities may include—

''(i) a State, tribe, unit of local government, or territory;

''(ii) a population specific or community-based organization;

''(iii) batterer intervention programs or sex offender treatment programs with specialized knowledge and experience working with youth offenders; or

''(iv) any other agencies or nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations with the capacity to provide effective assistance to the adult, youth, and child victims served by the partnership.

''(d) GRANTEE REQUIREMENTS.—Applicants for grants under this section shall establish and implement policies, practices, and procedures that—

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

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

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

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

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

''(g) ALLOTMENT.—

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

''(2) INDIAN TRIBES.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amount appropriated under this section for each fiscal year shall be made available for grants under the program authorized by section 2015 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The requirements of this section shall not apply to funds allocated under this paragraph.

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

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

Section 304 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''stalking on campuses, and'' and inserting ''stalking on campuses,'';

(ii) by striking ''crimes against women on'' and inserting ''crimes on''; and

(iii) by inserting '', and to develop and strengthen prevention education and awareness programs'' before the period; and

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

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting '', strengthen,'' after ''To develop''; and

(ii) by inserting ''including the use of technology to commit these crimes,'' after ''sexual assault and stalking,'';

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting ''and population specific services'' after ''strengthen victim services programs'';

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

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) To develop or adapt and provide developmental, culturally appropriate, and linguistically accessible print or electronic materials to address both prevention and intervention in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, and stalking.

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

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''any non-profit'' and all that follows through ''victim services programs'' and inserting ''victim service providers'';

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (F) as subparagraphs (E) through (G), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (C), the following:

''(D) describe how underserved populations in the campus community will be adequately served, including the provision of relevant population specific services;''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''2014 through 2018'';

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) in subsection (e), by striking ''there are'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''there is authorized to be appropriated $12,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

SEC. 304. CAMPUS SEXUAL VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING EDUCATION AND PREVENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)(iii), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', when the victim of such crime elects or is unable to make such a report.''; and

(B) in subparagraph (F)—

(i) in clause (i)(VIII), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) by striking ''sexual orientation'' and inserting '' national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity,''; and

(II) by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking incidents that were reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies.'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting '', that withholds the names of victims as confidential,'' after ''that is timely'';

(3) in paragraph (6)(A)—

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

(B) by inserting before clause (ii), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), the following:

''(i) The terms 'dating violence', 'domestic violence', and 'stalking' have the meaning given such terms in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)).''; and

(C) by inserting after clause (iv), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), the following:

''(v) The term 'sexual assault' means an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.'';

(4) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by striking ''paragraph (1)(F)'' and inserting ''clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(F)''; and

(B) by inserting after ''Hate Crime Statistics Act.'' the following: ''For the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, such statistics shall be compiled in accordance with the definitions used in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)).'';

(5) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

''(8)(A) Each institution of higher education participating in any program under this title and title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, other than a foreign institution of higher education, shall develop and distribute as part of the report described in paragraph (1) a statement of policy regarding—

''(i) such institution's programs to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

''(ii) the procedures that such institution will follow once an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been reported, including a statement of the standard of evidence that

will be used during any institutional conduct proceeding arising from such a report.

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

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

''(I) primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, which shall include—

''(aa) a statement that the institution of higher education prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

''(bb) the definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the applicable jurisdiction;

''(cc) the definition of consent, in reference to sexual activity, in the applicable jurisdiction;

''(dd) safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than such individual;

''(ee) information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and

''(ff) the information described in clauses (ii) through (vii); and

''(II) ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and faculty, including information described in items (aa) through (ff) of subclause (I).

''(ii) Possible sanctions or protective measures that such institution may impose following a final determination of an institutional disciplinary procedure regarding rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

''(iii) Procedures victims should follow if a sex offense, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, including information in writing about—

''(I) the importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or in obtaining a protection order;

''(II) to whom the alleged offense should be reported;

''(III) options regarding law enforcement and campus authorities, including notification of the victim's option to—

''(aa) notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police;

''(bb) be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and

''(cc) decline to notify such authorities; and

''(IV) where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

''(iv) Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which shall include a clear statement that—

''(I) such proceedings shall—

''(aa) provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution; and

''(bb) be conducted by officials who receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability;

''(II) the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice; and

''(III) both the accuser and the accused shall be simultaneously informed, in writing, of—

''(aa) the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

''(bb) the institution's procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the institutional disciplinary proceeding;

''(cc) of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final; and

''(dd) when such results become final.

''(v) Information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims, including how publicly-available recordkeeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the victim, to the extent permissible by law.

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

''(vii) Written notification of victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if so requested by the victim and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

''(C) A student or employee who reports to an institution of higher education that the student or employee has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall be provided with a written explanation of the student or employee's rights and options, as described in clauses (ii) through (vii) of subparagraph (B).'';

(6) in paragraph (9), by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''The Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General of the United States,'';

(7) by striking paragraph (16) and inserting the following:

''(16)(A) The Secretary shall seek the advice and counsel of the Attorney General of the United States concerning the development, and dissemination to institutions of higher education, of best practices information about campus safety and emergencies.

''(B) The Secretary shall seek the advice and counsel of the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of Health and Human Services concerning the development, and dissemination to institutions of higher education, of best practices information about preventing and responding to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including elements of institutional policies that have proven successful based on evidence-based outcome measurements.''; and

(8) by striking paragraph (17) and inserting the following:

''(17) No officer, employee, or agent of an institution participating in any program under this title shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision of this subsection.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect with respect to the annual security report under section 485(f)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(1)) prepared by an institution of higher education 1 calendar year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each subsequent calendar year.

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

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

Section 402(c) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 280b–4(c)) is amended by striking ''$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

SEC. 402. SAVING MONEY AND REDUCING TRAGEDIES THROUGH PREVENTION GRANTS.

(a) SMART PREVENTION.—Section 41303 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043d–2) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 41303. SAVING MONEY AND REDUCING TRAGEDIES THROUGH PREVENTION (SMART PREVENTION).

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

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

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

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

''(B) community-based collaboration and training for those with influence on youth, such as parents, teachers, coaches, healthcare providers, faith-leaders, older teens, and mentors;

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

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

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

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

''(B) training and coordination for educational, after-school, and childcare programs on how to safely and confidentially identify children and families experiencing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and properly refer children exposed and their families to services and violence prevention programs.

''(3) ENGAGING MEN AS LEADERS AND ROLE MODELS.—To develop, maintain or enhance programs that work with men to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by helping men to serve as role models and social influencers of other men and youth at the individual, school, community or statewide levels.

''(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

''(1) a victim service provider, community-based organization, tribe or tribal organization, or other non-profit, nongovernmental organization that has a history of effective work preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and expertise in the specific area for which they are applying for funds; or

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

''(A) A public, charter, tribal, or nationally accredited private middle or high school, a school administered by the Department of Defense under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code or section 1402 of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978, a group of schools, or a school district.

''(B) A local community-based organization, population-specific organization, or faith-based organization that has established expertise in providing services to youth.

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

''(D) A nonprofit, nongovernmental entity providing services for runaway or homeless youth affected by domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

''(E) Healthcare entities eligible for reimbursement under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, including providers that target the special needs of children and youth.

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

''(3) a public, charter, tribal, or nationally accredited private middle or high school, a school administered by the Department of Defense under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code or section 1402 of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978, a group of schools, a school district, or an institution of higher education.

''(d) GRANTEE REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Applicants for grants under this section shall prepare and submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require that demonstrates the capacity of the applicant and partnering organizations to undertake the project.

''(2) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—Applicants under this section shall establish and implement policies, practices, and procedures that—

''(A) include appropriate referral systems to direct any victim identified during program activities to highly qualified follow-up care;

''(B) protect the confidentiality and privacy of adult and youth victim information, particularly in the context of parental or third party involvement and consent, mandatory reporting duties, and working with other service providers;

''(C) ensure that all individuals providing prevention programming through a program funded under this section have completed or will complete sufficient training in connection with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking; and

''(D) document how prevention programs are coordinated with service programs in the community.

''(3) PREFERENCE.—In selecting grant recipients under this section, the Attorney General shall give preference to applicants that—

''(A) include outcome-based evaluation; and

''(B) identify any other community, school, or State-based efforts that are working on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking prevention and explain how the grantee or partnership will add value, coordinate with other programs, and not duplicate existing efforts.

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

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018. Amounts appropriated under this section may only be used for programs and activities described under this section.

''(g) ALLOTMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 25 percent of the total amounts appropriated under this section in each fiscal year shall be used for each set of purposes described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b).

''(2) INDIAN TRIBES.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amounts appropriated under this section in each fiscal year shall be made available for grants to Indian tribes or tribal organizations. If an insufficient number of applications are received from Indian tribes or tribal organizations, such funds shall be allotted to other population-specific programs.''.

(b) REPEALS.—The following provisions are repealed:

(1) Sections 41304 and 41305 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043d–3 and 14043d–4).

(2) Section 403 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045c).

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

SEC. 501. CONSOLIDATION OF GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

(a) GRANTS.—Section 399P of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–4) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 399P. GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants for—

''(1) the development or enhancement and implementation of interdisciplinary training for health professionals, public health staff, and allied health professionals;

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

''(3) the development or enhancement and implementation of comprehensive statewide strategies to improve the response of clinics, public health facilities, hospitals, and other health settings (including behavioral and mental health programs) to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

''(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(1) REQUIRED USES.—Amounts provided under a grant under this section shall be used to—

''(A) fund interdisciplinary training and education programs under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) that—

''(i) are designed to train medical, psychology, dental, social work, nursing, and other health profession students, interns, residents, fellows, or current health care providers to identify and provide health care services (including mental or behavioral health care services and referrals to appropriate community services) to individuals who are or who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

''(ii) plan and develop culturally competent clinical training components for integration into approved internship, residency, and fellowship training or continuing medical or other health education training that address physical, mental, and behavioral health issues, including protective factors, related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other forms of violence and abuse, focus on reducing health disparities and preventing violence and abuse, and include the primacy of victim safety and confidentiality;

''(B) design and implement comprehensive strategies to improve the response of the health care system to domestic or sexual violence in clinical and public health settings, hospitals, clinics, and other health settings (including behavioral and mental health), under subsection (a)(3) through—

''(i) the implementation, dissemination, and evaluation of policies and procedures to guide health professionals and public health staff in identifying and responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including strategies to ensure that health information is maintained in a manner that protects the patient's privacy and safety, and safely uses health information technology to improve documentation, identification, assessment, treatment, and follow-up care;

''(ii) the development of on-site access to services to address the safety, medical, and mental health needs of patients by increasing the capacity of existing health care professionals and public health staff to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, or by contracting with or hiring domestic or sexual assault advocates to provide such services or to model other services appropriate to the geographic and cultural needs of a site;

''(iii) the development of measures and methods for the evaluation of the practice of identification, intervention, and documentation regarding victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including the development and testing of quality improvement measurements, in accordance with the multi-stakeholder and quality measurement processes established under paragraphs (7) and (8) of section 1890(b) and section 1890A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395aaa(b)(7) and (8); 42 U.S.C. 1890A); and

''(iv) the provision of 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, including using tools and training materials already developed.

''(2) PERMISSIBLE USES.—

''(A) CHILD AND ELDER ABUSE.—To the extent consistent with the purpose of this section, a grantee may use amounts received under this section to address, as part of a comprehensive programmatic approach implemented under the grant, issues relating to child or elder abuse.

''(B) RURAL AREAS.—Grants funded under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) may be used to offer to rural areas community-based training opportunities, which may include the use of distance learning networks and other available technologies needed to reach isolated rural areas, for medical, nursing, and other health profession students and residents on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and, as appropriate, other forms of violence and abuse.

''(C) OTHER USES.—Grants funded under subsection (a)(3) may be used for—

''(i) the development of training modules and policies that address the overlap of child abuse, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and elder abuse, as well as childhood exposure to domestic and sexual violence;

''(ii) the development, expansion, and implementation of sexual assault forensic medical examination or sexual assault nurse examiner programs;

''(iii) the inclusion of the health effects of lifetime exposure to violence and abuse as well as related protective factors and behavioral risk factors in health professional training schools including medical, dental, nursing, social work, and mental and behavioral health curricula, and allied health service training courses; or

''(iv) the integration of knowledge of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking into health care accreditation and professional licensing examinations, such as medical, dental, social work, and nursing boards, and where appropriate, other allied health exams.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANTEES.—

''(1) CONFIDENTIALITY AND SAFETY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Grantees under this section shall ensure that all programs developed with grant funds address issues of confidentiality and patient safety and comply with applicable confidentiality and nondisclosure requirements under section 40002(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, and that faculty and staff associated with delivering educational components are fully trained in procedures that will protect the immediate and ongoing security and confidentiality of the patients, patient records, and staff. Such grantees shall consult entities with demonstrated expertise in the confidentiality and safety needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on the development and adequacy of confidentially and security procedures, and provide documentation of such consultation.

''(B) ADVANCE NOTICE OF INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.—Grantees under this section shall provide to patients advance notice about any circumstances under which information may be disclosed, such as mandatory reporting laws, and shall give patients the option to receive information and referrals without affirmatively disclosing abuse.

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

''(3) APPLICATION.—

''(A) PREFERENCE.—In selecting grant recipients under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to applicants based on the strength of their evaluation strategies, with priority given to outcome based evaluations.

''(B) SUBSECTION (A)(1) AND (2) GRANTEES.—Applications for grants under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall include—

''(i) documentation that the applicant represents a team of entities working collaboratively to strengthen the response of the health care system to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and which includes at least one of each of—

''(I) an accredited school of allopathic or osteopathic medicine, psychology, nursing, dentistry, social work, or other health field;

''(II) a health care facility or system; or

''(III) a government or nonprofit entity with a history of effective work in the fields of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

''(ii) strategies for the dissemination and sharing of curricula and other educational materials developed under the grant, if any, with other interested health professions schools and national resource repositories for materials on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

''(C) SUBSECTION (A)(3) GRANTEES.—An entity desiring a grant under subsection (a)(3) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such a manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may require, including—

''(i) documentation that all training, education, screening, assessment, services, treatment, and any other approach to patient care will be informed by an understanding of violence and abuse victimization and trauma-specific approaches that will be integrated into prevention, intervention, and treatment activities;

''(ii) strategies for the development and implementation of policies to prevent and address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking over the lifespan in health care settings;

''(iii) a plan for consulting with State and tribal domestic violence or sexual assault coalitions, national nonprofit victim advocacy organizations, State or tribal law enforcement task forces (where appropriate), and population specific organizations with demonstrated expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

''(iv) with respect to an application for a grant under which the grantee will have contact with patients, a plan, developed in collaboration with local victim service providers, to respond appropriately to and make correct referrals for individuals who disclose that they are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other types of violence, and documentation provided by the grantee of an ongoing collaborative relationship with a local victim service provider; and

''(v) with respect to an application for a grant proposing to fund a program described in subsection (b)(2)(C)(ii), a certification that any sexual assault forensic medical examination and sexual assault nurse examiner programs supported with such grant funds will adhere to the guidelines set forth by the Attorney General.

''(d) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive funding under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a), an entity shall be—

''(A) a nonprofit organization with a history of effective work in the field of training health professionals with an understanding of, and clinical skills pertinent to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and lifetime exposure to violence and abuse;

''(B) an accredited school of allopathic or osteopathic medicine, psychology, nursing, dentistry, social work, or allied health;

''(C) a health care provider membership or professional organization, or a health care system; or

''(D) a State, tribal, territorial, or local entity.

''(2) SUBSECTION (A)(3) GRANTEES.—To be eligible to receive funding under subsection (a)(3), an entity shall be—

''(A) a State department (or other division) of health, a State, tribal, or territorial domestic violence or sexual assault coalition or victim service provider, or any other nonprofit, nongovernmental organization with a history of effective work in the fields of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and health care, including physical or mental health care; or

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

''(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available to carry out this section for any fiscal year, the Secretary may make grants or enter into contracts to provide technical assistance with respect to the planning, development, and operation of any program, activity or service carried out pursuant to this section. Not more than 8 percent of the funds appropriated under this section in each fiscal year may be used to fund technical assistance under this subsection.

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

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

''(A) the distribution of funds under this section; and

''(B) the programs and activities supported by such funds.

''(f) RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available to carry out this section for any fiscal year, the Secretary may use not more than 20 percent to make a grant or enter into a contract for research and evaluation of—

''(A) grants awarded under this section; and

''(B) other training for health professionals and effective interventions in the health care setting that prevent domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual assault across the lifespan, prevent the health effects of such violence, and improve the safety and health of individuals who are currently being victimized.

''(2) RESEARCH.—Research authorized in paragraph (1) may include—

''(A) research on the effects of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and childhood exposure to domestic, dating or sexual violence on health behaviors, health conditions, and health status of individuals, families, and populations, including underserved populations;

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

''(C) research on the impact of domestic, dating and sexual violence, childhood exposure to such violence, and stalking on the health care system, health care utilization, health care costs, and health status; and

''(D) research on the impact of adverse childhood experiences on adult experience with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and adult health outcomes, including how to reduce or prevent the impact of adverse childhood experiences through the health care setting.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—Except as otherwise provided herein, the definitions provided for in section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 shall apply to this section.''.

(b) REPEALS.—The following provisions are repealed:

(1) Section 40297 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13973).

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

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

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

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

(1) by inserting after the subtitle heading the following:

"CHAPTER 1—GRANT PROGRAMS";

(2) in section 41402 (42 U.S.C. 14043e–1), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''subtitle'' and inserting ''chapter'';

(3) in section 41403 (42 U.S.C. 14043e–2), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''subtitle'' and inserting ''chapter''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"CHAPTER 2—HOUSING RIGHTS

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

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this chapter:

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

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

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

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

''(3) COVERED HOUSING PROGRAM.—The term 'covered housing program' means—

''(A) the program under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q);

''(B) the program under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013);

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

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

''(E) the program under subtitle A of title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12741 et seq.);

''(F) the program under paragraph (3) of section 221(d) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715l(d)) that bears interest at a rate determined under the proviso under paragraph (5) of such section 221(d);

''(G) the program under section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z–1);

''(H) the programs under sections 6 and 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d and 1437f);

''(I) rural housing assistance provided under 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

''(J) the low income housing tax credit program under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

''(b) PROHIBITED BASIS FOR DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE OR EVICTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An applicant for or tenant of housing assisted under a covered housing program may not be denied admission to, denied assistance under, terminated from participation in, or evicted from the housing on the basis that the applicant or tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the applicant or tenant otherwise qualifies for admission, assistance, participation, or occupancy.

''(2) CONSTRUCTION OF LEASE TERMS.—An incident of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall not be construed as—

''(A) a serious or repeated violation of a lease for housing assisted under a covered housing program by the victim or threatened victim of such incident; or

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

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

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

''(B) BIFURCATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program may bifurcate a lease for the housing in order to evict, remove, or terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant of the housing and who engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against an affiliated individual or other individual, without evicting, removing, terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing a victim of such criminal activity who is also a tenant or lawful occupant of the housing.

''(ii) EFFECT OF EVICTION ON OTHER TENANTS.—If public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program evicts, removes, or terminates assistance to an individual under clause (i), and the individual is the sole tenant eligible to receive assistance under a covered housing program, the public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under the covered housing program shall provide any remaining tenant an opportunity to establish eligibility for the covered housing program. If a tenant described in the preceding sentence cannot establish eligibility, the public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing shall provide the tenant a reasonable time, as determined by the appropriate agency, to find new housing or to establish eligibility for housing under another covered housing program.

''(C) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed—

''(i) to limit the authority of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to—

''(I) the rights of access to or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or

''(II) the distribution or possession of property among members of a household in a case;

''(ii) to limit any otherwise available authority of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program to evict or terminate assistance to a tenant for any violation of a lease not premised on the act of violence in question against the tenant or an affiliated person of the tenant, if the public housing agency or owner or manager does not subject an individual who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to a more demanding standard than other tenants in determining whether to evict or terminate;

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

''(iv) to supersede any provision of any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection than this section for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

''(c) DOCUMENTATION.—

''(1) REQUEST FOR DOCUMENTATION.—If an applicant for, or tenant of, housing assisted under a covered housing program represents to a public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing that the individual is entitled to protection under subsection (b), the public housing agency or owner or manager may request, in writing, that the applicant or tenant submit to the public housing agency or owner or manager a form of documentation described in paragraph (3).

''(2) FAILURE TO PROVIDE CERTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If an applicant or tenant does not provide the documentation requested under paragraph (1) within 14 business days after the tenant receives a request in writing for such certification from a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program, nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the authority of the public housing agency or owner or manager to—

''(i) deny admission by the applicant or tenant to the covered program;

''(ii) deny assistance under the covered program to the applicant or tenant;

''(iii) terminate the participation of the applicant or tenant in the covered program; or

''(iv) evict the applicant, the tenant, or a lawful occupant that commits violations of a lease.

''(B) EXTENSION.—A public housing agency or owner or manager of housing may extend the 14-day deadline under subparagraph (A) at its discretion.

''(3) FORM OF DOCUMENTATION.—A form of documentation described in this paragraph is—

''(A) a certification form approved by the appropriate agency that—

''(i) states that an applicant or tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

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

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

''(B) a document that—

''(i) is signed by—

''(I) an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, a medical professional, or a mental health professional from whom an applicant or tenant has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of the abuse; and

''(II) the applicant or tenant; and

''(ii) states under penalty of perjury that the individual described in clause (i)(I) believes that the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is the ground for protection under subsection (b) meets the requirements under subsection (b);

''(C) a record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; or

''(D) at the discretion of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program, a statement or other evidence provided by an applicant or tenant.

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

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

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

''(C) otherwise required by applicable law.

''(5) DOCUMENTATION NOT REQUIRED.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program to request that an individual submit documentation of the status of the individual as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

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

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

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

''(d) NOTIFICATION.—

''(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall develop a notice of the rights of individuals under this section, including the right to confidentiality and the limits thereof.

''(2) PROVISION.—Each public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program shall provide the notice developed under paragraph (1), together with the form described in subsection (c)(3)(A), to an applicant for or tenants of housing assisted under a covered housing program—

''(A) at the time the applicant is denied residency in a dwelling unit assisted under the covered housing program;

''(B) at the time the individual is admitted to a dwelling unit assisted under the covered housing program;

''(C) with any notification of eviction or notification of termination of assistance; and

''(D) in multiple languages, consistent with guidance issued by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in accordance with Executive Order 13166 (42 U.S.C. 2000d–1 note; relating to access to services for persons with limited English proficiency).

''(e) EMERGENCY TRANSFERS.—Each appropriate agency shall adopt a model emergency transfer plan for use by public housing agencies and owners or managers of housing assisted under covered housing programs that—

''(1) allows tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to transfer to another available and safe dwelling unit assisted under a covered housing program if—

''(A) the tenant expressly requests the transfer; and

''(B)(i) the tenant reasonably believes that the tenant is threatened with imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains within the same dwelling unit assisted under a covered housing program; or

''(ii) in the case of a tenant who is a victim of sexual assault, the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90 day period preceding the request for transfer; and

''(2) incorporates reasonable confidentiality measures to ensure that the public housing agency or owner or manager does not disclose the location of the dwelling unit of a tenant to a person that commits an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the tenant.

''(f) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR EMERGENCY TRANSFER.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall establish policies and procedures under which a victim requesting an emergency transfer under subsection (e) may receive, subject to the availability of tenant protection vouchers, assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)).

''(g) IMPLEMENTATION.—The appropriate agency with respect to each covered housing program shall implement this section, as this section applies to the covered housing program.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION 6.—Section 6 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking paragraph (3); and

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively;

(B) in subsection (l)—

(i) in paragraph (5), by striking '', and that an incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking will not be construed as a serious or repeated violation of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of that violence and will not be good cause for terminating the tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence''; and

(ii) in paragraph (6), by striking ''; except that'' and all that follows through ''stalking.''; and

(C) by striking subsection (u).

(2) SECTION 8.—Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (9);

(B) in subsection (d)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and that an applicant or participant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is not an appropriate basis for denial of program assistance or for denial of admission if the applicant otherwise qualifies for assistance or admission''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (ii), by striking '', and that an incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking will not be construed as a serious or repeated violation of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of that violence and will not be good cause for terminating the tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence''; and

(II) in clause (iii), by striking '', except that:'' and all that follows through ''stalking.'';

(C) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (6), by adding ''and'' at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (7), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11);

(D) in subsection (o)—

(i) in paragraph (6)(B), by striking the last sentence;

(ii) in paragraph (7)—

(I) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and that an incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking shall not be construed as a serious or repeated violation of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of that violence and shall not be good cause for terminating the tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence''; and

(II) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''; except that'' and all that follows through ''stalking.''; and

(iii) by striking paragraph (20); and

(E) by striking subsection (ee).

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, shall be construed—

(A) to limit the rights or remedies available to any person under section 6 or 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d and 1437f), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) to limit any right, remedy, or procedure otherwise available under any provision of part 5, 91, 880, 882, 883, 884, 886, 891, 903, 960, 966, 982, or 983 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations, that—

(i) was issued under the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 2960) or an amendment made by that Act; and

(ii) provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking than this Act; or

(C) to disqualify an owner, manager, or other individual from participating in or receiving the benefits of the low income housing tax credit program under section 42 of

the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 because of noncompliance with the provisions of this Act.

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

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

(1) in the chapter heading, by striking ''**CHILD VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, OR SEXUAL ASSAULT**'' and inserting ''**VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**''; and

(2) in section 40299 (42 U.S.C. 13975)—

(A) in the header, by striking ''**CHILD VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, OR SEXUAL ASSAULT**'' and inserting ''**VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**'';

(B) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''fleeing'';

(C) in subsection (b)(3)—

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

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

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

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

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

(D) in subsection (g)—

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

(ii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''eligible'' and inserting ''qualified''; and

(II) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) QUALIFIED APPLICATION DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term 'qualified application' means an application that—

''(i) has been submitted by an eligible applicant;

''(ii) does not propose any activities that may compromise victim safety, including—

''(I) background checks of victims; or

''(II) clinical evaluations to determine eligibility for services;

''(iii) reflects an understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

''(iv) does not propose prohibited activities, including mandatory services for victims.''.

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

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

(1) in section 41404(i) (42 U.S.C. 14043e–3(i)), by striking ''$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''; and

(2) in section 41405(g) (42 U.S.C. 14043e–4(g)), by striking ''$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

TITLE VII—ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

SEC. 701. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER ON WORKPLACE RESPONSES TO ASSIST VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

Section 41501(e) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043f(e)) is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

TITLE VIII—PROTECTION OF BATTERED IMMIGRANTS

SEC. 801. U NONIMMIGRANT DEFINITION.

Section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)(iii)) is amended by inserting ''stalking;'' after ''sexual exploitation;''.

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

Not later than December 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes the following:

(1) The number of aliens who—

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

(B) were granted such nonimmigrant status during such fiscal year; or

(C) were denied such nonimmigrant status during such fiscal year.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 204(l)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(l)(2)) is amended—

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

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

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

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

SEC. 804. PUBLIC CHARGE.

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

''(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR QUALIFIED ALIEN VICTIMS.—Subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) shall not apply to an alien who—

''(i) is a VAWA self-petitioner;

''(ii) is an applicant for, or is granted, nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U); or

''(iii) is a qualified alien described in section 431(c) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1641(c)).''.

SEC. 805. REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO U VISAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 214(p) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(p)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) AGE DETERMINATIONS.—

''(A) CHILDREN.—An unmarried alien who seeks to accompany, or follow to join, a parent granted status under section 101(a)(15)(U)(i), and who was under 21 years of age on the date on which such parent petitioned for such status, shall continue to be classified as a child for purposes of section 101(a)(15)(U)(ii), if the alien attains 21 years of age after such parent's petition was filed but while it was pending.

''(B) PRINCIPAL ALIENS.—An alien described in clause (i) of section 101(a)(15)(U) shall continue to be treated as an alien described in clause (ii)(I) of such section if the alien attains 21 years of age after the alien's application for status under such clause (i) is filed but while it is pending.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted as part of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1464).

SEC. 806. HARDSHIP WAIVERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 216(c)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1186a(c)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking the comma at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''(1), or'' and inserting ''(1); or'';

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

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

''(D) the alien meets the requirements under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II)(aa)(BB) and following the marriage ceremony was battered by or subject to extreme cruelty perpetrated by the alien's intended spouse and was not at fault in failing to meet the requirements of paragraph (1).''.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 216(c)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1186a(c)(4)), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended—

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

(2) in the undesignated paragraph at the end—

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

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

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

(D) in the fourth sentence, by striking ''Attorney General'' and inserting ''Secretary''.

SEC. 807. PROTECTIONS FOR A FIANCÉE OR FIANCÉ OF A CITIZEN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''crime.'' and inserting ''crime described in paragraph (3)(B) and information on any permanent protection or restraining order issued against the petitioner related to any specified crime described in paragraph (3)(B)(i).'';

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

(i) by striking ''a consular officer'' and inserting ''the Secretary of Homeland Security''; and

(ii) by striking ''the officer'' and inserting ''the Secretary''; and

(C) in paragraph (3)(B)(i), by striking ''abuse, and stalking.'' and inserting ''abuse, stalking, or an attempt to commit any such crime.''; and

(2) in subsection (r)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''crime.'' and inserting ''crime described in paragraph (5)(B) and information on any permanent protection or restraining order issued against the petitioner related to any specified crime described in subsection (5)(B)(i).''; and

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

''(ii) To notify the beneficiary as required by clause (i), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide such notice to the Secretary of State for inclusion in the mailing to the beneficiary described in section 833(a)(5)(A)(i) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(a)(5)(A)(i)).''; and

(3) in paragraph (5)(B)(i), by striking ''abuse, and stalking.'' and inserting ''abuse, stalking, or an attempt to commit any such crime.''.

(b) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO K NONIMMIGRANTS.—Section 833 of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5)(A)—

(A) in clause (iii)—

(i) by striking ''State any'' and inserting ''State, for inclusion in the mailing described in clause (i), any''; and

(ii) by striking the last sentence; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct a background check of the National Crime Information Center's Protection Order Database on each petitioner for a visa under subsection (d) or (r) of section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184). Any appropriate information obtained from such background check—

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

''(II) shall not be used or disclosed for any other purpose unless expressly authorized by law.

''(v) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall create a cover sheet or other mechanism to accompany the information required to be provided to an applicant for a visa under subsection (d) or (r) of section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) by clauses (i) through (iv) of this paragraph or by clauses (i) and (ii) of subsection (r)(4)(B) of such section 214, that calls to the applicant's attention—

''(I) whether the petitioner disclosed a protection order, a restraining order, or criminal history information on the visa petition;

''(II) the criminal background information and information about any protection order obtained by the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the petitioner in the course of adjudicating the petition; and

''(III) whether the information the petitioner disclosed on the visa petition regarding any previous petitions filed under subsection (d) or (r) of such section 214 is consistent with the information in the multiple visa tracking database of the Department of Homeland Security, as described in subsection (r)(4)(A) of such section 214.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking ''or'' after ''orders'' and inserting ''and''.

SEC. 808. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS.

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

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(A) The International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 (subtitle D of Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 3066) has not been fully implemented with regard to investigating and prosecuting violations of the law, and for other purposes.

(B) Six years after Congress enacted the International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 to regulate the activities of the hundreds of for-profit international marriage brokers operating in the United States, the Attorney General has not determined which component of the Department of Justice will investigate and prosecute violations of such Act.

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

(A) The name of the component of the Department of Justice responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of the International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 (subtitle D of Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 3066) and the amendments made by this Act.

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

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 833(a)(2)(H) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(a)(2)(H)) is amended by striking ''Federal and State sex offender public registries'' and inserting ''the National Sex Offender Public Website''.

(c) REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS.—Section 833(d) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(d)) is amended—

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

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

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An international marriage broker shall not provide any individual or entity with the personal contact information, photograph, or general information about the background or interests of any individual under the age of 18.

''(B) COMPLIANCE.—To comply with the requirements of subparagraph (A), an international marriage broker shall—

''(i) obtain a valid copy of each foreign national client's birth certificate or other proof of age document issued by an appropriate government entity;

''(ii) indicate on such certificate or document the date it was received by the international marriage broker;

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

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

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i)—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''REGISTRIES.—'' and inserting ''WEBSITE.—''; and

(ii) by striking ''Registry or State sex offender public registry,'' and inserting ''Website,''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''or stalking.'' and inserting ''stalking, or an attempt to commit any such crime.'';

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''Registry, or of the relevant State sex offender public registry for any State not yet participating in the National Sex Offender Public Registry, in which the United States client has resided during the previous 20 years,'' and inserting ''Website''; and

(ii) in clause (iii)(II), by striking ''background information collected by the international marriage broker under paragraph (2)(B);'' and inserting ''signed certification and accompanying documentation or attestation regarding the background information collected under paragraph (2)(B);''; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (C);

(4) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking ''A penalty may be imposed under clause (i) by the Attorney General only'' and inserting ''At the discretion of the Attorney General, a penalty may be imposed under clause (i) either by a Federal judge, or by the Attorney General'';

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

''(B) FEDERAL CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—

''(i) FAILURE OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS TO COMPLY WITH OBLIGATIONS.—Except as provided in clause (ii), an international marriage broker that, in circumstances in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States—

''(I) except as provided in subclause (II), violates (or attempts to violate) paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both; or

''(II) knowingly violates or attempts to violate paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4) shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

''(ii) MISUSE OF INFORMATION.—A person who knowingly discloses, uses, or causes to be used any information obtained by an international marriage broker as a result of a requirement under paragraph (2) or (3) for any purpose other than the disclosures required under paragraph (3) shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

''(iii) FRAUDULENT FAILURES OF UNITED STATES CLIENTS TO MAKE REQUIRED SELF-DISCLOSURES.—A person who knowingly and with intent to defraud another person outside the United States in order to recruit, solicit, entice, or induce that other person into entering a dating or matrimonial relationship, makes false or fraudulent representations regarding the disclosures described in clause (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of subsection (d)(2)(B), including by failing to make any such disclosures, shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

''(iv) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PENALTIES.—The penalties provided in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) are in addition to any other civil or criminal liability under Federal or State law to which a person may be subject for the misuse of information, including misuse to threaten, intimidate, or harass any individual.

''(v) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph or paragraph (3) or (4) may be construed to prevent the disclosure of information to law enforcement or pursuant to a court order.''; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''including equitable remedies.'';

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

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

''(6) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(A) AUTHORITY.—The Attorney General shall be responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of this section, including the

prosecution of civil and criminal penalties provided for by this section.

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

(d) GAO STUDY AND REPORT.—Section 833(f) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(f)) is amended—

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

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) CONTINUING IMPACT STUDY AND REPORT.—

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

''(B) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report setting forth the results of the study conducted under subparagraph (A).

''(C) DATA COLLECTION.—The Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of State shall collect and maintain the data necessary for the Comptroller General to conduct the study required by paragraph (1)(A).''.

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

Section 705(c) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229; 48 U.S.C. 1806 note), is amended by striking ''except that,'' and all that follows through the end, and inserting the following: ''except that—

''(1) for the purpose of determining whether an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence (as defined in section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20)) has abandoned or lost such status by reason of absence from the United States, such alien's presence in the Commonwealth, before, on or after November 28, 2009, shall be considered to be presence in the United States; and

''(2) for the purpose of determining whether an alien whose application for status under subparagraph (T) or (U) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) was granted is subsequently eligible for adjustment under subsection (l) or (m) of section 245 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1255), such alien's physical presence in the Commonwealth before, on, or after November 28, 2009, and subsequent to the grant of the application, shall be considered as equivalent to presence in the United States pursuant to a nonimmigrant admission in such status.''.

SEC. 810. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY PURPOSES.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING.—Section 384(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''Secretary of Homeland Security or the'' before ''Attorney General may''; and

(B) by inserting ''Secretary's or the'' before ''Attorney General's discretion'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting ''Secretary of Homeland Security or the'' before ''Attorney General may'';

(B) by inserting ''Secretary or the'' before ''Attorney General for''; and

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

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

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

''(8) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2), the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, or the Attorney General may provide in the discretion of either such Secretary or the Attorney General for the disclosure of information to national security officials to be used solely for a national security purpose in a manner that protects the confidentiality of such information.''.

(b) GUIDELINES.—Section 384(d) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(d)) is amended—

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

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

(3) by inserting ''and severe forms of trafficking in persons or criminal activity listed in section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(u))'' after ''domestic violence''.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide the guidance required by section 384(d) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(d)), consistent with the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b).

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 384(a)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1986 is amended by striking ''241(a)(2)'' in the matter following subparagraph (F) and inserting ''237(a)(2)''.

TITLE IX—SAFETY FOR INDIAN WOMEN

SEC. 901. GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

Section 2015(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''sex trafficking,'' after ''sexual assault,'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''sex trafficking,'' after ''sexual assault,'';

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

(4) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by inserting ''sex trafficking,'' after ''sexual assault,'' each place it appears; and

(B) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(5) in paragraph (8)—

(A) by inserting ''sex trafficking,'' after ''stalking,''; and

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

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) provide services to address the needs of youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, or stalking and the needs of youth and children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including support for the nonabusing parent or the caretaker of the youth or child; and

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

SEC. 902. GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBAL COALITIONS.

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

''(d) TRIBAL COALITION GRANTS.—

''(1) PURPOSE.—The Attorney General shall award a grant to tribal coalitions for purposes of—

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

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

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

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

''(2) GRANTS.—The Attorney General shall award grants on an annual basis under paragraph (1) to—

''(A) each tribal coalition that—

''(i) meets the criteria of a tribal coalition under section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a));

''(ii) is recognized by the Office on Violence Against Women; and

''(iii) provides services to Indian tribes; and

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

''(3) USE OF AMOUNTS.—For each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018, of the amounts appropriated to carry out this subsection—

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

''(B) not less than 90 percent shall be made available to tribal coalitions described in paragraph (2)(A), which amounts shall be distributed equally among each eligible tribal coalition for the applicable fiscal year.

''(4) ELIGIBILITY FOR OTHER GRANTS.—Receipt of an award under this subsection by a tribal coalition shall not preclude the tribal coalition from receiving additional grants under this title to carry out the purposes described in paragraph (1).

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

SEC. 903. CONSULTATION.

Section 903 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

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

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

(2) in subsection (b)—

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

Health and Human Services'' and inserting ''Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Interior,''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and stalking'' and inserting ''stalking, and sex trafficking''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Attorney General shall submit to Congress an annual report on the annual consultations required under subsection (a) that—

''(1) contains the recommendations made under subsection (b) by Indian tribes during the year covered by the report;

''(2) describes actions taken during the year covered by the report to respond to recommendations made under subsection (b) during the year or a previous year; and

''(3) describes how the Attorney General will work in coordination and collaboration with Indian tribes, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of the Interior to address the recommendations made under subsection (b).

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

SEC. 904. TRIBAL JURISDICTION OVER CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Title II of Public Law 90–284 (25 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968'') is amended by adding at the end the following:

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

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) DATING VIOLENCE.—The term 'dating violence' means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

''(2) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—The term 'domestic violence' means violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has 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.

''(3) INDIAN COUNTRY.—The term 'Indian country' has the meaning given the term in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code.

''(4) PARTICIPATING TRIBE.—The term 'participating tribe' means an Indian tribe that elects to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over the Indian country of that Indian tribe.

''(5) PROTECTION ORDER.—The term 'protection order'—

''(A) means any injunction, restraining order, or other order issued by a civil or criminal court for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another person; and

''(B) includes any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court, whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendent lite order in another proceeding, if the civil or criminal order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection.

''(6) SPECIAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.—The term 'special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction' means the criminal jurisdiction that a participating tribe may exercise under this section but could not otherwise exercise.

''(7) SPOUSE OR INTIMATE PARTNER.—The term 'spouse or intimate partner' has the meaning given the term in section 2266 of title 18, United States Code.

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

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in addition to all powers of self-government recognized and affirmed by sections 201 and 203, the powers of self-government of a participating tribe include the inherent power of that tribe, which is hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over all persons.

''(2) CONCURRENT JURISDICTION.—The exercise of special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction by a participating tribe shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction of the United States, of a State, or of both.

''(3) APPLICABILITY.—Nothing in this section—

''(A) creates or eliminates any Federal or State criminal jurisdiction over Indian country; or

''(B) affects the authority of the United States or any State government that has been delegated authority by the United States to investigate and prosecute a criminal violation in Indian country.

''(4) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(A) VICTIM AND DEFENDANT ARE BOTH NON-INDIANS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A participating tribe may not exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over an alleged offense if neither the defendant nor the alleged victim is an Indian.

''(ii) DEFINITION OF VICTIM.—In this subparagraph and with respect to a criminal proceeding in which a participating tribe exercises special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction based on a violation of a protection order, the term 'victim' means a person specifically protected by a protection order that the defendant allegedly violated.

''(B) DEFENDANT LACKS TIES TO THE INDIAN TRIBE.—A participating tribe may exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over a defendant only if the defendant—

''(i) resides in the Indian country of the participating tribe;

''(ii) is employed in the Indian country of the participating tribe; or

''(iii) is a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner of—

''(I) a member of the participating tribe; or

''(II) an Indian who resides in the Indian country of the participating tribe.

''(c) CRIMINAL CONDUCT.—A participating tribe may exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over a defendant for criminal conduct that falls into one or more of the following categories:

''(1) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND DATING VIOLENCE.—An act of domestic violence or dating violence that occurs in the Indian country of the participating tribe.

''(2) VIOLATIONS OF PROTECTION ORDERS.—An act that—

''(A) occurs in the Indian country of the participating tribe; and

''(B) violates the portion of a protection order that—

''(i) prohibits or provides protection against violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another person;

''(ii) was issued against the defendant;

''(iii) is enforceable by the participating tribe; and

''(iv) is consistent with section 2265(b) of title 18, United States Code.

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

''(1) all applicable rights under this Act;

''(2) if a term of imprisonment of any length may be imposed, all rights described in section 202(c);

''(3) the right to a trial by an impartial jury that is drawn from sources that—

''(A) reflect a fair cross section of the community; and

''(B) do not systematically exclude any distinctive group in the community, including non-Indians; and

''(4) all other rights whose protection is necessary under the Constitution of the United States in order for Congress to recognize and affirm the inherent power of the participating tribe to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over the defendant.

''(e) PETITIONS TO STAY DETENTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A person who has filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in a court of the United States under section 203 may petition that court to stay further detention of that person by the participating tribe.

''(2) GRANT OF STAY.—A court shall grant a stay described in paragraph (1) if the court—

''(A) finds that there is a substantial likelihood that the habeas corpus petition will be granted; and

''(B) after giving each alleged victim in the matter an opportunity to be heard, finds by clear and convincing evidence that under conditions imposed by the court, the petitioner is not likely to flee or pose a danger to any person or the community if released.

''(3) NOTICE.—An Indian tribe that has ordered the detention of any person has a duty to timely notify such person of his rights and privileges under this subsection and under section 203.

''(f) GRANTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—The Attorney General may award grants to the governments of Indian tribes (or to authorized designees of those governments)—

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

''(A) law enforcement (including the capacity of law enforcement or court personnel to enter information into and obtain information from national crime information databases);

''(B) prosecution;

''(C) trial and appellate courts;

''(D) probation systems;

''(E) detention and correctional facilities;

''(F) alternative rehabilitation centers;

''(G) culturally appropriate services and assistance for victims and their families; and

''(H) criminal codes and rules of criminal procedure, appellate procedure, and evidence;

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

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

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

''(g) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts made available under this section

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

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 to carry out subsection (f) and to provide training, technical assistance, data collection, and evaluation of the criminal justice systems of participating tribes.''.

SEC. 905. TRIBAL PROTECTION ORDERS.

Section 2265 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e) TRIBAL COURT JURISDICTION.—For purposes of this section, a court of an Indian tribe shall have full civil jurisdiction to issue and enforce protection orders involving any person, including the authority to enforce any orders through civil contempt proceedings, to exclude violators from Indian land, and to use other appropriate mechanisms, in matters arising anywhere in the Indian country of the Indian tribe (as defined in section 1151) or otherwise within the authority of the Indian tribe.''.

SEC. 906. AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL ASSAULT STATUTE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 113 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) Assault with intent to commit murder or a violation of section 2241 or 2242, by a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both.'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''felony under chapter 109A'' and inserting ''violation of section 2241 or 2242'';

(C) in paragraph (3) by striking ''and without just cause or excuse,'';

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking ''six months'' and inserting ''1 year'';

(E) in paragraph (7)—

(i) by striking ''substantial bodily injury to an individual who has not attained the age of 16 years'' and inserting ''substantial bodily injury to a spouse or intimate partner, a dating partner, or an individual who has not attained the age of 16 years''; and

(ii) by striking ''fine'' and inserting ''a fine''; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) Assault of a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner by strangling, suffocating, or attempting to strangle or suffocate, by a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''(b) As used in this subsection—'' and inserting the following:

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—'';

(B) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) the terms 'dating partner' and 'spouse or intimate partner' have the meanings given those terms in section 2266;

''(4) the term 'strangling' means intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure to the throat or neck, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim; and

''(5) the term 'suffocating' means intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impeding the normal breathing of a person by covering the mouth of the person, the nose of the person, or both, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim.''.

(b) INDIAN MAJOR CRIMES.—Section 1153(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a dangerous weapon, assault resulting in serious bodily injury (as defined in section 1365 of this title)'' and inserting ''a felony assault under section 113''.

(c) REPEAT OFFENDERS.—Section 2265A(b)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or tribal'' after ''State''.

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

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 904(a) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''The National'' and inserting ''Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the National''; and

(B) by inserting ''and in Native villages (as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602))'' before the period at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) in clause (iv), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in clause (v), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(vi) sex trafficking.'';

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking ''this Act'' and inserting ''the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013''; and

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking ''this section $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 and 2008'' and inserting ''this subsection $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 and 2015''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 905(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (28 U.S.C. 534 note) is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

SEC. 908. EFFECTIVE DATES; PILOT PROJECT.

(a) GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as provided in section 4 and subsection (b) of this section, the amendments made by this title shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE FOR SPECIAL DOMESTIC-VIOLENCE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), subsections (b) through (d) of section 204 of Public Law 90–284 (as added by section 904) shall take effect on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PILOT PROJECT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—At any time during the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, an Indian tribe may ask the Attorney General to designate the tribe as a participating tribe under section 204(a) of Public Law 90–284 on an accelerated basis.

(B) PROCEDURE.—The Attorney General may grant a request under subparagraph (A) after coordinating with the Secretary of the Interior, consulting with affected Indian tribes, and concluding that the criminal justice system of the requesting tribe has adequate safeguards in place to protect defendants' rights, consistent with section 204 of Public Law 90–284.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATES FOR PILOT PROJECTS.—An Indian tribe designated as a participating tribe under this paragraph may commence exercising special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction pursuant to subsections (b) through (d) of section 204 of Public Law 90–284 on a date established by the Attorney General, after consultation with that Indian tribe, but in no event later than the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 909. INDIAN LAW AND ORDER COMMISSION; REPORT ON THE ALASKA RURAL JUSTICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 15(f) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2812(f)) is amended by striking ''2 years'' and inserting ''3 years''.

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

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

(a) EXPANDED JURISDICTION.—In the State of Alaska, the amendments made by sections 904 and 905 shall only apply to the Indian country (as defined in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code) of the Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve.

(b) RETAINED JURISDICTION.—The jurisdiction and authority of each Indian tribe in the State of Alaska under section 2265(e) of title 18, United States Code (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act)—

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

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

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

TITLE X—SAFER ACT

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act of 2013'' or the ''SAFER Act of 2013''.

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

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

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

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

''(8) To ensure that the collection and processing of DNA evidence by law enforcement agencies from crimes, including sexual assault and other violent crimes against persons, is carried out in an appropriate and timely manner and in accordance with the protocols and practices developed under subsection (o)(1).'';

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

''(4) ALLOCATION OF GRANT AWARDS FOR AUDITS.—For each of fiscal years 2014 through 2017, not less than 5 percent, but not more than 7 percent, of the grant amounts distributed under paragraph (1) shall, if sufficient applications to justify such amounts are received by the Attorney General, be awarded for purposes described in subsection (a)(7), provided that none of the funds required to

be distributed under this paragraph shall decrease or otherwise limit the availability of funds required to be awarded to States or units of local government under paragraph (3).''; and

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

''(n) USE OF FUNDS FOR AUDITING SEXUAL ASSAULT EVIDENCE BACKLOGS.—

''(1) ELIGIBILITY.—The Attorney General may award a grant under this section to a State or unit of local government for the purpose described in subsection (a)(7) only if the State or unit of local government—

''(A) submits a plan for performing the audit of samples described in such subsection; and

''(B) includes in such plan a good-faith estimate of the number of such samples.

''(2) GRANT CONDITIONS.—A State or unit of local government receiving a grant for the purpose described in subsection (a)(7)—

''(A) may not enter into any contract or agreement with any non-governmental vendor laboratory to conduct an audit described in subsection (a)(7); and

''(B) shall—

''(i) not later than 1 year after receiving the grant, complete the audit referred to in paragraph (1)(A) in accordance with the plan submitted under such paragraph;

''(ii) not later than 60 days after receiving possession of a sample of sexual assault evidence that was not in the possession of the State or unit of local government at the time of the initiation of an audit under paragraph (1)(A), subject to paragraph (4)(F), include in any required reports under clause (v), the information listed under paragraph (4)(B);

''(iii) for each sample of sexual assault evidence that is identified as awaiting testing as part of the audit referred to in paragraph (1)(A)—

''(I) assign a unique numeric or alphanumeric identifier to each sample of sexual assault evidence that is in the possession of the State or unit of local government and is awaiting testing; and

''(II) identify the date or dates after which the State or unit of local government would be barred by any applicable statutes of limitations from prosecuting a perpetrator of the sexual assault to which the sample relates;

''(iv) provide that—

''(I) the chief law enforcement officer of the State or unit of local government, respectively, is the individual responsible for the compliance of the State or unit of local government, respectively, with the reporting requirements described in clause (v); or

''(II) the designee of such officer may fulfill the responsibility described in subclause (I) so long as such designee is an employee of the State or unit of local government, respectively, and is not an employee of any governmental laboratory or non-governmental vendor laboratory; and

''(v) comply with all grantee reporting requirements described in paragraph (4).

''(3) EXTENSION OF INITIAL DEADLINE.—The Attorney General may grant an extension of the deadline under paragraph (2)(B)(i) to a State or unit of local government that demonstrates that more time is required for compliance with such paragraph.

''(4) SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC EVIDENCE REPORTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For not less than 12 months after the completion of an initial count of sexual assault evidence that is awaiting testing during an audit referred to in paragraph (1)(A), a State or unit of local government that receives a grant award under subsection (a)(7) shall, not less than every 60 days, submit a report to the Department of Justice, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, which shall contain the information required under subparagraph (B).

''(B) CONTENTS OF REPORTS.—A report under this paragraph shall contain the following information:

''(i) The name of the State or unit of local government filing the report.

''(ii) The period of dates covered by the report.

''(iii) The cumulative total number of samples of sexual assault evidence that, at the end of the reporting period—

''(I) are in the possession of the State or unit of local government at the reporting period;

''(II) are awaiting testing; and

''(III) the State or unit of local government has determined should undergo DNA or other appropriate forensic analyses.

''(iv) The cumulative total number of samples of sexual assault evidence in the possession of the State or unit of local government that, at the end of the reporting period, the State or unit of local government has determined should not undergo DNA or other appropriate forensic analyses, provided that the reporting form shall allow for the State or unit of local government, at its sole discretion, to explain the reasoning for this determination in some or all cases.

''(v) The cumulative total number of samples of sexual assault evidence in a total under clause (iii) that have been submitted to a laboratory for DNA or other appropriate forensic analyses.

''(vi) The cumulative total number of samples of sexual assault evidence identified by an audit referred to in paragraph (1)(A) or under paragraph (2)(B)(ii) for which DNA or other appropriate forensic analysis has been completed at the end of the reporting period.

''(vii) The total number of samples of sexual assault evidence identified by the State or unit of local government under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), since the previous reporting period.

''(viii) The cumulative total number of samples of sexual assault evidence described under clause (iii) for which the State or unit of local government will be barred within 12 months by any applicable statute of limitations from prosecuting a perpetrator of the sexual assault to which the sample relates.

''(C) PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.—Not later than 7 days after the submission of a report under this paragraph by a State or unit of local government, the Attorney General shall, subject to subparagraph (D), publish and disseminate a facsimile of the full contents of such report on an appropriate internet website.

''(D) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The Attorney General shall ensure that any information published and disseminated as part of a report under this paragraph, which reports information under this subsection, does not include personally identifiable information or details about a sexual assault that might lead to the identification of the individuals involved.

''(E) OPTIONAL REPORTING.—The Attorney General shall—

''(i) at the discretion of a State or unit of local government required to file a report under subparagraph (A), allow such State or unit of local government, at their sole discretion, to submit such reports on a more frequent basis; and

''(ii) make available to all States and units of local government the reporting form created pursuant to subparagraph (A), whether or not they are required to submit such reports, and allow such States or units of local government, at their sole discretion, to submit such reports for publication.

''(F) SAMPLES EXEMPT FROM REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The reporting requirements described in paragraph (2) shall not apply to a sample of sexual assault evidence that—

''(i) is not considered criminal evidence (such as a sample collected anonymously from a victim who is unwilling to make a criminal complaint); or

''(ii) relates to a sexual assault for which the prosecution of each perpetrator is barred by a statute of limitations.

''(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) AWAITING TESTING.—The term 'awaiting testing' means, with respect to a sample of sexual assault evidence, that—

''(i) the sample has been collected and is in the possession of a State or unit of local government;

''(ii) DNA and other appropriate forensic analyses have not been performed on such sample; and

''(iii) the sample is related to a criminal case or investigation in which final disposition has not yet been reached.

''(B) FINAL DISPOSITION.—The term 'final disposition' means, with respect to a criminal case or investigation to which a sample of sexual assault evidence relates—

''(i) the conviction or acquittal of all suspected perpetrators of the crime involved;

''(ii) a determination by the State or unit of local government in possession of the sample that the case is unfounded; or

''(iii) a declaration by the victim of the crime involved that the act constituting the basis of the crime was not committed.

''(C) POSSESSION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'possession', used with respect to possession of a sample of sexual assault evidence by a State or unit of local government, includes possession by an individual who is acting as an agent of the State or unit of local government for the collection of the sample.

''(ii) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in clause (i) shall be construed to create or amend any Federal rights or privileges for non-governmental vendor laboratories described in regulations promulgated under section 210303 of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14131).

''(o) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTOCOLS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND DEFINITIONS.—

''(1) PROTOCOLS AND PRACTICES.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the SAFER Act of 2013, the Director, in consultation with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and government laboratories, shall develop and publish a description of protocols and practices the Director considers appropriate for the accurate, timely, and effective collection and processing of DNA evidence, including protocols and practices specific to sexual assault cases, which shall address appropriate steps in the investigation of cases that might involve DNA evidence, including—

''(A) how to determine—

''(i) which evidence is to be collected by law enforcement personnel and forwarded for testing;

''(ii) the preferred order in which evidence from the same case is to be tested; and

''(iii) what information to take into account when establishing the order in which evidence from different cases is to be tested;

''(B) the establishment of a reasonable period of time in which evidence is to be forwarded by emergency response providers, law enforcement personnel, and prosecutors to a laboratory for testing;

''(C) the establishment of reasonable periods of time in which each stage of analytical laboratory testing is to be completed;

''(D) systems to encourage communication within a State or unit of local government among emergency response providers, law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, courts, defense counsel, crime laboratory personnel, and crime victims regarding the status of crime scene evidence to be tested; and

''(E) standards for conducting the audit of the backlog for DNA case work in sexual assault cases required under subsection (n).

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

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms 'awaiting testing' and 'possession' have the meanings given those terms in subsection (n).''.

SEC. 1003. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year for which a grant is made for the purpose described in section 2(a)(7) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000, as amended by section 1002, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) lists the States and units of local government that have been awarded such grants and the amount of the grant received by each such State or unit of local government;

(2) states the number of extensions granted by the Attorney General under section 2(n)(3) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000, as added by section 1002; and

(3) summarizes the processing status of the samples of sexual assault evidence identified in Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reports established under section 2(n)(4) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000, including the number of samples that have not been tested.

SEC. 1004. REDUCING THE RAPE KIT BACKLOG.

Section 2(c)(3) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135(c)(3)) is amended—

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

(b) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) For each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018, not less than 75 percent of the total grant amounts shall be awarded for a combination of purposes under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a).''.

SEC. 1005. OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

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

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

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

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

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

(A) deposit an amount equal to the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

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

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

(6) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section and the grant programs described in this title, the term ''nonprofit organization'' means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

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

(C) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a grant under a grant program described in this title and uses the procedures prescribed in regulations to create a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness for the compensation of its officers, directors, trustees and key employees, shall disclose to the Attorney General, in the application for the grant, the process for determining such compensation, including the independent persons involved in reviewing and approving such compensation, the comparability data used, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision. Upon request, the Attorney General shall make the information disclosed under this subsection available for public inspection.

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

(8) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice under this title may be used by the Attorney General or by any individual or organization awarded discretionary funds through a cooperative agreement under this Act, to host or support any expenditure for conferences that uses more than $20,000 in Department funds, unless the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, Director, or principal deputy as the Deputy Attorney General may designate, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host a conference.

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

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

(9) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this title may not be utilized by any grant recipient to—

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 1006. SUNSET.

Effective on December 31, 2018, subsections (a)(6) and (n) of section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135(a)(6) and (n)) are repealed.

TITLE XI—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 1101. SEXUAL ABUSE IN CUSTODIAL SETTINGS.

(a) SUITS BY PRISONERS.—Section 7(e) of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (42 U.S.C. 1997e(e)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''or the commission of a sexual act (as defined in section 2246 of title 18, United States Code)''.

(b) UNITED STATES AS DEFENDANT.—Section 1346(b)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''or the commission of a sexual act (as defined in section 2246 of title 18)''.

(c) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF NATIONAL STANDARDS.—Section 8 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15607) is amended—

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

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

''(c) APPLICABILITY TO DETENTION FACILITIES OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall publish a final rule adopting national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of rape and sexual assault in facilities that maintain custody of aliens detained for a violation of the immigrations laws of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(d) APPLICABILITY TO CUSTODIAL FACILITIES OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—

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

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

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

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

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

''(4) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting standards under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall give due consideration to the recommended national standards provided by the Commission under section 7(e).''.

SEC. 1102. ANONYMOUS ONLINE HARASSMENT.

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

(1) in subparagraph (A), in the undesignated matter following clause (ii), by striking ''annoy,'';

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by striking ''annoy,''; and

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

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

SEC. 1103. STALKER DATABASE.

Section 40603 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14032) is amended by striking ''$3,000,000'' and all that follows and inserting ''$3,000,000 for fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

SEC. 1104. FEDERAL VICTIM ASSISTANTS REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 40114 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322; 108 Stat. 1910) is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

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

Subtitle C of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13024) is amended in subsection (a) by striking ''$2,300,000'' and all that follows and inserting ''$2,300,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

TITLE XII—TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION

Subtitle A—Combating International Trafficking in Persons

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

Section 105 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(7)(J), by striking ''section 105(f) of this division'' and inserting ''subsection (g)'';

(2) in subsection (e)(2)—

(A) by striking ''(2) **COORDINATION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES**.—'' and all that follows through ''exploitation.'';

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 1202. PARTNERSHIPS AGAINST SIGNIFICANT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 is amended by inserting after section 105 (22 U.S.C. 7103) the following:

''SEC. 105A. CREATING, BUILDING, AND STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS AGAINST SIGNIFICANT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(2) such entities do not contribute to trafficking in persons involving sexual exploitation.

''(c) PROGRAM TO ADDRESS EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Director established pursuant to section 105(e)(1) of this Act, is authorized to establish a fund to assist foreign governments in meeting unexpected, urgent needs in prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of victims, and prosecution of trafficking offenders.

''(d) CHILD PROTECTION COMPACTS.—

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

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

''(B) measurably reduce the trafficking of minors by building sustainable and effective systems of justice, prevention, and protection.

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

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

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

''(C) the particular programs or initiatives to be undertaken in the achievement of such objectives and the amount of funding to be allocated to each program or initiative by both countries;

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

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

''(F) how a country strategy will be developed to sustain progress made toward achieving such objectives after expiration of the compact; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(B) demonstrated political motivation and sustained commitment by the government of such country to undertake meaningful measures to address severe forms of trafficking in persons, including prevention, protection of victims, and the enactment and enforcement of anti-trafficking laws against perpetrators.

''(6) SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.—

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

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

''(ii) the country or entity has engaged in a pattern of actions inconsistent with the

criteria used to determine the eligibility of the country or entity, as the case may be; or

''(iii) the country or entity has failed to adhere to its responsibilities under the Compact.

''(B) REINSTATEMENT.—The Secretary may reinstate assistance for a country or entity suspended or terminated under this paragraph only if the Secretary determines that the country or entity has demonstrated a commitment to correcting each condition for which assistance was suspended or terminated under subparagraph (A).''.

SEC. 1203. PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.

(a) TASK FORCE ACTIVITIES.—Section 105(d)(6) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(6)) is amended by inserting '', and make reasonable efforts to distribute information to enable all relevant Federal Government agencies to publicize the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline on their websites, in all headquarters offices, and in all field offices throughout the United States'' before the period at the end.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Section 107(a)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(a)(2)) is amended by inserting ''and shall brief Congress annually on such efforts'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 1204. MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.

Section 108(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''peacekeeping'' and inserting ''diplomatic, peacekeeping,'';

(B) by striking '', and measures'' and inserting '', a transparent system for remediating or punishing such public officials as a deterrent, measures''; and

(C) by inserting '', effective bilateral, multilateral, or regional information sharing and cooperation arrangements with other countries, and effective policies or laws regulating foreign labor recruiters and holding them civilly and criminally liable for fraudulent recruiting'' before the period at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''and has entered into bilateral, multilateral, or regional law enforcement cooperation and coordination arrangements with other countries'' before the period at the end;

(3) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by inserting '', including diplomats and soldiers,'' after ''public officials'';

(B) by striking ''peacekeeping'' and inserting ''diplomatic, peacekeeping,''; and

(C) by inserting ''A government's failure to appropriately address public allegations against such public officials, especially once such officials have returned to their home countries, shall be considered inaction under these criteria.'' after ''such trafficking.'';

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (9) through (11) as paragraphs (10) through (12), respectively; and

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

''(9) Whether the government has entered into effective, transparent partnerships, cooperative arrangements, or agreements that have resulted in concrete and measurable outcomes with—

''(A) domestic civil society organizations, private sector entities, or international nongovernmental organizations, or into multilateral or regional arrangements or agreements, to assist the government's efforts to prevent trafficking, protect victims, and punish traffickers; or

''(B) the United States toward agreed goals and objectives in the collective fight against trafficking.''.

SEC. 1205. BEST PRACTICES IN TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ERADICATION.

Section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

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

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

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

(D) by inserting at the end the following:

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

(2) by striking paragraph (2);

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(4) in paragraph (2), as redesignated, by adding at the end the following:

''(E) PUBLIC NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after notifying Congress of each country determined to have met the requirements under subclauses (I) through (III) of subparagraph (D)(ii), the Secretary of State shall provide a detailed description of the credible evidence supporting such determination on a publicly available website maintained by the Department of State.''.

SEC. 1206. PROTECTIONS FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS AND OTHER NONIMMIGRANTS.

Section 202 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1375b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND VIDEO FOR CONSULAR WAITING ROOMS'' after ''INFORMATION PAMPHLET''; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting ''and video'' after ''information pamphlet''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following: ''The video shall be distributed and shown in consular waiting rooms in embassies and consulates appropriate to the circumstances that are determined to have the greatest concentration of employment or education-based non-immigrant visa applicants, and where sufficient video facilities exist in waiting or other rooms where applicants wait or convene. The Secretary of State is authorized to augment video facilities in such consulates or embassies in order to fulfill the purposes of this section.'';

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting ''and video'' after ''information pamphlet'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and produce or dub the video'' after ''information pamphlet''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''and the video produced or dubbed'' after ''translated''; and

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and video'' after ''information pamphlet'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''and video'' after ''information pamphlet''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) DEADLINE FOR VIDEO DEVELOPMENT AND DISTRIBUTION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary of State shall make available the video developed under subsection (a) produced or dubbed in all the languages referred to in subsection (c).''.

SEC. 1207. PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104) is amended by adding at the end the following:

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

''(1) to prevent child marriage;

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

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

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

''(5) that includes diplomatic and programmatic initiatives.''.

(b) INCLUSION OF CHILD MARRIAGE STATUS IN REPORTS.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 116 (22 U.S.C. 2151n), by adding at the end the following:

''(g) CHILD MARRIAGE STATUS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The report required under subsection (d) shall include, for each country in which child marriage is prevalent, a description of the status of the practice of child marriage in such country.

''(2) DEFINED TERM.—In this subsection, the term 'child marriage' means the marriage of a girl or boy who is—

''(A) younger than the minimum age for marriage under the laws of the country in which such girl or boy is a resident; or

''(B) younger than 18 years of age, if no such law exists.''; and

(2) in section 502B (22 U.S.C. 2304), by adding at the end the following:

''(i) CHILD MARRIAGE STATUS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include, for each country in which child marriage is prevalent, a description of the status of the practice of child marriage in such country.

''(2) DEFINED TERM.—In this subsection, the term 'child marriage' means the marriage of a girl or boy who is—

''(A) younger than the minimum age for marriage under the laws of the country in which such girl or boy is a resident; or

''(B) younger than 18 years of age, if no such law exists.''.

SEC. 1208. CHILD SOLDIERS.

Section 404 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370c–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''(b), (c), and (d), the authorities contained in section 516 or 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j or 2347)'' and inserting ''(b) through (f), the authorities contained in sections 516, 541, and 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j, 2347, and 2348)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) EXCEPTION FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—The limitation set forth in subsection (a) that relates to section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to programs that support military professionalization, security sector reform, heightened respect for human rights, peacekeeping preparation, or the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers.''.

Subtitle B—Combating Trafficking in Persons in the United States

PART I—PENALTIES AGAINST TRAFFICKERS AND OTHER CRIMES

SEC. 1211. CRIMINAL TRAFFICKING OFFENSES.

(a) RICO AMENDMENT.—Section 1961(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''section 1351 (relating to fraud in foreign labor contracting),'' before ''section 1425''.

(b) ENGAGING IN ILLICIT SEXUAL CONDUCT IN FOREIGN PLACES.—Section 2423(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or resides, either temporarily or permanently, in a foreign country'' after ''commerce''.

(c) UNLAWFUL CONDUCT WITH RESPECT TO DOCUMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 1597. Unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents

''(a) DESTRUCTION, CONCEALMENT, REMOVAL, CONFISCATION, OR POSSESSION OF IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate, or possess, an actual or purported passport or other immigration document of another individual —

''(1) in the course of violating section 1351 of this title or section 274 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324);

''(2) with intent to violate section 1351 of this title or section 274 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324); or

''(3) in order to, without lawful authority, maintain, prevent, or restrict the labor of services of the individual.

''(b) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

''(c) OBSTRUCTION.—Any person who knowingly obstructs, attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section, shall be subject to the penalties described in subsection (b).''.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 77 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''1597. Unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents.''.

SEC. 1212. CIVIL REMEDIES; CLARIFYING DEFINITION.

(a) CIVIL REMEDY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—Section 2255 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 2241(c)'' and inserting ''section 1589, 1590, 1591, 2241(c)''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''six years'' and inserting ''10 years''.

(b) DEFINITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (14) as paragraphs (2) through (15), respectively;

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

''(1) ABUSE OR THREATENED ABUSE OF LAW OR LEGAL PROCESS.—The term 'abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process' means the use or threatened use of a law or legal process, whether administrative, civil, or criminal, in any manner or for any purpose for which the law was not designed, in order to exert pressure on another person to cause that person to take some action or refrain from taking some action.'';

(C) in paragraph (14), as redesignated, by striking ''paragraph (8)'' and inserting ''paragraph (9)''; and

(D) in paragraph (15), as redesignated, by striking ''paragraph (8) or (9)'' and inserting ''paragraph (9) or (10)''.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.—The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et eq.) is amended—

(i) in section 110(e) (22 U.S.C. 7107(e))—

(I) by striking ''section 103(7)(A)'' and inserting ''section 103(8)(A)''; and

(II) by striking ''section 103(7)(B)'' and inserting ''section 103(8)(B)''; and

(ii) in section 113(g)(2) (22 U.S.C. 7110(g)(2)), by striking ''section 103(8)(A)'' and inserting ''section 103(9)(A)''.

(B) NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACT OF 2004.—Section 203(b)(2) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7833(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 103(14)'' and inserting ''section 103(15)''.

(C) TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.—Section 207 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044e) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''section 103(8)'' and inserting ''section 103(9)'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 103(9)'' and inserting ''section 103(10)''; and

(iii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''section 103(3)'' and inserting ''section 103(4)''.

(D) VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.—Section 111(a)(1) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044f(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''paragraph (8)'' and inserting ''paragraph (9)''.

PART II—ENSURING AVAILABILITY OF POSSIBLE WITNESSES AND INFORMANTS

SEC. 1221. PROTECTIONS FOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS WHO COOPERATE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Section 101(a)(15)(T)(ii)(III) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(T)(ii)(III) is amended by inserting '', or any adult or minor children of a derivative beneficiary of the alien, as'' after ''age''.

SEC. 1222. PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUD IN FOREIGN LABOR CONTRACTING.

Section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)(iii)) is amended by inserting ''fraud in foreign labor contracting (as defined in section 1351 of title 18, United States Code);'' after ''perjury;''.

PART III—ENSURING INTERAGENCY COORDINATION AND EXPANDED REPORTING

SEC. 1231. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (J) as subparagraphs (I) through (O);

(2) by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C) and inserting the following:

''(B) the number of persons who have been granted continued presence in the United States under section 107(c)(3) during the preceding fiscal year and the mean and median time taken to adjudicate applications submitted under such section, including the time from the receipt of an application by law enforcement to the issuance of continued presence, and a description of any efforts being taken to reduce the adjudication and processing time while ensuring the safe and competent processing of the applications;

''(C) the number of persons who have applied for, been granted, or been denied a visa or otherwise provided status under subparagraph (T)(i) or (U)(i) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) during the preceding fiscal year;

''(D) the number of persons who have applied for, been granted, or been denied a visa or status under clause (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(T) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(T)) during the preceding fiscal year, broken down by the number of such persons described in subclauses (I), (II), and (III) of such clause (ii);

''(E) the amount of Federal funds expended in direct benefits paid to individuals described in subparagraph (D) in conjunction with T visa status;

''(F) the number of persons who have applied for, been granted, or been denied a visa or status under section 101(a)(15)(U)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)(i)) during the preceding fiscal year;

''(G) the mean and median time in which it takes to adjudicate applications submitted under the provisions of law set forth in subparagraph (C), including the time between the receipt of an application and the issuance of a visa and work authorization;

''(H) any efforts being taken to reduce the adjudication and processing time, while ensuring the safe and competent processing of the applications;'';

(3) in subparagraph (N)(iii), as redesignated, by striking ''and'' at the end;

(4) in subparagraph (O), as redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(P) the activities undertaken by Federal agencies to train appropriate State, tribal, and local government and law enforcement officials to identify victims of severe forms of trafficking, including both sex and labor trafficking;

''(Q) the activities undertaken by Federal agencies in cooperation with State, tribal, and local law enforcement officials to identify, investigate, and prosecute offenses under sections 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, 1592, and 1594 of title 18, United States Code, or equivalent State offenses, including, in each fiscal year—

''(i) the number, age, gender, country of origin, and citizenship status of victims identified for each offense;

''(ii) the number of individuals charged, and the number of individuals convicted, under each offense;

''(iii) the number of individuals referred for prosecution for State offenses, including offenses relating to the purchasing of commercial sex acts;

''(iv) the number of victims granted continued presence in the United States under section 107(c)(3); and

''(v) the number of victims granted a visa or otherwise provided status under subparagraph (T)(i) or (U)(i) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)); and

''(R) the activities undertaken by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services to meet the specific needs of minor victims of domestic trafficking, including actions taken pursuant to subsection (f) and section 202(a) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044(a)), and the steps taken to increase cooperation among Federal agencies to ensure the effective and efficient use of programs for which the victims are eligible.''.

SEC. 1232. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SECRETARY OF LABOR.

Section 105(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 7112(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than December 1, 2014, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of Labor shall submit the list developed under paragraph (2)(C) to Congress.''.

SEC. 1233. INFORMATION SHARING TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR AND SLAVE LABOR.

Section 105(a) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 7112(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) INFORMATION SHARING.—The Secretary of State shall, on a regular basis, provide information relating to child labor and forced labor in the production of goods in violation of international standards to the Department of Labor to be used in developing the list described in subsection (b)(2)(C).''.

SEC. 1234. GOVERNMENT TRAINING EFFORTS TO INCLUDE THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Section 107(c)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(4)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting ''the Department of Labor, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission,'' before ''and the Department''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting '', in consultation with the Secretary of Labor,'' before ''shall provide''.

SEC. 1235. GAO REPORT ON THE USE OF FOREIGN LABOR CONTRACTORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report on the use of foreign labor contractors to—

(1) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report under subsection (a) should, to the extent possible—

(1) address the role and practices of United States employers in—

(A) the use of labor recruiters or brokers; or

(B) directly recruiting foreign workers;

(2) analyze the laws that protect such workers, both overseas and domestically;

(3) describe the oversight and enforcement mechanisms in Federal departments and agencies for such laws; and

(4) identify any gaps that may exist in these protections; and

(5) recommend possible actions for Federal departments and agencies to combat any abuses.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall—

(1) describe the role of labor recruiters or brokers working in countries that are sending workers and receiving funds, including any identified involvement in labor abuses;

(2) describe the role and practices of employers in the United States that commission labor recruiters or brokers or directly recruit foreign workers;

(3) describe the role of Federal departments and agencies in overseeing and regulating the foreign labor recruitment process, including certifying and enforcing under existing regulations;

(4) describe the type of jobs and the numbers of positions in the United States that have been filled through foreign workers during each of the last 8 years, including positions within the Federal Government;

(5) describe any efforts or programs undertaken by Federal, State and local government entities to encourage employers, directly or indirectly, to use foreign workers or to reward employers for using foreign workers; and

(6) based on the information required under paragraphs (1) through (3), identify any common abuses of foreign workers and the employment system, including the use of fees and debts, and recommendations of actions that could be taken by Federal departments and agencies to combat any identified abuses.

SEC. 1236. ACCOUNTABILITY.

All grants awarded by the Attorney General under this title or an Act amended by this title shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:

(1) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ''unresolved audit finding'' means an audit report finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the grantee has used grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved during the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the final audit report is issued

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this title or an Act amended by this title to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

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

(D) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this title or an Act amended by this title, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible applicants that did not have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a grant under this title or an Act amended by this title.

(E) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is awarded grant funds under this title or an Act amended by this title during the 2-fiscal-year period during which the entity is barred from receiving grants under subparagraph (C), the Attorney General shall—

(i) deposit an amount equal to the amount of the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

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

(2) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph and the grant programs under this title or an Act amended by this title, the term ''nonprofit organization'' means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(B) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney General may not award a grant under this title or an Act amended by this title to a nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a grant under this title or an Act amended by this title and uses the procedures prescribed in regulations to create a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness for the compensation of its officers, directors, trustees and key employees, shall disclose to the Attorney General, in the application for the grant, the process for determining such compensation, including the independent persons involved in reviewing and approving such compensation, the comparability data used, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision. Upon request, the Attorney General shall make the information disclosed under this subparagraph available for public inspection.

(3) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice under this title or an Act amended by this title may be used by the Attorney General, or by any individual or entity awarded discretionary funds through a cooperative agreement under this title or an Act amended by this title, to host or support any expenditure for conferences that uses more than $20,000 in funds made available to the Department of Justice, unless the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, Director, or principal deputy (as designated by the Deputy Attorney General) provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host the conference.

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

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

(4) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit, to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, an annual certification indicating whether—

(A) all audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General under paragraph (1) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;

(B) all mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (1)(C) have been issued;

(C) all reimbursements required under paragraph (1)(E) have been made; and

(D) includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under paragraph (1) from the previous year.

PART IV—ENHANCING STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

SEC. 1241. ASSISTANCE FOR DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044a) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 202. ESTABLISHMENT OF A GRANT PROGRAM TO DEVELOP, EXPAND, AND STRENGTHEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR CERTAIN PERSONS SUBJECT TO TRAFFICKING.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term 'Assistant Secretary' means the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families of the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(2) ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The term 'Assistant Attorney General' means the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice.

''(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means a State or unit of local government that—

''(A) has significant criminal activity involving sex trafficking of minors;

''(B) has demonstrated cooperation between Federal, State, local, and, where applicable, tribal law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and social service providers in addressing sex trafficking of minors;

''(C) has developed a workable, multi-disciplinary plan to combat sex trafficking of minors, including—

''(i) building or establishing a residential care facility for minor victims of sex trafficking;

''(ii) the provision of rehabilitative care to minor victims of sex trafficking;

''(iii) the provision of specialized training for law enforcement officers and social service providers for all forms of sex trafficking, with a focus on sex trafficking of minors;

''(iv) prevention, deterrence, and prosecution of offenses involving sex trafficking of minors;

''(v) cooperation or referral agreements with organizations providing outreach or other related services to runaway and homeless youth; and

''(vi) law enforcement protocols or procedures to screen all individuals arrested for prostitution, whether adult or minor, for victimization by sex trafficking and by other crimes, such as sexual assault and domestic violence; and

''(D) provides assurance that a minor victim of sex trafficking shall not be required to collaborate with law enforcement to have access to residential care or services provided with a grant under this section.

''(4) MINOR VICTIM OF SEX TRAFFICKING.—The term 'minor victim of sex trafficking' means an individual who—

''(A) is younger than 18 years of age, and is a victim of an offense described in section 1591(a) of title 18, United States Code, or a comparable State law; or

''(B)(i) is not younger than 18 years of age nor older than 20 years of age;

''(ii) before the individual reached 18 years of age, was described in subparagraph (A); and

''(iii) was receiving shelter or services as a minor victim of sex trafficking.

''(5) QUALIFIED NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.—The term 'qualified nongovernmental organization' means an organization that—

''(A) is not a State or unit of local government, or an agency of a State or unit of local government;

''(B) has demonstrated experience providing services to victims of sex trafficking or related populations (such as runaway and homeless youth), or employs staff specialized in the treatment of sex trafficking victims; and

''(C) demonstrates a plan to sustain the provision of services beyond the period of a grant awarded under this section.

''(6) SEX TRAFFICKING OF A MINOR.—The term 'sex trafficking of a minor' means an offense described in section 1591(a) of title 18, United States Code, or a comparable State law, against a minor.

''(b) SEX TRAFFICKING BLOCK GRANTS.—

''(1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Attorney General, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary, may make block grants to 4 eligible entities located in different regions of the United States to combat sex trafficking of minors.

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—Not fewer than 1 of the block grants made under subparagraph (A) shall be awarded to an eligible entity with a State population of less than 5,000,000.

''(C) GRANT AMOUNT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations under subsection (g) to carry out this section, each grant made under this section shall be for an amount not less than $1,500,000 and not greater than $2,000,000.

''(D) DURATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A grant made under this section shall be for a period of 1 year.

''(ii) RENEWAL.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Attorney General may renew a grant under this section for up to 3 1-year periods.

''(II) PRIORITY.—In making grants in any fiscal year after the first fiscal year in which grants are made under this section, the Assistant Attorney General shall give priority to an eligible entity that received a grant in the preceding fiscal year and is eligible for renewal under this subparagraph, taking into account any evaluation of the eligible entity conducted under paragraph (4), if available.

''(E) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Assistant Attorney General shall consult with the Assistant Secretary with respect to—

''(i) evaluations of grant recipients under paragraph (4);

''(ii) avoiding unintentional duplication of grants; and

''(iii) any other areas of shared concern.

''(2) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(A) ALLOCATION.—Not less than 67 percent of each grant made under paragraph (1) shall be used by the eligible entity to provide residential care and services (as described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (B)) to minor victims of sex trafficking through qualified nongovernmental organizations.

''(B) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Grants awarded pursuant to paragraph (2) may be used for—

''(i) providing residential care to minor victims of sex trafficking, including temporary or long-term placement as appropriate;

''(ii) providing 24-hour emergency social services response for minor victims of sex trafficking;

''(iii) providing minor victims of sex trafficking with clothing and other daily necessities needed to keep such victims from returning to living on the street;

''(iv) case management services for minor victims of sex trafficking;

''(v) mental health counseling for minor victims of sex trafficking, including specialized counseling and substance abuse treatment;

''(vi) legal services for minor victims of sex trafficking;

''(vii) specialized training for social service providers, public sector personnel, and private sector personnel likely to encounter sex trafficking victims on issues related to the sex trafficking of minors and severe forms of trafficking in persons;

''(viii) outreach and education programs to provide information about deterrence and prevention of sex trafficking of minors;

''(ix) programs to provide treatment to individuals charged or cited with purchasing or attempting to purchase sex acts in cases where—

''(I) a treatment program can be mandated as a condition of a sentence, fine, suspended sentence, or probation, or is an appropriate alternative to criminal prosecution; and

''(II) the individual was not charged with purchasing or attempting to purchase sex acts with a minor; and

''(x) screening and referral of minor victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons.

''(3) APPLICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Assistant Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Assistant Attorney General may reasonably require.

''(B) CONTENTS.—Each application submitted pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) describe the activities for which assistance under this section is sought; and

''(ii) provide such additional assurances as the Assistant Attorney General determines to be essential to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section.

''(4) EVALUATION.—The Assistant Attorney General shall enter into a contract with an academic or non-profit organization that has experience in issues related to sex trafficking of minors and evaluation of grant programs to conduct an annual evaluation of each grant made under this section to determine the impact and effectiveness of programs funded with the grant.

''(c) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section that is found to have utilized grant funds for any unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost shall not be eligible for any grant funds awarded under the grant for 2 fiscal years following the year in which the unauthorized expenditure or unallowable cost is reported.

''(d) COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT.—An eligible entity shall not be eligible to receive a grant under this section if, during the 5 fiscal years before the eligible entity submits an application for the grant, the eligible entity has been found to have violated the terms or conditions of a Government grant program by utilizing grant funds for unauthorized expenditures or otherwise unallowable costs.

''(e) ADMINISTRATIVE CAP.—The cost of administering the grants authorized by this section shall not exceed 3 percent of the total amount appropriated to carry out this section.

''(f) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—For fiscal years 2016 and 2017, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct an audit of all 4 eligible entities that receive block grants under this section.

''(g) MATCH REQUIREMENT.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall provide a non-Federal match in an amount equal to not less than—

''(1) 15 percent of the grant during the first year;

''(2) 25 percent of the grant during the first renewal period;

''(3) 40 percent of the grant during the second renewal period; and

''(4) 50 percent of the grant during the third renewal period.

''(h) NO LIMITATION ON SECTION 204 GRANTS.—An entity that applies for a grant under section 204 is not prohibited from also applying for a grant under this section.

''(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $8,000,000 to the Attorney General for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017 to carry out this section.

''(j) GAO EVALUATION.—Not later than 30 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to Congress that contains—

''(1) an evaluation of the impact of this section in aiding minor victims of sex trafficking in the jurisdiction of the entity receiving the grant; and

''(2) recommendations, if any, regarding any legislative or administrative action the Comptroller General determines appropriate.''.

(b) SUNSET PROVISION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective during the 4-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1242. EXPANDING LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS FOR INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS OF TRAFFICKING.

Section 204 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking '', which involve United States citizens, or aliens admitted for permanent residence, and'';

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) as subparagraphs (C), (D), and (E), respectively; and

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

''(B) to train law enforcement personnel how to identify victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons and related offenses;''; and

(D) in subparagraph (C), as redesignated, by inserting ''and prioritize the investigations and prosecutions of those cases involving minor victims'' after ''sex acts'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e);

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) NO LIMITATION ON SECTION 202 GRANT APPLICATIONS.—An entity that applies for a grant under section 202 is not prohibited from also applying for a grant under this section.'';

(4) in subsection (e), as redesignated, by striking ''$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) GAO EVALUATION AND REPORT.—Not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of and submit to Congress a report evaluating the impact of this section on—

''(1) the ability of law enforcement personnel to identify victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons and investigate and prosecute cases against offenders, including offenders who engage in the purchasing of commercial sex acts with a minor; and

''(2) recommendations, if any, regarding any legislative or administrative action the Comptroller General determines appropriate to improve the ability described in paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 1243. MODEL STATE CRIMINAL LAW PROTECTION FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS.

Section 225(b) of the Trafficking Victims Reauthorization Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 7101 note) is amended—

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

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) protects children exploited through prostitution by including safe harbor provisions that—

''(A) treat an individual under 18 years of age who has been arrested for engaging in, or attempting to engage in, a sexual act with another person in exchange for monetary compensation as a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons;

''(B) prohibit the charging or prosecution of an individual described in subparagraph (A) for a prostitution offense;

''(C) require the referral of an individual described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate service providers, including comprehensive service or community-based programs that provide assistance to child victims of commercial sexual exploitation; and

''(D) provide that an individual described in subparagraph (A) shall not be required to prove fraud, force, or coercion in order to receive the protections described under this paragraph;''.

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 1251. ADJUSTMENT OF AUTHORIZATION LEVELS FOR THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 112A(b)(4) (22 U.S.C. 7109a(b)(4))—

(A) by striking ''$2,000,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''2014 through 2017''; and

(2) in section 113 (22 U.S.C. 7110)—

(A) subsection (a)—

(i) by striking ''$5,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' each place it appears and inserting ''$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017'';

(ii) by inserting '', including regional trafficking in persons officers,'' after ''for additional personnel,''; and

(iii) by striking '', and $3,000 for official reception and representation expenses'';

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$12,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''$14,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''to the Secretary of Health and Human Services'' and all that follows and inserting ''$8,000,000 to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017.'';

(C) in subsection (c)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''2008 through 2011'' each place it appears and inserting ''2014 through 2017'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 and $10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017''; and

(II) by striking ''2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''2014 through 2017''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''2014 through 2017'';

(D) in subsection (d)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (C) as paragraphs (1) through (3), respectively, and moving such paragraphs 2 ems to the left;

(ii) in the paragraph (1), as redesignated, by striking ''$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''$11,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017''; and

(iii) in paragraph (3), as redesignated, by striking ''to the Attorney General'' and all that follows and inserting ''$11,000,000 to the Attorney General for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017.'';

(E) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''$7,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''$7,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017'';

(F) in subsection (f), by striking ''$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017''; and

(G) in subsection (i), by striking ''$18,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017''.

SEC. 1252. ADJUSTMENT OF AUTHORIZATION LEVELS FOR THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164) is amended—

(1) by striking section 102(b)(7); and

(2) in section 201(c)(2), by striking ''$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''$250,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017''.

Subtitle D—Unaccompanied Alien Children

SEC. 1261. APPROPRIATE CUSTODIAL SETTINGS FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS WHO REACH THE AGE OF MAJORITY WHILE IN FEDERAL CUSTODY.

Section 235(c)(2) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Subject to'' and inserting the following:

''(A) MINORS IN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CUSTODY.—Subject to''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) ALIENS TRANSFERRED FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES TO DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CUSTODY.—If a minor described in subparagraph (A) reaches 18 years of age and is transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary shall consider placement in the least restrictive setting available after taking into account the alien's danger to self, danger to the community, and risk of flight. Such aliens shall be eligible to participate in alternative to detention programs, utilizing a continuum of alternatives based on the alien's need for supervision, which may include placement of the alien with an individual or an organizational sponsor, or in a supervised group home.''.

SEC. 1262. APPOINTMENT OF CHILD ADVOCATES FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS.

Section 235(c)(6) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(6)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(2) by striking ''and criminal''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) APPOINTMENT OF CHILD ADVOCATES.—

''(i) INITIAL SITES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall appoint child advocates at 3 new immigration detention sites to provide independent child advocates for trafficking victims and vulnerable unaccompanied alien children.

''(ii) ADDITIONAL SITES.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary shall appoint child advocates at not more than 3 additional immigration detention sites.

''(iii) SELECTION OF SITES.—Sites at which child advocate programs will be established under this subparagraph shall be located at immigration detention sites at which more than 50 children are held in immigration custody, and shall be selected sequentially, with priority given to locations with—

''(I) the largest number of unaccompanied alien children; and

''(II) the most vulnerable populations of unaccompanied children.

''(C) RESTRICTIONS.—

''(i) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A child advocate program may not use more that 10 percent of the Federal funds received under this section for administrative expenses.

''(ii) NONEXCLUSIVITY.—Nothing in this section may be construed to restrict the ability

of a child advocate program under this section to apply for or obtain funding from any other source to carry out the programs described in this section.

''(iii) CONTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—A child advocate program selected under this section shall contribute non-Federal funds, either directly or through in-kind contributions, to the costs of the child advocate program in an amount that is not less than 25 percent of the total amount of Federal funds received by the child advocate program under this section. In-kind contributions may not exceed 40 percent of the matching requirement under this clause.

''(D) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report describing the activities undertaken by the Secretary to authorize the appointment of independent Child Advocates for trafficking victims and vulnerable unaccompanied alien children to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

''(E) ASSESSMENT OF CHILD ADVOCATE PROGRAM.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study regarding the effectiveness of the Child Advocate Program operated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

''(ii) MATTERS TO BE STUDIED.—In the study required under clause (i), the Comptroller General shall— collect information and analyze the following:

''(I) analyze the effectiveness of existing child advocate programs in improving outcomes for trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied alien children;

''(II) evaluate the implementation of child advocate programs in new sites pursuant to subparagraph (B);

''(III) evaluate the extent to which eligible trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied children are receiving child advocate services and assess the possible budgetary implications of increased participation in the program;

''(IV) evaluate the barriers to improving outcomes for trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied children; and

''(V) make recommendations on statutory changes to improve the Child Advocate Program in relation to the matters analyzed under subclauses (I) through (IV).

''(iii) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit the results of the study required under this subparagraph to—

''(I) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

''(II) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

''(III) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

''(IV) the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

''(F) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary and Human Services to carry out this subsection—

''(i) $1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 and 2015; and

''(ii) $2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2016 and 2017.''.

SEC. 1263. ACCESS TO FEDERAL FOSTER CARE AND UNACCOMPANIED REFUGEE MINOR PROTECTIONS FOR CERTAIN U VISA RECIPIENTS.

Section 235(d)(4) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(d)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A),

(A) by striking ''either'';

(B) by striking ''or who'' and inserting a comma; and

(C) by inserting '', or has been granted status under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)),'' before '', shall be eligible''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting '', or status under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)),'' after ''(8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J))''.

SEC. 1264. GAO STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BORDER SCREENINGS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study examining the effectiveness of screenings conducted by Department of Homeland Security personnel in carrying out section 235(a)(4) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(a)(4)).

(2) STUDY.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall take into account—

(A) the degree to which Department of Homeland Security personnel are adequately ensuring that—

(i) all children are being screened to determine whether they are described in section 235(a)(2)(A) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act;

(ii) appropriate and reliable determinations are being made about whether children are described in section 235(a)(2)(A) of such Act, including determinations of the age of such children;

(iii) children are repatriated in an appropriate manner, consistent with clauses (i) through (iii) of section 235(a)(2)(C) of such Act;

(iv) children are appropriately being permitted to withdraw their applications for admission, in accordance with section 235(a)(2)(B)(i) of such Act;

(v) children are being properly cared for while they are in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security and awaiting repatriation or transfer to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and

(vi) children are being transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services in a manner that is consistent with such Act; and

(B) the number of such children that have been transferred to the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Federal funds expended to maintain custody of such children, and the Federal benefits available to such children, if any.

(3) ACCESS TO DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OPERATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), for the purposes of conducting the study described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide the Comptroller General with unrestricted access to all stages of screenings and other interactions between Department of Homeland Security personnel and children encountered by the Comptroller General.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary shall not permit unrestricted access under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines that the security of a particular interaction would be threatened by such access.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the commencement of the study described in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that contains the Commission's findings and recommendations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After 1 hour of debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees, it shall be in order to consider an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee print 113–2, if offered by the majority leader or his designee, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, and shall be separately debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

The gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on S. 47, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, as we consider the Violence Against Women Act, I'd like to start by thanking our majority leader, ERIC CANTOR, and many Republicans in the House for their time and their commitment to this important issue.

The Violence Against Women Act first passed on the floor of this very House nearly two decades ago, and it has long enjoyed bipartisan support. Years later—after two reauthorizations, a pivotal Supreme Court case, and a nationwide expansion of laws condemning violence against women—Republicans are committed to protecting victims of violence and putting offenders behind bars. That's why we are bringing it to the floor today.

It's important to protect all women against acts of domestic violence and other violent crimes and ensure that resources go directly to the victims. Because that is what this bill is really about: It's about people.

It's time to remember why this bill passed nearly two decades ago. Protecting women was our first priority then, and it should be our first priority now.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Madam Speaker, when Congress enacted the original Violence Against Women Act nearly two decades ago, we sent a very clear and immediate message to the American people: no—and I emphasize ''no''—woman would ever be forced to suffer in silence in the face of abuse. No one would ever be forced to fear for their lives and their safety in their own homes because of domestic violence. That promise formed the foundation of our work then, and it has served as a cornerstone for our efforts in the years since to reauthorize and strengthen this landmark law.

Even as the times have changed, our commitments have remained the same, and strong, yet over the years we have always sought out ways to improve this legislation. Today on the floor of the House we will have a very clear choice. We have the choice to support the bipartisan legislation that has passed in the United States Senate. It passed 78–22. Seventy-eight percent of the Senate voted for this legislation. A majority of the Republicans in the Senate supported this legislation. All of the women in the Senate—Democrats and Republicans alike—support the bipartisan legislation that I hope we will have an opportunity to vote on today on the floor of the House.

In contrast, we have the House Republican proposal, which, while described in such lovely terms, is a step backward for the women in America and those who suffer domestic violence or sexual assault.

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It's really hard to explain why, what eyes are the Republicans looking through, that they do not see the folly of their ways on this legislation that they are proposing. Not only is it much weaker than the Senate bill; it is much weaker than current law. And that is why whatever groups you want to name, whether it's 1,300 groups opposed from A to Y—we don't have a Z—any groups that have anything to do with this matter throughout our country, in every State, oppose the Republican legislation that is on the floor today.

This is what the American Bar Association has stated in its letter to Members in opposition to the Republican bill. It says:

> The House substitute eliminates certain critical improvements and actually rolls back some provisions of the law that have been successful.

So let's understand the difference between these two pieces of legislation that are on the floor today. Our bill, again, a reflection of the bipartisan bill in the Senate, says to all American women: you will be protected. The Republican bill says to the women of America: we want to protect America's women, everybody step forward—who is an American woman. Not so fast if you're from the immigrant community, if you are a Native American, or if you happen to be part of the LGBT community.

It's just not right. America has always been, and our Constitution demonstrates, a country of expanding opportunity, protection, and diminishing discrimination. And today on the floor of the House, the Republican bill discriminates against a woman if she is lesbian or gay or whatever, LGBT, a member of that community; discriminates against a woman if she lives on a reservation and has been assaulted by someone not from the reservation; discriminates against women in terms of their immigration status—exactly the women who are the most vulnerable and who are in situations where there's a power over them, whether it's immigration law or whatever. The most in need of this bill are excluded by the Republican—the Republican proposal.

So this Republican proposal is nothing to be proud of. It must be defeated, and its defeat will enable us to bring to the floor the Senate's bipartisan, overwhelmingly passed and supported legislation which strengthens current law, not weakens it, and expands the legislation which was passed.

It has not been a bipartisan issue. I was here when the bill passed before. I saw the great work of Pat Schroeder and of LOUISE SLAUGHTER, who argued so beautifully for this legislation yesterday as the ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee. I salute the work of JOE BIDEN, who was really the author. Without Vice President BIDEN, at that time there would not have been a Violence Against Women Act. I am so proud of the work of our chairman, a leader on this legislation then and now, Chairman JOHN CONYERS, former chair of the Judiciary Committee, now-ranking member. We will be hearing more from him shortly. He has been there steady and strong as a champion in the fight to end violence against women. Thank you.

Our legislation today, the Democratic proposal, is really a bipartisan proposal from the Senate that is authored and presented by Congresswoman GWEN MOORE of Wisconsin. Congresswoman GWEN MOORE has shared her own personal story with us. The strength of her knowledge of the issue, whether it's knowledge of the legislation or knowledge of the trauma of domestic violence and assault, is something that has impressed so many of us. And when we pass this legislation—and we will—it will be in large measure because of her leadership, her persistence, her wisdom, her knowledge of this issue and the difference that every word in the legislation means in the homes of America and for women who are at risk.

Now, who thinks this is a good idea? I don't know. I hear the gentlewoman, who commands great respect in this body, describe this bill as if it is a good thing. It is not. Why does this take so long? It has been over 500 days, Madam Speaker, 500 days, my colleagues, since the expiration of the Violence Against Women Act. Last spring, almost 1 year ago, April of last year, the Senate, in a bipartisan way, passed the Violence Against Women Act—in a bipartisan way.

Months have gone by with no reauthorization. Congress ended. A new Congress came in, and the Senate, once again voted—and again in a strong, bipartisan way—for legislation. The House Republicans want to be odd man out on this, or odd person out on this, and have a bill that weakens current law as well as does not rise to the occasion of changing times that the Senate bill does.

Others of my colleagues will go into more of the specifics of it. It's just too much to put into the RECORD of all of the groups who oppose the House bill. It is almost unanimous. The only people who were holding out were those who were hopeful that something, that light would be shed on this, on the Republican side of the aisle. But this is a remarkable day because we have clarity. And between the two proposals that are coming forth, one of them has the support of Democrats and Republicans in the Senate, Democrats in the House, and the President of the United States stands ready to sign it. The other is opposed by almost everybody that has anything to do with addressing the challenge of violence against women, and we have the documentation to prove that without going into the specifics.

I just want to say how proud I am of Congresswoman GWEN MOORE. She comes from Wisconsin, and she is a respected leader in the House. She has made this, I would say, her life's work. But she has a number of things on her agenda. She has made a tremendous difference, not only in terms of this legislation, but more importantly in terms of what it means, what it means in the lives of America's women—all of America's women.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, just to make a couple of clarifications, number one, the House, led by the Republicans, passed legislation in early May last year to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act and, number two, funding has continued, $599 million.

At this time, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota, KEVIN CRAMER.

Mr. CRAMER. Madam Speaker, just under 3 years ago, a 2-year-old little boy in Bismarck, North Dakota, watched for half an hour while his stepfather beat his mother to death. Today, that little boy is my 5-year-old son. Kris and I were blessed, and are blessed, to have been able to adopt Abel into our family where we work every day to dilute the memories of that awful night and many previously to it with new memories of love and affection.

I know the scourge of violence against women personally. It is not an abstract concept to my family. It's very real. That is why I support and will vote today for the Violence Against Women Act, because I want the shelters and programs that keep

women safe to be well funded. I want the advocates of change to have the resources to turn victims into victors. I want law enforcement officers and prosecutors to have the tools to impose justice on behalf of my son and other women and children. It is not just theoretical to me. It's personal to me.

While I support the Violence Against Women Act because it is personal, I support this amendment because it's principled. Our Constitution in its genius guarantees due process—due process—to the accused. The concept of ''innocent until proven guilty'' is known as the cornerstone of American justice. It is what gives moral authority to our system of justice.

By codifying the language acknowledging ''inherent sovereignty,'' I fear we risk giving up the moral high ground for a political slogan that does nothing to protect the victims of violence.

□ 0930

Even if you are willing to rationalize trading justice through due process guaranteed in the 5th and 14th Amendments of our Constitution we pledged to uphold, please consider the damage we will have done if a court overturns this act and its protections because we wanted a good political slogan more than a good law.

Friends, let's vote for the Violence Against Women Act that not only protects the vulnerable in our society, but also protects the civil liberties upon which our system of justice is built.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin, the champion on fighting violence against women, Congresswoman MOORE.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, as I stand under the ''E Pluribus Unum,'' I pray that this body will do as the Senate has done and come together as one to protect all women from violence.

As I think about the LGBT victims that are not here, the native women that are not here, the immigrants who are not included in this bill, I would say, as Sojourner Truth would say, Ain't they women? They deserve protections. And we talk about the constitutional rights. Don't women on tribal lands deserve the constitutional right of equal protection and not to be raped and battered and beaten and dragged back onto native lands because they know they can be raped with impunity? Ain't they women?

Once again we stand at an important moment in history, when the House stands poised to choose between the Republican ''alternative'' to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act and the bipartisan, comprehensive Senate bill.

We can choose the real VAWA—which is the Senate bill—that will take positive steps towards ensuring the safety of all women. Or we can choose the House GOP VAWA bill. Now this bill may look good on the surface, bearing the same bill number as the Senate bill. But it is really a wolf in sheep's clothing and would exclude victims and weaken the strong, bipartisan Senate bill.

The choice is ours to make, and the choice is clear.

It pains me to say that House Republicans took the Senate bill, which received such a strong bipartisan vote—winning the support of all Democrats, all female Senators, and a majority of Republicans—and transformed it into something nearly unrecognizable.

I have been a proud sponsor of the House version of the Senate bill—H.R. 11—and it has truly been rewarding to work to advance this legislation in the House. This bill reflects years upon years of analysis and best practices, and input from law enforcement, victims, service providers, and many more.

But beyond the updates that have been recommended by the experts—the Senate bill is meaningful to me because of the people it will allow us to reach. I know how it feels to survive a traumatic experience and not have access to services. It is simply heart-breaking to think that every day we delay, there are women, and men, across this country who have nowhere to turn.

The Senate version of the VAWA bill, which we will thankfully have the opportunity to consider on the House floor today, would be the one that actually offers hope—to: LGBT victims, tribal victims, women on college campuses, immigrants, rape survivors waiting for justice, and human trafficking victims.

The Republican alternative, on the other hand, is a shadow of the bill these victims need.

I have a number of concerns about the House alternative. Several of the advocacy groups have determined that this legislation rolls back existing protections for victims, much like the bill we considered last year here in the House.

But I'm also concerned about the reality that this House bill further marginalizes the most vulnerable populations of victims. It amazes me, that my Republican colleagues would rather be exclusive than inclusive.

The House bill removes protections for LGBT victims, who face domestic and sexual violence at rates equal to or greater than the rest of us, but who often face barriers to receiving services. Are LGBT women not worthy of protection?

The House bill fails to offer meaningful protections for tribal victims, though domestic violence in tribal communities is an epidemic. Are tribal women not worthy of protection?

The House bill does not include protections for our students on college campuses, though we know that college campuses—which are supposed to be the site of learning and transformation and personal growth—are all too often the site of horrifying assaults against vulnerable young women. Are our young college women students not worthy of protection?

The House bill removes the human trafficking legislation that passed with the support of a whopping 93 Senators. Are we unwilling to protect our women who are being sold throughout this country and abroad like chattel? Are they not worthy of protection?

The House bill is weaker in almost every way, for every group of victims. They even pared down the pieces that have not gained much attention, perhaps assuming we wouldn't notice—like the housing protections that allow victims of violence to quickly get out of dangerous homes and into homes that will keep them safe from further abuse and harm.

Implementing the House GOP VAWA bill would set the plight of women and our country as a whole back indefinitely. But we have a choice and the right choice would be to support the strong, bipartisan Senate version of VAWA—S. 47.

S. 47, the Senate bill. The Senate bill:

Renews successful programs such as STOP Grants and Transitional Housing Assistance Grants, legal assistance for victims, and many others that have helped law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service providers assist women in need and hold perpetrators accountable.

Includes a new focus on sexual assault—due to the ongoing reality of inadequate reporting, enforcement, and services for victims—including a requirement that STOP grant recipients set aside 20 percent of their funds for sexual assault-related programs.

Includes new tools and best practices for reducing homicide by training law enforcement, victims service providers, and court personnel to intervene more effectively and quickly when they connect with higher-risk victims.

And, of course, the bill improves protections for immigrant survivors, Native American women, and LGBT victims.

As we have debated this bill over the past year or so, I have felt like I was in the Twilight Zone. Some alternate reality, where the passage of a bill; a bill that is supposed to protect all women; a bill that not too long ago would just seem like common sense; a bill that has previously enjoyed broad bipartisan support would be held up and watered down for purely partisan reasons. I found myself asking, ''when will it end?''

The answer to that question is that it ends today. Right now. It is time to put up or shut up. On behalf of all victims and survivors of sexual or domestic assault, I challenge all of my colleagues to make the right choice. We all know that the Senate bill is the real comprehensive Violence Against Women Legislation that will protect all women. And we must vote against the House GOP VAWA and pass the Senate version of VAWA now. Women won't wait any longer. Now is the time to show the people of this country that we value the lives of all women.

WHY SECTION 904 OF S. 47 IS CONSTITUTIONAL UNDER THE SUPREME COURT'S PRECEDENT IN UNITED STATES V. LARA

BASED UPON HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, S. HRG. 112–489, AT 129–34(2011) (RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD OF THOMAS J. PERRELLI, ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

Section 904 of S. 47, the Senate-passed version of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, is constitutional under the U.S. Supreme Court's precedent in *United States* v. *Lara*, 541 U.S. 193 (2004). In Lara, the Supreme Court addressed a Federal statute providing that Indian tribes' governmental powers include ''the inherent power of Indian tribes, hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise criminal jurisdiction over all Indians,'' including Indians who are not members of the prosecuting tribe (i.e., ''nonmember Indians''). Id. at 210 (appendix, quoting the statute). The Court held generally that Congress has the constitutional power to relax restrictions on the exercise of tribes' inherent legal authority, id. at 196, and more specifically that ''the Constitution authorizes Congress to permit tribes, as an exercise of their inherent tribal authority, to prosecute nonmember Indians,'' id. at 210.

The Senate VAWA reauthorization bill, S. 47, uses language that is nearly identical to the statutory language at issue in Lara: Specifically, Section 904 of the Senate bill provides that a tribe's governmental powers

''include the inherent power of that tribe, which is hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over all persons,'' including non-Indians. As Lara strongly suggests, Congress has the constitutional authority to enact this statute.

The central question raised in Lara was whether Congress has the constitutional power to recognize Indian tribes' ''inherent'' authority to prosecute nonmembers. The Court's conclusion that Congress did indeed have this power under the Federal Constitution rested on six considerations, all of which apply to Section 904 of the Senate bill as well:

(1) ''the Constitution grants Congress broad general powers to legislate in respect to Indian tribes,'' id. at 200;

(2) ''Congress, with this Court's approval, has interpreted the Constitution's 'plenary' grants of power as authorizing it to enact legislation that both restricts and, in turn, relaxes those restrictions on tribal sovereign authority,'' id. at 202;

(3) ''Congress' statutory goal—to modify the degree of autonomy enjoyed by a dependent sovereign that is not a State—is not an unusual legislative objective,'' id. at 203;

(4) there is ''no explicit language in the Constitution suggesting a limitation on Congress' institutional authority to relax restrictions on tribal sovereignty previously imposed by the political branches,'' id. at 204;

(5) ''the change at issue here is a limited one, . . . [largely concerning] a tribe's authority to control events that occur upon the tribe's own land,'' id.; and

(6) the Court's ''conclusion that Congress has the power to relax the restrictions imposed by the political branches on the tribes' inherent prosecutorial authority is consistent with [the Supreme Court's] earlier cases,'' id. at 205.

Each of these six considerations also applies to Section 904 of the Senate bill. That is self-evident for the first four of those six considerations.

As to the fifth consideration, like the statute at issue in Lara, Section 904 of the Senate bill would effectuate only a limited change. Section 904 would touch only those criminal acts that occur in the Indian country of the prosecuting tribe and therefore would not cover off-reservation crimes. Section 904 would affect only those crimes that have Indian victims. Tribal courts could not try cases involving only non-Indians. Unlike the statute at issue in Lara, which covered all types of crimes, Section 904 is narrowly focused on a particular subset of crimes: those involving domestic violence, crimes of dating violence, and criminal violations of protection orders. The term ''domestic violence'' is expressly defined in Section 904 to deal with violence committed by the victim's current or former spouse, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, or by a person who is cohabiting or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse. Similarly, Section 904 expressly defines the term ''dating violence'' to mean violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Likewise, protection orders typically involve spouses or intimate partners.

In combination, these three features of Section 904—being limited to narrow categories of crimes such as domestic violence and dating violence, the requirement that the crime occurred in the prosecuting tribe's Indian country, and the requirement that the victim be an Indian—will confine prosecutions to conduct that seriously threatens Indians' health and welfare and is committed by persons who, though non-Indian, have entered into consensual relationships with the tribe or its members. The paradigmatic example of a crime covered by Section 904 would be an assault by a non-Indian husband against his Indian wife in their home on the reservation. Section 904 would not cover crimes involving two non-Indians, two strangers, or two persons who lack ties to the Indian tribe.

Section 904 is also limited in its impact on non-tribal jurisdictions. Under Section 904, tribes would exercise criminal jurisdiction concurrently, not exclusively. The Act would not create or eliminate any Federal or State criminal jurisdiction over Indian country. Nor would it affect the authority of the United States or any State to investigate and prosecute crimes in Indian country.

In most respects, then, Section 904 of the Senate bill is far narrower than the statute upheld by the Supreme Court in Lara.

As to the sixth consideration analyzed by the Lara Court, concerning the Supreme Court's precedents, it is noteworthy that in *Oliphant* v. *Suquamish Indian Tribe*, 435 U.S. 191 (1978), the key precedent here, the Court suggested that Congress has the constitutional authority to recognize and thus restore Indian tribes' inherent power to exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians. Id. at 195 & n.6, 210–12. Indeed, the Oliphant Court expressly stated that the increasing sophistication of tribal court systems, the Indian Civil Rights Act's protection of defendants' procedural rights, and the prevalence of non-Indian crime in Indian country are all ''considerations for Congress to weigh in deciding whether Indian tribes should finally be authorized to try non-Indians.'' Id. at 212.

As the Lara Court explained, the Oliphant decision ''did not set forth constitutional limits that prohibit Congress from changing the relevant legal circumstances, i.e., from taking actions that modify or adjust the tribes' status.'' Lara, 541 U.S. at 205 (citing Oliphant, 435 U.S. at 209–10). Oliphant ''make[s] clear that the Constitution does not dictate the metes and bounds of tribal autonomy,'' and the Federal courts should not ''second-guess the political branches' own determinations'' about those metes and bounds. Id. In short, under both Oliphant and Lara, it is constitutional for ''Congress to change 'judicially made' federal Indian law through [the] kind of legislation'' that the Senate is currently considering. Id. at 207.

After analyzing the six considerations listed above and concluding that Congress can recognize tribes' inherent authority to prosecute nonmembers, the Court responded to three ancillary arguments that Mr. Lara had raised. Each of those arguments is also well addressed by Section 904 of the Senate bill.

First, Mr. Lara argued that the Indian Civil Rights Act does not protect an indigent defendant's constitutional right to appointed counsel in cases imposing a term of imprisonment. Id. at 207. But under the Senate bill, in any case in which a term of imprisonment of any length may be imposed, the tribe must provide to an indigent defendant—at the tribe's expense—the effective assistance of a licensed defense attorney at least equal to that guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

Second, Mr. Lara argued that the statute at issue there made ''all Indians'' subject to tribal prosecution while excluding all non-Indians, which he claimed violated the Equal Protection Clause. The Court did not address the argument because it would not have altered the outcome of Mr. Lara's case. But in any event, no such argument could be made against Section 904 of the Senate bill, because Section 904 recognizes tribes' ''inherent power . . . to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over *all* persons'' (emphasis added). So the plain text of this legislation, unlike the statute at issue in Lara, does not distinguish nonmember Indians from non-Indians.

Third, Mr. Lara argued that United States citizens cannot be tried and convicted by a political body that does not include them unless the citizens are provided all Federal constitutional safeguards. This, too, is addressed in the Senate bill. Under Section 904, a non-Indian citizen of the United States would effectively have at least the same rights in tribal court that he would have in state court. For example, in any case involving imprisonment, the following rights would all be protected:

The right not to be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law.

The right to the equal protection of the tribe's laws.

The right against unreasonable search and seizures.

The right not to be twice put in jeopardy for the same tribal offense.

The right not to be compelled to testify against oneself in a criminal case.

The right to a speedy and public trial.

The right to a trial by a jury of not fewer than six persons.

The right to a trial by an impartial jury that is drawn from sources that reflect a fair cross-section of the community and do not systematically exclude any distinctive group in the community, including non-Indians.

The right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation in a criminal case.

The right to be confronted with adverse witnesses.

The right to compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in one's favor.

The right to have the assistance of defense counsel.

The right to effective assistance of counsel at least equal to that guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

The right of an indigent defendant to the assistance of a licensed defense attorney at the tribe's expense.

The right to be tried before a judge with sufficient legal training and who is licensed to practice law.

The rights against excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishments.

The right to access the tribe's criminal laws, rules of evidence, and rules of criminal procedure.

The right to an audio or other recording of the trial proceeding and a record of other criminal proceedings.

The right to petition a Federal court for a writ of habeas corpus, to challenge the legality of one's detention by the tribe.

The right to petition a Federal court to be released pending resolution of the habeas corpus petition.

Finally, one last constitutional concern was aired in Lara, although it was not discussed in the Court's majority opinion. Writing only for himself, Justice Kennedy suggested that the Constitution's structure, based as it is on ''a theory of original, and continuing, consent of the governed,'' forbids a tribe from prosecuting any U.S. citizen who never consented to be subjected to the tribe's jurisdiction. Lara, 541 U.S. at 212 (Kennedy, J., concurring in the judgment). Of course, the majority of the Court in Lara—including Chief Justice Rehnquist, who wrote the Court's opinion in Oliphant—implicitly rejected Justice Kennedy's view, since Mr. Lara himself was a U.S. citizen who had never consented to be subjected to the jurisdiction of the tribe that prosecuted him. Id.

Moreover, the majority correctly rejected Justice Kennedy's originalist argument because most treaties that the United States

entered into with Indian tribes between 1785 and 1795—that is, both immediately before and immediately after the drafting and ratification of the Constitution—expressly provided for tribal criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians residing in Indian country. For example, the very first Indian treaty ratified by the United States Senate under the Federal Constitution—the 1789 Treaty with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, and Sac Nations—provided that, ''[i]f any person or persons, citizens or subjects of the United States, or any other person not being an Indian, shall presume to settle upon the lands confirmed to the said [Indian tribal] nations, he and they shall be out of the protection of the United States; *and the said nations may punish him or them in such manner as they see fit*'' (emphasis added). Similar language appeared in the last Indian treaty ratified before the Constitutional Convention—the 1786 Treaty with the Shawnee Nation. It is difficult, then, to say that allowing non-Indian citizens of the United States to be tried and punished by Indian tribes for crimes committed in Indian country is somehow contrary to the Framers' understanding of the Constitution's design. Thus, the Lara Court's holding that Indian tribes' status as domestic dependent nations does not prevent Congress from recognizing their inherent authority to prosecute nonmembers is solidly grounded in our constitutional history. And with Congress's express authorization, an Indian tribe can prosecute a non-Indian U.S. citizen, regardless of whether he has consented to the tribe's jurisdiction.

It is important to note that while the elements of Section 904 discussed above are more than sufficient to address the considerations raised by the Lara Court, we do not mean to suggest that each of these elements is *required* in order to address these considerations.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, PAT MEEHAN, a champion in prosecuting those in domestic violence situations.

Mr. MEEHAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to encourage my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to put aside this rhetoric and to find a way to work together to pass the Violence Against Women Act, to move this important legislation forward in a way in which we can reach a resolution.

I come to this as a former prosecutor who has seen firsthand the implications. I come to give a voice to people who do not have an opportunity to speak for themselves. Because one of the things that we realize is that a woman will be victimized 12 times, beaten 12 times before she has the courage to come forward to speak to somebody who needs to be there, to be able to help give them a sense of comfort and dignity to be able to retain control over the circumstances. The Violence Against Women Act enables the kinds of resources to be there to have the trained personnel who can make a difference.

I had a chance to visit SANE nurses, who work in emergency wards, giving victims of rape the dignity to be able to have an examination in the privacy of a room, as opposed to being violated a second time out in a public space in an emergency ward, to reduce the time they have to spend for that examination from 13 hours after a rape to 2 hours, to be able to collect the evidence and to help that victim to be able to make their case if they so choose in court.

I have had a chance to work with victims of violence on college campuses—one in four women who have, in college campuses, reported that they have been victims of rape or attempted rape.

So, unquestionably, we must find a way to pass the Violence Against Women Act in the same way we must reduce the rhetoric and the misrepresentations and the shamefulness representations on both sides about the good intentions to try to do this. There are differences of opinion in small areas. We must find a way to get over those. I rise today to make sure that we give a voice to those victims, to work together to find a way to pass the Violence Against Women Act.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington State, Congresswoman DELBENE.

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 47, the Senate-passed version of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act. I want to thank the Speaker for bringing this bill to the floor for debate.

In a time when we must resolve some real disagreements on how to move our country forward, I'm pleased that we're taking this important step towards the shared goal of reauthorizing the landmark Violence Against Women Act. However, I cannot support the House substitute amendment, because it fails to include critical improvements passed by a large bipartisan margin in the Senate that would strengthen our efforts to combat violence against women.

I'm particularly disappointed that this amendment omits provisions that would enable tribes to address domestic violence in Indian country. This is an issue that's critical in my district. The Lummi Nation, for example, which I visited just last week in Bellingham, Washington, has seen significant increases in violence against women over the past several years. The House substitute would continue to allow for disparate treatment of Indian and non-Indian offenders, while the bipartisan Senate bill includes key provisions that fill this legal gap.

There are many other ways in which the House substitute amendment unfortunately falls short.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to oppose the substitute amendment and support the Senate-passed reauthorization bill.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Mrs. CAPITO. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the reauthorization of VAWA, Violence Against Women Act. This is extremely important.

I was a past president of a YWCA that has a domestic violence shelter in my hometown of Charleston, West Virginia. I have witnessed firsthand the good work that they do and that other statewide advocates do in this area of sexual assault and violence against women, and I realize that this is way long overdue and necessary. In West Virginia, every 9 minutes a call is made about our domestic violence on the domestic violence hotline.

I'm really here, too, to talk about an incident that we never want to see happen again, and that's a little boy named Jahlil Clements, who was from my hometown of Charleston, West Virginia. He was in a car with his mother and his mother's boyfriend, and his mother's boyfriend began beating his mother. And he got so afraid, and the car stopped on the interstate, that Jahlil got out of that car and started running across the interstate to get help for his mother. He was hit and killed in the interstate because he was witnessing firsthand one of the most horrible acts of domestic violence. His mother was in danger and he wanted to help her.

If we don't intervene, if we don't find help, if we don't end this cycle of violence for the Jahlil Clements of this country, we're doing a great disservice to our country. So I'm going to vote ''no'' on the House bill and ''yes'' on the Senate bill for Jahlil Clements and all the Jahlil Clements throughout this great country.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished chair of the House Democratic Caucus, Mr. BECERRA of California.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the leader for yielding.

My friends, every single day in America, three women die at the hands of domestic violence. Yet this Congress allowed the Violence Against Women Act to expire more than 500 days ago, every one of those 500 days three women dying at the hands of domestic violence.

There's been a balanced bipartisan solution passed in the Senate by a vote of 68–31 that has been sitting on the table for almost a year to reenact the Violence Against Women Act. The failure or reluctance of this House to do its work for the American people seems to have now become business as usual. This should not be the new normal.

The 113th Congress has now been in session for 56 days in 2013, and it is only now that a debate on an up or down vote on the bipartisan Senate bill will have an opportunity to be had.

Every woman in America deserves a clean bill to come before them to reenact the Violence Against Women Act, and those three women in America who today desperately seek to beat the odds and live to see another day deserve a vote. We must defeat the Republican substitute amendment and pass the Senate bipartisan bill.

□ 0940

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California, Congressman BERA, a physician and a new Member of Congress.

Mr. BERA of California. Today, I rise as a doctor to talk about the patients that I've taken care of who have suffered as victims of domestic violence.

As doctors, we don't choose to treat one patient or another patient. We choose to take care of every patient who presents, and as Members of Congress—as Americans—we don't choose to protect one woman and not protect another. We choose to protect all women in America. That is who we are as a Nation. I urge this body to reject the House version of this bill and to pass the bipartisan Senate version, which is a reflection of who we are in America and our values.

As the father of a daughter, this is personal. I want my daughter to grow up in a country in which we value and respect every woman regardless of her background, ethnicity, creed. This is personal. Let's do the right thing. I urge this body to do the right thing today—pass the Senate's version of the Violence Against Women Act.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to a champion on protecting women and protecting them from violence, Congresswoman JAN SCHAKOWSKY.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Violence is violence is violence, and women are women are women.

For the second year in a row, the Republicans have advanced legislation that not only excludes additional protections for battered immigrant women and battered tribal women and battered gay women, protections which are included in the bipartisan Senate bill, but they've advanced a bill that actually rolls back essential protections that are already the law of the land.

We have heard from law enforcement, victims, and victim service providers on the need to pass the improvements included in the bipartisan Senate bill. Last week, more than 1,300 organizations which represent and support millions of victims nationwide joined together and said to bring the Senate bill to the House floor for ''a vote as speedily as possible.''

We need to pass the Senate-passed legislation so that victims of domestic and sexual violence don't have to wait a minute longer.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I would like to remind the body that the House amendment actually increases protections for everyone. No protection is denied.

At this time, I am happy to yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI).

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge the passage of the Violence Against Women Act of 2013.

Let me just start off by saying that I support this bill because it is the right thing to do. I am committed to ending violence against all women. This bill takes the necessary steps to protect the rights of all of our mothers, our daughters, and wives.

The statistics are appalling. It's reported that, in the United States alone, more than 24 people each minute are victims of some sort of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. That equals more than 12 million individuals each year. These types of crimes happen to individuals from all walks of life. No gender, race, ethnicity or socioeconomic status is immune. This bill provides protection for everyone who may become victim to sexual and domestic violence.

I support this bill because it implements new accountability standards that make programs more effective. These reforms prevent taxpayer dollars from being wasted. They ensure that more money is being used to assist victims and to reduce the amount of violence that happens against women. By limiting the amount of money that can be spent on salaries and administrative costs, this bill provides greater protections for women by maximizing the amount of funding that goes directly to the victims. It is time for us to do the right thing and pass this bill.

A constituent of mine from South Bend, Indiana, recently wrote my office. She said:

> As a woman who has experienced domestic violence and stalking in my own home, and as a physician who has cared for persons affected by domestic violence, I see this as an important tool to improve the quality of life in our Nation.

I urge the Members of this Chamber, both Republican and Democrat, to do the right thing and pass this bill today.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida, a freshman Member, Congresswoman FRANKEL.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. I rise in opposition to the House substitute amendment to S. 47, and I urge the support of the bipartisan Violence Against Women Act sent over by the Senate.

I do so on behalf of women like Olga, who, on her wedding day, thought she had entered a dream marriage for herself and her two small children from a previous relationship. The marriage turned into a nightmare when her husband became insulting, aggressive, controlling—like a stranger—imprisoning Olga and her children in their own home and not even allowing the children to go to school. Olga fled to south Florida, and was nurtured back to emotional and financial health by an organization in my home area called Women in Distress.

The Senate's reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act will save even more lives across America, lives like Olga's and like those of all women who have been abused by their spouses or partners.

So, today, colleagues, let's stand up for our mothers, our sisters, and our daughters. Let's pass the bipartisan Senate bill.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Congressman KEATING, a former prosecutor and a champion on fighting for the safety of America's women.

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Madam Speaker, I was a DA for 12 years. I solicited and actually used these funds.

We talk about issues. As people see issues, I see faces. I see the faces of innocent women who are victims, and I see the faces of the perpetrators, themselves—the rapists, the batterers, the abusers—who sought to isolate these victims, to strip them away from their friends, their families, social service agencies, law enforcement.

I used these funds to create a lifeline for these victims, breaking down walls that exist in terms of people who spoke a different language, had a different culture, had a different nationality. This amendment creates walls, creates these barriers, that make the victims more vulnerable, and it strengthens the hands of the perpetrators.

Please, all of you, join me in voting against this amendment, and then let's all join together with a piece of legislation that does not punish the victim but that puts perpetrators where they belong—behind bars.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to another champion on protecting women, the gentleman from Washington State (Mr. LARSEN).

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I rise today in support of the bipartisan Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act that we will vote on.

We wouldn't be here today without the courage of victims from all of our communities—women and men who are rich and poor, immigrant, Native American, folks from the LGBT community—all of whom spoke out about their experiences. Domestic violence does not discriminate, and with this bill domestic violence protection will no longer discriminate. This bill improves protections for immigrants, for Native Americans, for members of the LGBT community.

In my district, Tulalip Tribes Vice Chair Deborah Parker has explained why these protections are so critical. She told me that, for far too long, Native American women have lacked serious protections on their reservations. This bill will make it easier for them to seek justice, and it also includes important amendments to improve the enforcement of the International Broker Regulation Act, a law that I sponsored in 2006.

□ 0950

Those amendments strengthen protections Congress put in place for immigrant women like Anastasia King, who was murdered in my district by her husband in 2000.

So I urge my colleagues to oppose the House VAWA substitute and to pass S. 47.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, may I respectfully request the state of the clock.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California has 22 minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from Washington has 20¾ minutes remaining.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS), a Member of Congress who has been a champion on this issue for a very long time, a health professional in her own right before coming to Congress.

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Speaker, I thank my leader for yielding, and I rise today in opposition to the Republican amendment that would undermine key provisions in the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization, and to urge strong support for the underlying Senate bill which protects our young people on our school campuses.

VAWA is a vital program addressing violence against women holistically: through prevention programs, survivor supports, and provisions to hold perpetrators accountable. But it is also a symbol that relationship violence and sexual assault is real and that it's unacceptable. It has been a symbol in this Congress that we can put aside our differences and come together to do what is right for violence victims and survivors. And as we saw in the Senate—and we will hopefully see it here in the House—this is still true.

Our daughters, sisters, and mothers, no matter where they are, including on our school campuses, deserve to live without fear of abuse, and we cannot delay their safety any longer. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Senate bill.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RUNYAN).

Mr. RUNYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise this morning to speak in favor of S. 47, the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act. I want to thank Speaker BOEHNER and Leader CANTOR for their leadership in bringing this important bill to the floor.

The bottom line is that VAWA programs help save lives in New Jersey and across America. We need to expand the current success of VAWA so that we can help even more women escape the nightmare of domestic violence.

While we are long overdue in passing this bill, I'm glad we are here today, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 47.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to Congresswoman Kirkpatrick of Arizona who has again every day, every step of the way, been helpful in protecting all women, especially those on reservations.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I was born and raised on the White Mountain Apache Nation. The necklace I wear today was made by an Apache woman. I've seen firsthand the troubles and hardships that our tribes experience. Now I represent 12 Native American tribes, and I'm here standing on the floor of Congress to give them a voice.

Our Native American women, who need resources and protection, face great hardships. They often live in very remote areas. Unfortunately, Native American women are two-and-a-half times more likely to be assaulted in their lifetimes than other women.

As a prosecutor, I also saw firsthand the need to protect those who are vulnerable. That's why I have pushed so hard for the bipartisan Senate-passed version of this legislation. This legislation strengthens protections for Native American women and so many others.

My district needs this legislation. I urge my colleagues from both sides to come together and pass the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act today.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California, Congresswoman LEE.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, first let me thank Leader PELOSI and Congresswoman GWEN MOORE for their tremendous leadership to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act.

Today we have an opportunity to really stand up for tribal women, for the LGBT community, for immigrant women, for women all across the United States and to finally pass the strongly bipartisan Senate version of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act. We should have done this a long time ago. After much grandstanding, feet dragging, and shameful politicking over protecting the right for all women to feel safe in their homes and workplaces, I hope today that finally we can come together to say that violence against any woman is never an option.

When I was in the California Legislature, I authored the Violence Against Women Act for the State of California, and it was signed into law by a Republican Governor. It was, indeed, a bipartisan effort.

As someone who understands domestic violence on a deeply personal level, I know how traumatic it is, and I know the strong and consistent support system needed to emerge as a survivor. That is what the Senate's VAWA reauthorization will accomplish for all women—and I don't mean for some women; I mean for all women. So I urge Members to vote ''no'' on the amendment and ''yes'' on the underlying bill.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), the champion on our side of the aisle for the reauthorization of this important legislation, our majority leader.

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlelady and congratulate her on her leadership on this issue. As chairwoman of our conference, as a strong advocate for families, for women, for children in our conference, I salute her in her efforts to improve the ability for individuals, women, who are subject to domestic abuse to get the relief that they need. And in that spirit today, Madam Speaker, I come to the floor in support of the substitute amendment that we are offering today.

Today, Madam Speaker, a mother and her daughter will go to a shelter seeking safe harbor because they are scared. Another young woman will walk into a hospital emergency room seeking treatment from sexual assault. In some cases, women will wait to report such violent crimes because they don't feel there is a support system in place to help them.

Our goal in strengthening the Violence Against Women Act is simple: we want to help all women who are faced with violent, abusive, and dangerous situations. We want to make sure that all women are safe and have access to the resources they need to protect themselves, their children, and their families. We want them to know that somebody is there and willing to help. And we want them to know that those who commit these horrendous crimes will be punished and not let go. Madam Speaker, that's why we feel so strongly about providing the proper support system and needed relief to thousands of victims and survivors so that they can get on with their lives.

For the past several months, we've worked hard in this House to build consensus and to put together the strongest bill possible to improve on that which came from the Senate. Today, I encourage my colleagues to support the House amendment to the Violence Against Women Act in order to end violence against all people, against all women, and prosecute offenders to the fullest extent of the law.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), who has been a champion for ending violence against women for all women in America.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, last Congress it was with great disappointment that, for the first time since the Violence Against Women Act was signed into law in 1994, House Republicans failed to give us a vote and Congress failed to reauthorize this important legislation that has reduced domestic abuse and provided victims of violence with vital resources.

□ 1000

The effort to reauthorize VAWA failed, despite overwhelming bipartisan support in the Senate, because House Republicans stripped the bill of critical provisions to help women, especially Native American women. Sadly, we are seeing this effort repeated on the floor today.

Once again, House Republicans are trying to weaken a bill that passed by a vote of 78–22 in the Senate in order to deny Native American women important protections. Sovereignty is not a bargaining chip. The Republican substitute is an attack on Native American women and does not respect sovereignty.

Studies have found that three out of five American Indian women will experience domestic violence; yet the Republican substitute makes it harder to prosecute abusers and is full of loopholes.

I urge my Republican colleagues to drop their opposition to the Senate bill and pass legislation that gives all women, including Native American women, vital protections against abuse.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, which passed the Senate with a strong bipartisan majority. I do support that underlying bill.

The programs funded under this landmark legislation have proven effective over the past two decades in achieving real and meaningful reductions in domestic violence. Victims' advocates in my district and around the country rely on funding made available through VAWA for training programs, rape prevention and education, battered women's shelters, support for runaways, and community programs directed at ending the cycle of domestic violence.

In my home State, the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape currently operates 50 rape crisis centers that provide services to victims of sexual violence. These centers also utilize public awareness campaigns and prevention education to combat the root causes of sexual assault. Essential institutions such as these are counting on us in this body to ensure that VAWA funds remain available to support their often lifesaving work.

I am proud to serve as a board member of the Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley. This private, nonprofit organization provides free, confidential assistance to victims of violent crime and their significant others to help them cope with the traumatic aftermath of victimization.

Another outstanding institution in my district is Turning Point of Lehigh Valley, which maintains a 24-hour help line that serves as a constant resource for victims and their loved ones. Turning Point offers empowerment counseling, safe houses, court advocacy, prevention programs, and transitional assistance to ease former abuse victims into independent life. Our community depends on these organizations, and these organizations depend on VAWA.

VAWA is also improving law enforcement's response to domestic violence. In 2007, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency conducted an evaluation of VAWA's Services Training for Officers and Prosecutors program, commonly called STOP grants. This program is designed to promote an enhanced approach to improve the criminal justice system's handling of violent crimes against women.

The final report indicated that police with STOP training are more likely to work in concert with professional victims' advocates. Court personnel, including prosecutors and judges, are demonstrating a heightened level of sensitivity towards victims of abuse.

Finally, the strategy of employing dedicated personnel to follow these crimes from beginning to end has resulted in improved arrest policies, investigations, prosecutions, hearings and follow-up. This study demonstrates the positive effect that STOP grants have had across the board in Pennsylvania's criminal justice system where domestic violence is concerned.

VAWA has substantially improved our Nation's ability to combat violent crime and protect its victims, providing a strong safety net for women and children across the United States. According to the FBI, incidents of rape have dropped by nearly 20 percent from the law's enactment in 1994 through 2011. The rate of intimate partner violence has declined by 64 percent over that same period.

However, much work remains to be done. The CDC estimates that 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. I yield an additional minute to the gentleman.

Mr. DENT. Congress must reauthorize VAWA to prevent more innocent Americans from becoming victims and to provide critical services for those who do.

Further delaying this crucial legislation does this Congress no credit and leaves State and local service providers facing uncertainty about their ability to continue protecting some of the most vulnerable members of our society.

The Senate voted to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act with a strong bipartisan majority, and I would strongly encourage the House of Representatives to do the same, to support that underlying bill. Voting ''yes'' on the underlying bill will move the reauthorizing legislation to the President's desk immediately. It's the right thing to do, and it's about time we do it.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to recognize our distinguished Democratic whip of the House, Mr. HOYER. He was there in the nineties when we worked to pass this legislation on the Appropriations Committee. He and ROSA DELAURO and Congresswoman NITA LOWEY and I worked to fund the Violence Against Women Act. He's been there on this issue for a long time. I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I want to congratulate the leader for her efforts in getting us to this point.

Today, after 2 months, I think we're going to do something very positive, and we're going to do it in a bipartisan way, and I think that's excellent. I think America will be advantaged. Every American—women, yes—but every American will be advantaged.

House Democrats support the fully inclusive reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act which passed the Senate by a bipartisan vote of 78–22, as has been referenced. A majority of Republican Senators, and all Republican women Senators, voted in favor.

That bill represents a compromise, and I urge my colleagues to defeat the partisan, Republican-amended version so we can pass the Senate bill. I voted for the rule, which allows us that opportunity. Let us take it.

The changes House Republicans made in their version significantly weaken its provisions—and I want to say some Republicans. I want to make that clear. It's not all—aimed at protecting victims of domestic violence and empowering law enforcement to keep our people safe from these crimes.

The House Republican bill omits critical protections for Native Americans, for LGBT Americans, and for immigrants.

Furthermore, the House Republican bill removes protections for students on campus, victims of human trafficking, and those who've experienced rape or stalking.

Why? Why not protect everybody, all Americans?

When we fail to protect all victims, abusers can get away with the abuse and repeat it.

Madam Speaker, Congress ought not to be playing games with women's lives and with the lives of all who suffer from domestic violence. We owe it to the victims, their families, victims' advocates, law enforcement and prosecutors to make sure the protections of the Violence Against Women Act work and can meet the challenges we face today.

That's why we should defeat the weaker House Republican alternative and, instead, pass the fully inclusive version passed by Senate Democrats and Republicans. I expect it to be a bipartisan vote. It is a good day for America.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, just to clarify, on the House

substitute that we'll be considering a little later, it ensures that money goes to victims by increasing accountability. It ensures and guarantees that grants to combat sexual assault are distributed equitably. It improves the ability for law enforcement to prosecute abusers. It better protects Indian women from domestic violence, and it safeguards constitutional rights to ensure justice for victims.

At this time I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), our policy chairman.

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam Speaker, I do want to stand in support of the House proposal today on protecting women across this Nation. This is something that protects all women. I know there's been some interesting accusations that we're trying to exclude people. This is for all women in all places.

As a dad of two daughters, I get this. I understand this. My two daughters were on this House floor not very many weeks ago getting a chance to visit and to be here and to be a part of this process and to meet some of the great ladies on both sides of the aisle, but to also get a chance to interact with people and to see how laws are made. And I want them to know, in the days ahead, laws here that are done are for every person and that we stand for every family.

This is a family issue. This is a women's issue. This is also a State legal issue. It's a community issue, and it's also a national issue that is right that we deal with today.

I want to encourage organizations in Oklahoma City like the YWCA that have a simple theme of eliminating racism, empowering women; and they work every single day to be able to help women that are in situations that they have got to escape out of.

□ 1010

I also want to stand up for the 39 tribes in Oklahoma. I've met with some of the tribal leaders. The House version does three simple things on it. For my constituents, I want them to know that if there's domestic violence that occurs—and the House version assures this—if they live in Indian country, if they work in Indian country, if they're married or dating someone from Indian country, this law clearly protects them in that. All of section 900 I would encourage people to read and go through the details of how we stand beside the tribes and those that are in and around Indian country.

There needs to be prosecution, there needs to be protection. But most of all, we need to stand beside every single family and every single woman in this Nation to do what is right.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I want to inform the gentleman that the YWCA USA supports the bipartisan Senate bill that we are urging Members to support and reject the House bill.

I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), who came to Congress fully committed to passing this legislation.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Well, if this is for all and this is for everybody, why attempt to strip out essential protections for immigrants, tribal, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender victims? Do they not feel the same pain?

Once again, we have to stand up and fight for equal protections for all victims. The Senate seems to get what this body does not: we are all in this together.

These victims are not nameless, faceless members of some group of ''others.'' They are our friends, our neighbors, our family members. We are a Nation built on justice, fairness, and equal protection. We are all stronger when we uphold these ideals and protect the most vulnerable among us. The Senate-passed VAWA embodies these principles and protects all victims. We should pass it today.

Ms. McMORRIS RODGERS. I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to a former prosecutor, the gentlelady from Indiana, SUSAN BROOKS.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. I rise in support of VAWA.

Yelling. Name calling. Black eyes. Bruises. Belts. Broken bottles. Children scared and crying in the corners, crying for it to stop. The lies and coverups to friends and family. A family out of control. And then the abuser gains the control and says, ''I'm sorry,'' ''I love you,'' ''I won't do it again,'' ''I'll change.'' So the victim stays again and again and again, year after year.

The cycle of violence goes on from generation to generation, just like Brittany from Tipton County, Indiana, abused by her drug-addicted mother and married a man also the victim of severe child abuse. After they married, the cycle of violence continues. Brittany's husband verbally and physically abused her while their children watched. She is in every one of our districts, whether you're in a poor family or a rich family, whether you're in the city, in the country, or on the farm. We as Members of Congress have the power and the control to change her life.

When Brittany finally took control and made the call, it was VAWA funds that made sure that the cops that responded recognized it. And I've done those ride-alongs, and they are the most dangerous calls cops can make. When VAWA funds are involved, they keep shelters and transitional housing open so those victims have a safe place to stay. When VAWA has funds, it trains sexual assault nurses who help those victims through the humiliating exams they have to endure that are so important so we have the evidence to put the abusers behind bars.

When VAWA funds are involved, we have advocates in prosecutors offices and in courtrooms who are trained to help them through the painful, long, difficult court process. And when VAWA funds are involved, we have counseling services needed for the victims and their families to heal. VAWA gives victims a fighting chance to gain control of their lives. If VAWA doesn't pass, in my district Alternatives, Inc. will have to lay off two of their five victim advocates, shut down one of their offices and won't be able to serve the 700 victims in rural counties that they served last year.

VAWA is a program that works. It's one of those Federal Government programs that works. This bill is not a perfect bill. No bill that Congress passes is perfect. But I will tell you the victims being attacked can't wait for perfect. The three women and the one man who die every day at the hands of their intimate partners cannot wait for perfect.

I'm a freshman, and I'm asked all the time, Isn't there anything that Congress can agree on and get behind? I think we need to show the American people we can give control back to the women, men, and children who are subjected to the horrors of violence at the hands of someone who supposedly loves them. This shouldn't be about politics and fighting and about political party control. In my short time in Congress, I've seen too often that we lose sight of the people that we are here to protect and to serve. And it is about control. That's what their lives are about.

I urge every Member to think of the victims. Take those statistics and replace them with the Brittanys in your district. Take control away from the abusers, provide it back to the victims with the control they need. Can't we be the voice that they don't have? We as Members of Congress have the ability to give control back to the victims, to give control to the cops, to give control to the sexual assault nurses, to give control to the victim advocates, to give some to the shelters and to the counselors. I'm asking this Congress to show the American people that we care. I do.

Please pass this bill.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I have listened attentively to some of the comments made by those who support the House version of VAWA and they use words like ''all women,'' as the distinguished majority leader said. Not true in the Republican bill. Not all women if you're gay, if you are from the immigrant community, or if you happen to be living on a reservation.

I hear the appeal from a freshman Member, very eloquently stated, ''Why can't we work together and put partisanship aside?'' That's exactly what the Senate did, 78–22. A majority of the Republicans in the Senate voted for the far superior bill.

We've never had a perfect bill, you're absolutely right. But we have a far superior bill that expands protections, as opposed to the House bill which not only is not as good as the Senate bill, it diminishes protections already in the law.

I heard the gentlelady talk eloquently about the money and where it needs to go. It's sad to say that with

sequestration, $20 million, according to a new estimate from the Justice Department, will be cut from the Violence Against Women account. That means approximately 35,927 victims of violence would not have access to lifesaving services and resources.

So the fact is people have come together on the Senate bill. The House agrees with their bipartisan position. The President stands ready to sign it. It's just the House Republicans that are odd people out on this.

It's hard to understand why you think ''some'' equals ''all.'' It doesn't. And that's why it's really important to reject the House version and support the Senate version.

I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL), a Member of our freshman class.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Preventing violence against women means preventing violence against all women, especially those from the LGBT community, especially those from the immigrant community, and I'm here to support the bipartisan Senate bill that was passed and to oppose the House amendment.

I was a prosecutor in Alameda County for 7 years. I worked day in and day out with women who came in as violence victims, people who had been battered. And it's only because of the Violence Against Women funding that we had in our office that allowed our victim advocates to provide them with the emotional and physical services that they needed that we could even begin to put them on the track of healing. Only because of this funding.

So right now it is incumbent upon us to make sure that this funding is available, as we move forward, to all women—all women. Violence against all women must be protected against, and we must have funding that shows that we will go aggressively after their abusers and support our law enforcement and their efforts to do that.

□ 1020

Today's bipartisan bill gives us an opportunity to show that this House can do big things when we work together.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I would just ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to please point to anywhere in the House bill that coverage for anyone is denied. To specifically state: Where is the coverage denied?

The House covers all victims. This bill does not exclude anyone for any characteristic. Not only does the bill specifically prohibit discrimination; it directs the Attorney General to make a rule regarding antidiscrimination efforts as he sees fit.

Moreover, the STOP grant is reauthorized to permit funding to go toward men as well as women. The House bill enhances protections for Native American women. The House bill requires the Justice Department to cross-designate tribal prosecutors as Federal prosecutors in 10 federally recognized Indian tribes. This allows tribal prosecutors to move forward more quickly in Federal court.

The House bill provides a constitutional route for Indian tribes to prosecute non-Indian offenders for domestic violence crimes against Native American women. This is critical for victims to ensure that offenders do not have their convictions overturned.

The House bill contains increased accountability provisions. The House bill mandates better coordination among grantees and Federal employees to ensure money is spent effectively and efficiently. This is in response to allegations of misuse of funds. It limits administrative expenses and salaries to 5 percent, ensuring that money goes to victims and law enforcement. This ensures that money goes to victims, not bureaucrats.

At this time, I'm happy to yield 2 minutes to a champion for all human rights, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Violence Against Women Act offered by Congresswoman MCMORRIS RODGERS. It authorizes $2.2 billion for VAWA to help victimized women & children seeking assistance to break the cycle of violence & live free from intimidation, fear, abuse, & exploitation. I just want to point out something that little attention has been paid to.

A little over a decade ago, I authored the Trafficking Victims' Protection Act of 2000, the landmark law that created America's comprehensive policy to combat modern-day slavery. The TVPA created the State Department's Trafficking in Persons Office, now led by an ambassador-at-large with a robust complement of over 50 dedicated and highly trained people.

The Leahy trafficking amendment to S. 47, title XII, guts the TIP Office and represents a significant retreat in the struggle to end human trafficking. The only way to fix it is to pass the McMorris Rodgers amendment, go to negotiations, and get this legislation fixed.

The TIP Office is an extraordinary advocacy mechanism and has had a huge impact worldwide. In addition to best-practices advocacy, the office monitors labor and sex trafficking and makes recommendations for whether or not countries be ranked tier one, tier two, or tier three.

For over a decade, the Trafficking in Persons Office has been the flagship in our struggle to combat human trafficking. The Leahy amendment cuts the authorization for the TIP Office from about $7 million down to $2 million. It eviscerates the TIP Office; there is no doubt about that.

It also shifts responsibilities to the regional bureaus. We have had problems over the last decade, as my colleagues, I'm sure, know. The regional bureaus have a whole large portfolio of issues that they deal with. When they deal with those issues, trafficking is on page 4 or page 5 of their talking points. The TIP Office walks point; it has now been demoted significantly.

I would point out that when I first did the trafficking bill, there was huge pushback from the State Department. They didn't want human rights in general, and absolutely they did not want the trafficking-in-persons issue to be dominant and center stage. That's what the office does. It is a step backwards for combating human trafficking.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Violence Against Women Act, VAWA, authored by Congresswoman CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS.

It authorizes $2.2 billion for VAWA to help victimized women and children seeking assistance to break the cycle of violence and live a life free from intimidation, fear, abuse and exploitation.

VAWA is landmark legislation with a proven track record of assisting abused and battered women and must be reauthorized. VAWA includes: $222 million in STOP grants, providing critical funding to improve the criminal justice system's response to crimes against women; $73 million in Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforce Protection Orders, providing resources to bring abusers to justice and providing victims with the legal protections to live free of fear from their abusers; $57 million for Legal Assistance for Victims, providing necessary funding to strengthen state legal systems and ensure that agencies charged with handling domestic abuse and sexual assault cases are able to assist victims through the legal process; and millions more in housing assistance to shelter victims away from their abusers; grants to protect young women on college campuses; training and services for abuse against women in rural areas and those with disabilities; funding to reduce rape kit backlogs so we can identify past abusers and provide justice to their victims; and many more critical programs that strengthen communities to combat abuse against vulnerable populations.

I just want to point out something that far too little attention has been paid to: the Leahy Amendment cuts to the State Department Trafficking in Persons, TIP, Office contained in the Senate version.

A little over a decade ago, I authored the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, TVPA, of 2000—the landmark law that created America's comprehensive policy to combat modern day slavery.

The TVPA created the State Department's Trafficking in Persons Office, now led by an ambassador-at-large with a robust complement of over 50 dedicated and highly trained people.

The Leahy trafficking amendment to S. 47—Title XII—guts the TIP office and represents a significant retreat in the struggle to end human trafficking. The only way to fix it is to pass the Violence Against Women Act sponsored by Congresswoman MCMORRIS RODGERS, go to negotiations, and strike the cut.

Madam Speaker the now at risk Trafficking in Persons Office is an extraordinary advocacy mechanism and has had a huge impact worldwide. In addition to "best practices" advocacy,

the office monitors labor and sex trafficking in every country of the world pursuant to minimum standards prescribed in the TVPA and makes recommendations for whether or not countries should be ranked Tier I, Tier II Watch List or Tier III. Countries with bad records and who fail to make ''serious and sustained'' efforts to improve are designated Tier 3—the worst ranking—which may result in sanctions.

For over a decade the Trafficking in Persons Office has been the flagship in our struggle to combat human trafficking, but that will change if the McMorris Rodgers VAWA fails and the House has no means to fix the Leahy amendment in conference.

Madam Speaker, for over a decade the Trafficking in Persons Office has been the flagship in our struggle to combat human trafficking.

The Leahy Amendment, cuts the authorization for the TIP office authorization from $7 million down to $2 million—effectively eviscerating the TIP office.

Making matters worse the Leahy Amendment also shifts responsibilities to the regional bureaus—and we have had problems with regional bureaus and trafficking over the last decade—as my colleagues I'm sure know. Regional bureaus have a large portfolio of issues that they handle. As they deal with those other issues, trafficking is often relegated to page four or page five of their agenda and talking points. The TIP office on the other hand walks point, is singular in focus, and it is imperative that it be adequately resourced and vested with current-day powers to act. Under Leahy the TIP office is demoted significantly.

The simple fact of the matter is that since enactment of the TVPA in 2000, the regional bureaus have often sought to undermine and weaken TIP country ranking recommendations due to other so-called equities. Advancing human rights is general and combating human trafficking in particular, far too often takes a back seat to other priorities.

That's why, back in 2000, I led the effort and wrote the law to make the Trafficking in Persons Office the lead in gathering, analyzing, and putting forward recommendations for every country.

That's why slashing the Trafficking in Persons Office is an awful idea. The victims deserve better.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan will control the time as the designee.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, I'd like to talk to you about Lucy. Lucy is not the name of the person I'm referring to, although she is absolutely real. I can't use her name because Lucy still lives in fear of her abuser, a man she was married to.

Lucy is from a nation in West Africa. The man who was abusing her, physically and sexually, and mistreating her would tell her and threaten her—based on her immigration status to the United States that she was hoping to obtain—he would threaten her and tell her, I'm going to hold this against you; I'm going to do this to you; don't you dare leave me.

The Violence Against Women Act's self-petition process was a lifeline and a savior to her. She was able to explain the extreme violence that she lived through and suffered through all the time, and she was able to separate from her husband and seek a way to become a citizen and to stay in this country and get rid of her abuser. Sadly, the House version rolls this protection back. That's why you should support the Senate version.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I'm happy to yield 2 minutes to a champion, a former judge who has worked on these issues for many years, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Violence against women is awful. I think we can all agree with that. Behind the scenes in homes throughout America, behind closed doors bad things are happening in those families. It is violent. It affects the spouse, the children, and the quality of life of our community. Today, the House of Representatives can do something about that to make America safer for women, primarily, and their children. We have two choices before us today: the House bill, the Senate bill.

But there's another thing going on behind closed doors in America as well, and that's sexual assault that is occurring in America. I spent time on the bench as a judge in criminal cases in Texas for 22 years; and one of the greatest scientific, forensic discoveries was DNA. It's helped prosecute sexual assault cases.

DNA: when those outlaws commit sexual assault crimes against primarily women and children, they leave DNA evidence, it's examined, and we find out who the criminal was. But here's the problem: there are 400,000 DNA rape kits that have not been tested, some going back 20 and 25 years. They're so old that when it's determined who the outlaw is, they can't be prosecuted because the statute of limitations has run; 400,000 cases where rape victims are waiting for us to just analyze those sexual assault cases.

That concept is called the SAFER bill, sponsored by CAROLYN MALONEY and myself to try to fix that issue by taking money in one legislation and putting it in the SAFER legislation to analyze those 400,000 cases so victims know who committed the crime, and also outlaws go to prison and not get a free ride because there's not money to test those cases.

That SAFER bill is in the Senate version. I encourage the House of Representatives to vote for the SAFER bill because it is in the Senate legislation.

And that's just the way it is.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA).

Ms. HANABUSA. I thank the ranking member of our Judiciary Committee.

I rise in support of the Senate bill, S. 47, which reauthorizes VAWA. It passed by a strong bipartisan vote of 78–22 on February 12.

It is also an honor to be next to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin, who has really championed this bill.

□ 1030

I rise specifically to address section 904, which provides tribal governments with jurisdiction over the abuse of Native American women on tribal lands. The statistics, which were set forth by Senator UDALL in a recent article, were very alarming. Native American women are two-and-a-half times more likely to be raped, one in three will be assaulted, and three out of five will encounter domestic violence.

And the criticism, the criticism we've heard against why the Senate version of this bill should not pass is because they say it doesn't afford due process. All we need to do is to look at the defendant's rights as set forth in the tribal court criminal proceedings under ICRA, the Indian Civil Rights Act, and TLOA, the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010.

The rights are there. Support the Senate version.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the vice chair of the Democratic Caucus from New York, Mr. JOE CROWLEY.

Mr. CROWLEY. I thank my friend and colleague from Detroit, Michigan, for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, it has been over 500 days since the Violence Against Women Act expired—500 days—and every day that has passed without a vote, my colleagues and I have been asking ourselves, What are we waiting for? Are we waiting for our colleagues in the Senate to have a strong, bipartisan vote and send us a bill worth voting on? Oh, wait a minute. They've already done that. But maybe we're waiting for a bill that strengthens the Violence Against Women Act. Sorry, the Senate has already done that, as well. Or maybe we're waiting for support of hundreds of State, local, and national organizations. Oh, but wait. We've already had that with the passage of the Senate bill.

My colleagues, it's time to end this wait for our mothers, for our daughters, and for our friends so they can get the protection and the service that they deserve because, let me tell you, the abusers are not waiting.

Today, we have the chance to pass the actual Senate bill, the bipartisan, commonsense legislation that has been waiting for a vote. So let's vote ''no'' on the substitute amendment, support the underlying bill, and send this to the President's desk.

I don't believe my colleagues, if they saw a lesbian woman being beaten by their neighbor, that they would not want to have that violence stopped. I don't believe that my Republican colleagues, if they saw an undocumented person, even an illegal alien, being beaten by her husband, that they would not want that stopped. I don't believe

that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, if they saw a Native American woman being beaten or abused, that they would not want that stopped.

Why do they not have it specified in their legislation? The Senate bill does. Let's stop this back-and-forth and pass the Senate legislation.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I would just like to remind my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that the House, the Republican majority in the House, passed legislation to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act in May of last year. Funding has continued. Congress, including the Republicans in the House, has supported and continues to fund these important programs at $600 million a year. No program has gone unfunded as we have continued to focus on the important work of getting this bill reauthorized.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California, SUSAN DAVIS.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, at last, at last. Madam Speaker, like Americans all across the country, I'm glad this Chamber has finally put the Senate Violence Against Women Act to the floor for a vote.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and to oppose the Republican substitute. If we pass a strong and bipartisan reauthorization, women can breathe a sigh of relief knowing that Congress has got their backs.

Every woman deserves protection and justice. I'm glad that the Senate bill closes the gap in current law by extending that protection to Native American, LGBT, and immigrant victims.

In contrast, as we have heard, the Republican substitute inexplicably continues to exclude these groups and put them at risk. That is exclusionary and it is hurtful.

Let's swiftly pass the Senate VAWA and send it straight to the President's desk for his signature. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on S. 47 and to stand up for all victims of domestic violence. They've waited far too long for this day.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased now to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, 2 weeks ago, the Senate overwhelmingly passed a strong, bipartisan reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act to extend much-needed protections to all women of domestic violence, including immigrants, Native Americans, and members of the LGBT community.

Domestic violence victims and their families have waited far too long for the House to act to reauthorize VAWA and to provide victims of domestic violence with important resources to help end this violence. It's critical that we ensure that every single victim of domestic violence, no matter what they look like or where they come from or who they love, has access to these critical tools and resources.

According to the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence, one in four women will be victims of domestic violence in their lifetime. Each year, 15 million American children are exposed to domestic violence and all the dangers of this violence.

Have we really come to the point that we can't persuade every single Member of Congress that violence against all women is indefensible and that we have a moral responsibility to do everything in our power to stop it? Do we really want to say some women, some group of women, are not worthy of protection against such violence? I hope not.

I urge my colleagues to pass the strengthened Senate version reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act and to protect all American women from violence.

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
February 4, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY, *Chairman,*
U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC.

Hon. MIKE CRAPO,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY AND SENATOR CRAPO: On behalf of the 137,000 members and affiliates of the American Psychological Association (APA), I am writing to thank you for your invaluable leadership in introducing the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (S. 47). As the legislative process advances, APA offers its full support of your efforts to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

As you know, nearly one in four women in the United States reports experiencing domestic violence at some point in her life, and 15 million children live in families in which intimate partner violence has occurred within the past year. Domestic violence can result in significant mental and behavioral health consequences including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, relationship problems, diminished self-esteem, social isolation, substance use disorders, and suicidal behavior. VAWA programs can help to mitigate these negative outcomes by providing a vital link to services and supports for survivors and their families.

APA applauds your commitment to protect survivors of intimate partner violence with a comprehensive VAWA reauthorization. In particular, we appreciate the inclusion of essential public health provisions to reauthorize and strengthen the health care system's identification, assessment, and response to violence, as well as provisions to protect vulnerable populations, including Native women, immigrants, and LGBT individuals.

We welcome the opportunity to work with you to address these important issues. For further information, please contact Nida Corry, Ph.D., in our Public Interest Government Relations Office at (202) 336–5931 or ncorry@apa.org.

Sincerely,
GWENDOLYN PURYEAR KEITA, PH.D.,
Executive Director,
Public Interest Directorate.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WITNESS,
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (U.S.A.),
February 1, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEAHY: In the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), we believe that ''domestic violence is always a violation of the power God intended for good.'' We believe that ''God the Creator is preeminently a covenant-maker, the One who creates, sustains, and transforms the people of God. Domestic violence and abuse destroys covenants in which people have promised to treat each other with respect and dignity.''

Because of these convictions, we strongly support a robust reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act and we thank you for your leadership in sponsoring S. 47. Further, we wish you to know that we have written to all of your Senate colleagues, asking them to support final passage of this bill, and urging them to oppose any amendments that you have not endorsed.

As you know, VAWA's programs support state, tribal, and local efforts to address the pervasive and insidious crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These programs have made great progress towards reducing the violence, helping victims to be healthy and feel safe and holding perpetrators accountable. This critical legislation must be reauthorized to ensure a continued response to these crimes.

Again, we thank you for your leadership on this important issue and look forward to the bill's passage, so that we can build upon VAWA's successes and continue to enhance our nation's ability to promote an end to this violence, to hold perpetrators accountable, and to keep victims and their families safe from future harm. For our part, we commit to continued ministry with victims and survivors of violence and to do all we can, through our ministries and our advocacy, to end this desperate cycle of violence and brokenness.

We give thanks for your service to our nation and for your leadership on this issue.

Sincerely,
The Reverend J. HERBERT NELSON II,
Director for Public Witness.

NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO END SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN,
February 6, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee, Dirksen Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. MICHAEL CRAPO,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY AND SENATOR CRAPO: The National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence—comprised of national, tribal, state, territorial and local organizations, as well as individuals, committed to securing an end to violence against women, including civil rights organizations, labor unions, advocates for children and youth, anti-poverty groups, immigrant and refugee rights organizations, women's rights leaders, and education groups—writes to express its strong and unequivocal support for the tribal provisions included in Title IX of S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act. As you are aware, these provisions are identical to those that were contained in S. 1925, the VAWA bill introduced in the 112th Congress. As such, the provisions were first voted affirmatively out of the Indian Affairs Committee, then added to S. 1925 and passed out of the Judiciary Committee, and finally were contained in the final version of S. 1925 that passed the Senate last year with bipartisan support.

While we understand that some have expressed constitutional concerns with respect to the criminal jurisdiction provisions contained in section 904, Title IX of S. 47, we wish to respectfully point out that the provisions were drafted and put forward by the U.S. Department of Justice, and were thoroughly vetted before they were submitted to the Senate Indian Affairs and Judiciary Committees. We also wish to remind the members of the Senate of the terrifying rates of victimization that American Indian and Alaska Native women experience: 34% of American Indian and Alaska Native women will be raped in their lifetimes; 39% will be subjected to domestic violence in their lifetimes. Sixty-seven percent of Native women victims of rape and sexual assault report that their assailants are non-Native individuals. On some reservations, Native women are murdered at more than ten times the national average. These startling statistics, coupled with the unfortunately high declination rates (U.S. Attorneys declined to prosecute nearly 52% of violent crimes that occur in Indian country; and 67% of cases declined were sexual abuse related cases), provide ample reason for Congress to act in passing S. 47 with Section 904 intact.

Additionally, we offer for the consideration of the members of the Senate a letter submitted last year by over 50 U.S. law professors who carefully reviewed the provisions of section 904 and found them to be constitutional. We offer some relevant excerpts below:

It is important to note that Section 904 of S. 1925 does not constitute a full restoration of all tribal criminal jurisdiction—only that which qualifies as ''special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction.'' So there must be an established intimate-partner relationship to trigger the jurisdiction. Moreover, no defendant in tribal court will be denied Constitutional rights that would be afforded in state or federal courts. Section 904 provides ample safeguards to ensure that non-Indian defendants in domestic violence cases receive all rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

In other words, a defendant who has no ties to the tribal community would not be subject to criminal prosecution in tribal court. Federal courts have jurisdiction to review such tribal jurisdiction determinations after exhaustion of tribal remedies. Section 904 is specifically tailored to address the victimization of Indian women by persons who have either married a citizen of the tribe or are dating a citizen of the Tribe.''

In closing, the National Task Force wishes to thank you for your tireless efforts to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, S. 47. We appreciate your leadership and look forward to working with you toward a speedy passage of S. 47, including Title IX as introduced with no weakening amendments.

Sincerely,

The National Task Force To End Sexual and Domestic Violence.

THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS,
Washington, DC, February 11, 2013.

VOTE YES ON VAWA (S. 47) AND OPPOSE ANY AMENDMENTS THAT WEAKEN PROTECTIONS

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, a coalition charged by its diverse membership of more than 210 national organizations to promote and protect the civil and human rights of all persons in the United States, we write to urge you to support S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), and to vote against any amendments that would weaken this important legislation.

The Leadership Conference believes that the reauthorization of VAWA is critical for protecting the civil and human rights of Americans to be free from domestic violence. These protections are especially important for Native Americans and people of color, who experience the highest rates of domestic violence and sexual assault. Further, it is essential that these protections be extended to all instances of intimate partner violence, including for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people. In short, S. 47 would strengthen our nation's ability to prosecute perpetrators of violence and provide protections to all victims.

While domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking occur in all parts of the nation and affect people of all backgrounds, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, these forms of violence and harassment disproportionately affect the communities represented by The Leadership Conference. For example, 37 percent of Hispanic women are victims; 43 percent of African-American women and 38 percent of African-American men are victims; and a staggering 46 percent of American Indian or Alaska Native women and 45 percent of American Indian or Alaska Native men experience intimate-partner victimization.

VAWA-funded programs have dramatically improved the national response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The annual incidence of domestic violence has decreased by more than 53 percent since VAWA became law in 1994 and reporting by victims has also increased by 51 percent. Not only do these comprehensive programs save lives, they also save money. In its first six years, VAWA saved $12.6 billion in net averted social costs.

Yet, as law enforcement officers, service providers, and health care professionals have acknowledged, even with the successes of the current VAWA programs, there are significant gaps in current VAWA programs which, if addressed, could have a significant impact on diminishing the incidences of domestic violence in the United States. S. 47 helps address these concerns by strengthening services for minority communities and expanding protections for underserved communities to include lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. Further, S. 47 addresses the crisis of violence against women in tribal communities by strengthening legal protections for Native victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. S. 47 also includes important improvements to VAWA protections for immigrant victims. In addition, the bill provides new tools and training to prevent domestic violence homicides.

VAWA has provided for a coordinated approach, improving collaboration between law enforcement and victim services providers and supporting community-based responses and direct services for victims. As a result, victims' needs have been better met, perpetrators have been held accountable, communities have become safer, and progress has been made toward breaking the cycle and culture of violence within families. Without question, VAWA reauthorization is the key to ensuring that victims and survivors of violence have continued access to these critical services.

We look forward to working with you to swiftly adopt, without any weakening amendments S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, and continue a strong federal response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact June Zeitlin at 202–263–2852 or zeitlin@civilrights.org.

9to5.

AFL-CIO.

AIDS United.

Alaska Federation of Natives.

American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD).

American Association of University Women (AAUW).

American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO.

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), AFL-CIO.

American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO.

American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC).

Amnesty International USA.

Anti-Defamation League.

Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum.

Asian American Justice Center.

Member of Asian American Center for Advancing Justice.

Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, Asian Pacific American Legal Center, a member of the Asian American Center for Advancing Justice, Association of Flight Attendants—CWA, Association of Jewish Family & Children's Agencies, Center for Reproductive Rights, Center for Women Policy Studies.

Center for Women's Global Leadership, CenterLink: The Community of LGBT Centers Coalition on Human Needs, Communications Workers of America, Disability Policy Consortium, Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF), Disciples Home Missions & Family and Children's Ministries of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Family Equality Council, Feminist Majority, Friends Committee on National Legislation, Gay, Lesbian & Straight Education Network (GLSEN), GetEQUAL, GlobalSolutions.org, Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc., Hip Hop Caucus, Human Rights Campaign, Institute for Science and Human Values, Inc., International Center for Research on Women, International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), Jewish Council for Public Affairs.

Jewish Women International, LatinoJustice PRLDEF, The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Log Cabin Republicans, Maryknoll Sisters, NAACP, National Association of Human Rights Workers (NAHRW), National Association of Social Workers, National Bar Association, National Black Justice Coalition, National Capital Area Union Retirees, National Center for Lesbian Rights, National Center for Transgender Equality, National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development, National Community Reinvestment Coalition, National Congress of American Indians, National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW), National Council on Independent Living, National Education Association.

National Employment Law Project, National Fair Housing Alliance, National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Action Fund, National Health Law Program, National Immigration Law Center, National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health, National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, National Low Income Housing Coalition, National Organization for Women, National Partnership for Women & Families, National Urban League, National Women's Law Center, People For the American Way, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), Refugee Women's Network, Sealaska Heritage Institute, Secular Coalition for America, The Sentencing Project.

South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT), Southern Poverty Law Center, Transgender Law Center, Union for Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, Justice and Witness Ministries, United Food and Commercial Workers International Union (UFCW), US Human Rights Network, US National Committee for UN Women, Women of Reform Judaism, Women's Action for New Directions (WAND), Women's Business Development Center, Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, U.S. Section, Woodhull Sexual Freedom Alliance, Zonta International.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE
TO END SEXUAL VIOLENCE,
Washington, DC, January 28, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, U.S. Senate, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.
Hon. MICHAEL CRAPO,
U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY AND SENATOR CRAPO: On behalf of 56 state and territorial sexual assault coalitions and 1300 rape crisis centers, I want to express our sincere gratitude for the introduction of S. 47. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) with the SAFER Act included represents the essential and comprehensive legislative package that is necessary to advance this nation's response to the crime of rape and protect and support victims. S. 47 includes critical enhancements to address sexual assault including criminal justice improvements, housing protections, vital direct service and prevention programs, and SAFER's policies to address the rape kit backlog.

We are urging all Senators to stand with sexual assault survivors and support the swift passage of this far-reaching legislation.

Sincerely,
MONIKA JOHNSON HOSTLER,
Board President.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA,
January 31, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing on behalf of the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors to urge you to take action on legislation to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

Thank you for introducing S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act. Programs authorized by VAWA have saved lives as well as providing resources and training needed in communities like Santa Barbara County to address these reprehensible crimes, and the Board recognizes the importance of reauthorizing and enhancing the resources provided by this important public safety program.

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act would expand the law's focus on sexual assault and help ensure access to services for all victims of domestic and sexual violence. It also responds to these difficult economic times by consolidating programs, focusing on the most effective approaches, and adding accountability measures to ensure that Federal funds are used efficiently and effectively.

The Violence Against Women Act has been successful because it has consistently had strong bipartisan support for nearly two decades. Please work with the members of your committee to expedite action on S. 47 or similar legislation to reauthorize VAWA.

Sincerely yours,
THOMAS P. WALTERS,
Washington Representative.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), a champion for all women and families.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlelady from Washington for the leadership that she has brought to this issue, and I also stand to thank Leader CANTOR and the leadership that he has placed on this.

It's an incredible thing when you think about we still need the Violence Against Women Act. And I think for so many of us who have participated in giving birth to sexual assault centers and domestic abuse centers and child advocacy centers, we realize that for far too long domestic abuse was something that nobody ever wanted to talk about; it should be swept under the rug; it should be hidden behind the four walls of a house. It was not something that was addressed as a crime, but we all knew it was a crime, and we knew it needed to be addressed. And we know that this act and the grants that have been provided to our State and local law enforcement agencies have allowed so many—so many—people the safe harbor that was needed for their opportunity.

Now I stand here today to support our Republican alternative and the amendment that we have placed on this bill making certain that, in a fiscally responsible, targeted, and focused way, those who need access to the help, the assistance, and the funds are going to be able to receive the help, the assistance, the funds, the focus and the attention that they are going to need.

□ 1040

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. I would be happy to yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I think that it is noteworthy that we also put some of the attention on stalking, the need to address this; that we look at the need for additional education so that some day we can say, yes, indeed, local law enforcement is fully equipped to handle the issue because the problem has been arrested. All too sadly, Madam Speaker, the problem has not been dealt with.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. No woman should have to live in fear of violence in this country.

One of my first actions in Congress was to cosponsor the Violence Against Women Act, which was authored by my colleague, GWEN MOORE.

Her bill took critical steps to strengthen the ability of our local law enforcement and service providers to protect victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Her bill went to great lengths to ensure that all women in our country would be protected under the bill.

The Senate passed overwhelmingly on a bipartisan basis her bill. That is why I find the political game being played by some Republicans today to be frustrating, my colleagues find it to be frustrating, and my constituents find it to be frustrating.

I do not understand why, Madam Speaker, you would eliminate provisions to protect women from immigrant communities—many of which I represent in my district in Congressional District Four—and women from Native American communities, or inappropriately discriminate against women based on their sexual orientation.

I urge my colleagues to pass the bipartisan bill.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
Washington, DC, February 1, 2013.

Re NAACP Strong Support for S. 47, To Reauthorize the 1994 Violence Against Women Act

Senator PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY: On behalf of the NAACP, our nation's oldest, largest and most widely-recognized grassroots-based civil rights organization, I would like to sincerely thank you for your leadership in introducing S. 47, legislation strengthening and reauthorizing the 1994 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). As strong and consistent supporters of VAWA, the NAACP recognizes that this important legislation would improve criminal justice and community-based responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in the United States.

As you know, the NAACP supported the passage of VAWA in 1994, and its reauthorization in 2000 and 2005. We have witnessed VAWA change the landscape for victims of violence in the United States who once suffered in silence. Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking have now been able to access services, and a new generation of families and justice system professionals has come to understand that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking are crimes that our society will no longer tolerate. Your bill will not only continue proven effective programs, but that it will make key changes to streamline VAWA and make sure that even more people have access to safety, stability and justice.

Thank you again for your continued leadership in this endeavor. Your thoughtfulness and tenacity in this area over the years has improved the lives of millions of Americans. Should you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at my office at (202) 463–2940.

Sincerely,
HILARY O. SHELTON,
Director, NAACP Washington Bureau & Senior Vice President for Advocacy and Policy.

Washington, DC, February 7, 2013.

DEAR SENATOR: The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV), the

oldest and largest national anti-domestic violence advocacy organization that serves more than 1.3 million domestic violence victims in more than 2,000 shelter programs nationwide, expresses strong support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 2013 introduced by Senators Patrick Leahy and Michael Crapo.

Since its original passage in 1994, VAWA has dramatically enhanced our nation's response to violence against women. More victims report domestic violence to the police and the rate of non-fatal intimate partner violence against women has decreased by 53 percent. The sexual assault services program in VAWA helps rape crisis centers keep their doors open to provide the frontline response to victims of rape. VAWA provides for a coordinated community approach, improving collaboration between law enforcement and victim services providers to better meet the needs of victims. These comprehensive and cost-effective programs not only save lives, they also save money. In fact, VAWA saved nearly $12.6 billion in net averted social costs in just its first six years.

But more work remains. The CDC's 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey found that 1 in 4 women have been the victim of severe physical domestic violence and 1 in 5 women have been raped in their lifetime.

S. 47 renews successful programs that have helped law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service providers keep victims safe and hold perpetrators accountable. It consolidates programs in order to reduce administrative costs and avoid duplication. The reauthorization is also mindful of our current fiscal state, and reduces authorizations by 17 percent from the 2005 reauthorization. New accountability measures have been included in the bill in order to ensure that VAWA funds are used wisely and efficiently.

S. 47 builds on existing efforts to more effectively combat violence against all victims and aims to ensure that VAWA programs reach more communities whose members need services. It expands the definition of ''underserved'' to include religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity to encourage development of services for people who have had trouble getting help in the past based on those categories. It also includes new purpose areas to ensure that grant funds can be used to make services available for all victims regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. The bill includes important provisions to ensure that vulnerable immigrant victims of domestic and sexual violence receive the support and services they need.

This bill addresses the ongoing crisis of violence against Native American victims, who face rates of domestic violence and sexual assault much higher than those faced by the general population, by strengthening existing programs and by narrowly expanding concurrent tribal criminal jurisdiction over those who assault Indian spouses and dating partners in Indian country. This provision would ensure that no perpetrators of abuse are immune from accountability, but would do so in a way that protects rights and ensures fairness.

Intimate partner violence remains a critical problem in our nation. We cannot let victims of domestic and sexual violence continue to suffer. Congress must protect all victims of violence, hold all perpetrators accountable and provide justice for all.

We urge you to vote in favor of S. 47. Your support is essential to enhancing our nation's ability to hold perpetrators accountable and keep victims safe from future harm. Thank you for your consideration and please do not hesitate to contact me or Tralonne Shorter, Public Policy Advisor for NCADV at (202) 744–8455 if you have any questions or want additional information.

Sincerely,

RITA SMITH,
Executive Director.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, MO, February 6, 2013.

DEAR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, In 1994, this nation's leaders enacted the Violence Against Women Act (''VAWA''). This landmark piece of legislation put in place a legal framework that better enabled states like Missouri to effectively investigate violent crimes against women, prosecute and punish offenders, and protect victims from further harm. In the decades since VAWA's enactment, Congress has twice voted to reauthorize the law. With each reauthorization, Congress not only strengthened the provisions of the law, it also reaffirmed this country's commitment to support survivors of personal violence and sexual assault. It is time to do so again.

Missouri women and their families rely on the programs and services that VAWA makes possible. For example, non-profit, community, and faith-based organizations use federal funds directed through VAWA's Sexual Assault Services Program to provide vital support to victims of sexual assault. And Missouri prosecutors, police officers, and court personnel participate in training funded through the STOP (Services Training Officers Prosecutors) program, equipping them to better address violent crime against women.

But the work is just beginning. In 2011, over 40,000 incidents of domestic violence were reported in Missouri. Thirty women were killed by their husbands or boyfriends. Missouri women reported more than 1,400 forcible rapes or attempted forcible rapes. And although over 10,000 women in need were able to find a place at a shelter, nearly 20,000 more were turned away.

By reauthorizing VAWA, this Congress will continue the effort undertaken nearly twenty years ago—the effort to eliminate violent crime perpetrated against our mothers, our sisters, our daughters, our neighbors, and our friends. I urge each of you to support this important legislation.

Respectfully,

CHRIS KOSTER,
Attorney General, State of Missouri.

GREAT PLAINS TRIBAL
CHAIRMAN'S ASSOCIATION,
Rapid City, SD, February 4, 2013.,

Re Support for S. 47, VAWA Reauthorization

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY
U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY: I write on behalf of the Great Plains Tribal Chairman's Association to voice our strong support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013. This bill will provide local tribal governments with the long-needed control to combat acts of domestic violence against Native women and children on Indian lands regardless of the status of the offender.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handcuffs the local tribal justice system. Non-Native men who abuse Native women hide behind these federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to Native women and their families.

Nationally, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes, and more than 3 in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that the current system of justice, ''inadequate to stop the pattern of escalating violence against Native women.'' Tribal leaders, police officers, and prosecutors have testified to the fact that when misdemeanor acts of domestic and dating violence go unaddressed, offenders become emboldened and feel untouchable, and the beatings escalate, often leading to death or severe physical injury. A National Institute of Justice-funded analysis of death certificates found, that, on some reservations, Native women are murdered at a rate more than ten times the national average. S. 47 will crack down on reservation based domestic violence by all offenders at the early stages before violence escalates.

While the problem of violence against Native women is longstanding and broad, the jurisdictional provisions proposed in S. 47, Section 904, are well-reasoned and limited in scope. They extend only to misdemeanor level crimes of domestic and dating violence. They are limited to enforcement of reservation-based crimes involving individuals that work or live on an Indian reservation and who are in a serious relationship with a tribal citizen from that reservation. S. 47 also provides the full range of constitutional protections to abuse suspects who would be subject to the authority of tribal courts.

In June of 2010, the United States Senate, by unanimous consent, passed the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA). On July 27, 2010, the House of Representatives passed the measure under suspension of the rules. The tribal provisions in S. 47 are subject to a more narrow set of crimes, are limited to misdemeanor level punishments, and would provide a broader range of protections to suspects of abuse than those required under TLOA. With such broad support for TLOA, it is troubling that some Members of Congress now claim that the narrowly tailored proposal in S. 47 raises constitutional concerns. Such concerns are unfounded.

In 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a similar restoration of tribal government authority through an amendment to the Indian Civil Rights Act. Congress has this authority, and Native women throughout the United States desperately need us to act so that they can be afforded similar access to justice that many others take for granted.

In 1978, the U.S. Supreme Court, in deciding to divest Indian tribes of authority over local reservation-based crimes, made the following statement:

''We recognize that some Indian tribal court systems have become increasingly sophisticated and resemble in many respects their state counterparts.... We are not unaware of the prevalence of non-Indian crime on today's reservations which the tribes forcefully argue requires the ability to try non-Indians. But these are considerations for Congress to weigh.'' Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, 435 U.S. 191, 211 (1978) (emphasis added).

This statement and resulting gaps in criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands have haunted Native women and tribal communities nationwide for more than 35 years. Time has come for Congress to act. S. 47 takes reasonable well-tailored measures to fill the gap in local authority, and will go far in ensuring domestic safety for Native women nationwide. We urge you to support and vote for S. 47 when the measure moves to the Senate floor. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

TEX ''RED TIPPED ARROW'' HALL,
Chairman, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation, Three Affiliated Tribes,

Chairman, Great Plains Tribal Chairman's Association.

OFFICE OF THE GOVENOR,
PUEBLO OF TESUQUE,
Santa Fe, NM, February 5, 2012.

Re Support for S. 47, VAWA Reauthorization

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY: I write on behalf of the Pueblo of Tesuque to voice our strong support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013. This bill will provide local tribal governments with the long-needed control to combat acts of domestic violence against Native women and children on Indian lands regardless of the status of the offender.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handcuffs the local tribal justice system. Non-Native men who abuse Native women hide behind these federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to Native women and their families.

Nationally, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes, and more than 3 in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) ha found that the current system of justice, ''inadequate to stop the pattern of escalating violence against Native women.'' Tribal leaders, police officers, and prosecutors have testified to the fact that when misdemeanor acts of domestic and dating violence go unaddressed, offenders become emboldened and feel untouchable, and the beatings escalate, often leading to death or severe physical injury. A National Institute of Justice-funded analysis of death certificates found that, on some reservations, Native women are murdered at a rate more than ten times the national average. S. 47 will crack down on reservation based domestic violence by all offenders at the early stages before violence escalates.

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In 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a similar restoration of tribal government authority through an amendment to the Indian Civil Rights Act. Congress has this authority, and Native women throughout the United States desperately need us to act so that they can be afforded similar access to justice that many others take for granted.

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''We recognize that some Indian tribal court systems have become increasingly sophisticated and resemble in many respects their state counterparts.... We are not unaware of the prevalence of non-Indian crime on today's reservations which the tribes forcefully argue requires the ability to try non-Indians. But these are considerations for Congress to weigh.'' Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, 435 U.S. 191, 211 (1978) (emphasis added).

This statement and resulting gaps in criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands have haunted Native women and tribal communities nationwide for more than 35 years. Time has come for Congress to act. S. 47 takes reasonable well-tailored measures to fill the gap in local authority, and will go far in helping to prevent future acts of violence against Native women nationwide. Thank you for again including these vital provisions in your VAWA Reauthorization.

Sincerely,

MARK MITCHELL,
Governor.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, IL, February 5, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC.
Hon. MIKE CRAPO,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS LEAHY AND CRAPO: On behalf of the physician and medical student members of the American Medical Association (AMA), I am writing to express our support for S. 47, the ''Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.'' This bill, which reauthorizes the landmark Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), would strengthen and improve existing programs that assist victims and survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

While violence against adult women has decreased 60 percent since VAWA was first passed in 1994, it remains a critical problem in our country and much more work remains to be done. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey released in December 2011, one in five women in the United States has been raped in her lifetime and one in four women has been the victim of severe physical violence by a partner. Domestic and sexual violence is a health care problem and one of the most significant social determinants of health for women and girls.

We are pleased that S. 47 would address some of the critical gaps in delivery of health care to victims by strengthening the health care system's identification and assessment of, and response to, victims. We also appreciate and support language in Title V of the bill on the development and testing of quality improvement measures for identifying, intervening, and documenting victims of domestic violence that recognizes and aligns with the important work underway by the AMA, the National Quality Forum, and other stakeholders in the quality improvement arena.

We commend you for your long-standing support for victims of violence and abuse and for your leadership in introducing the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. We urge swift passage of your bill in the Senate and look forward to working with you to ensure enactment of this important legislation this year.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. MADARA, MD.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of our time, 4¼ minutes, to the distinguished gentlelady from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE. Thank you, distinguished ranking member of the Judiciary Committee.

I've listened very carefully and very patiently to all of my colleagues in the House, and it seems that everyone in the Chamber is against violence against women. It's just which women we want to protect that remains the question.

For the last 18 months, it appears that I have lived in some sort of twilight zone, like that program on TV, ''Sliders,'' where there are alternate realities. This debate recalls that alternate reality when we hear support of the House amendment over the Senate amendment, and we hear that all women are protected.

For example, the Senate bill supports LGBT victims but the House bill strikes LGBT women as underserved communities. It also strikes the language that would have them as a protected group to not be discriminated against.

The distinguished floor leader has asked us to find areas in the legislation that are wanting, and I would submit that that is one area that is wanting.

The distinguished floor leader has asked us to find ways that the substitute is wanting and the Senate bill is superior.

We give lip service to wanting to support tribal women. But when you stop and think about it, in 1978, the Supreme Court in the Oliphant case decided that Federal laws and policies divested tribes of criminal authority over non-Indians, and the substitute seeks to affirm that, even though that was modified and overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court in U.S. v. Lara, which said that, in fact, if this body voted, we could, in fact, confer upon Native Americans the authority to give—we have plenary power to enact legislation to relax restrictions on tribal sovereign authority, that we have the power to allow them to enforce domestic violence laws and rape laws on their land.

We so need it, Madam Speaker, because if you are a member of a tribe—say, for example, the Bad River Chippewa band of Chippewa in my State—and you are raped on native land, tribes don't have any authority over that perpetrator if he is a non-Indian, even if he's your husband. The local police in that area don't have any authority. The county sheriff doesn't have any authority. The State trooper can't come in and arrest him. The only person that has any authority over that non-Indiana is some Federal agent in Madison, Wisconsin, 500 miles away, which is why there has been a 67 percent declination of prosecutions of sexual assault.

SUSANVILLE INDIAN RANCHERIA,
Susanville, CA, February 4, 2013.

Re Support for S. 47, VAWA Reauthorization

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY: I write on behalf of the Susanville Indian Rancheria to voice our strong support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013. This bill will provide local tribal governments with the long-needed control to combat acts of domestic violence against Native women and children on Indian lands regardless of the status of the offender.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handcuffs the local tribal justice system. Non-Native men who abuse Native women hide behind these federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to Native women and their families.

Nationally, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes, and more than 3 in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that the current system of justice, ''inadequate to stop the pattern of escalating violence against Native women.'' Tribal leaders, police officers, and prosecutors have testified to the fact that when misdemeanor acts of domestic and dating violence go unaddressed, offenders become emboldened and feel untouchable, and the beatings escalate, often leading to death or severe physical injury. A National Institute of Justice-funded analysis of death certificates found that, on some reservations, Native women are murdered at a rate more than ten times the national average. S. 47 will crack down on reservation based domestic violence by all offenders at the early stages before violence escalates.

While the problem of violence against Native women is longstanding and broad, the jurisdictional provisions proposed in S. 47, Section 904, are well-reasoned and limited in scope. They extend only to misdemeanor level crimes of domestic and dating violence. They are limited to enforcement of reservation-based crimes involving individuals that work or live on an Indian reservation and who are in a serious relationship with a tribal citizen from that reservation. S. 47 also provides the full range of constitutional protections to abuse suspects who would be subject to the authority of tribal courts.

In June of 2010, the United States Senate, by unanimous consent, passed the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA). On July 27, 2010, the House of Representatives passed the measure under suspension of the rules. The tribal provisions in S. 47 are subject to a more narrow set of crimes, are limited to misdemeanor level punishments, and would provide a broader range of protections to suspects of abuse than those required under TLOA. With such broad support for TLOA, it is troubling that some Members of Congress now claim that the narrowly tailored proposal in S. 47 raises constitutional concerns. Such concerns are unfounded.

In 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a similar restoration of tribal government authority through an amendment to the Indian Civil Rights Act. Congress has this authority, and Native women throughout the United States desperately need us to act so that they can be afforded similar access to justice that many others take for granted.

In 1978, the U.S. Supreme Court, in deciding to divest Indian tribes of authority over local reservation-based crimes, made the following statement:

''We recognize that some Indian tribal court systems have become increasingly sophisticated and resemble in many respects their state counterparts. . . . We are not unaware of the prevalence of non-Indian crime on today's reservations which the tribes forcefully argue requires the ability to try non-Indians. But these are considerations for Congress to weigh.'' Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, 435 U.S. 191, 211 (1978) (emphasis added).

This statement and resulting gaps in criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands have haunted Native women and tribal communities nationwide for more than 35 years. Time has come for Congress to act. S. 47 takes reasonable well-tailored measures to fill the gap in local authority, and will go far in helping to prevent future acts of violence against Native women nationwide. Thank you for again including these vital provisions in your VAWA Reauthorization.

Sincerely,

MR. STACY DIXON,
Tribal Chairman.

FEBRUARY 4, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Dirksen Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. MIKE CRAPO,
Dirksen Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEAHY AND SENATOR CRAPO: We, the undersigned sentencing and criminal justice reform organizations, are writing to express our opposition to the inclusion of any mandatory minimum sentencing provisions in S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA).

We acknowledge that reducing the level of sexual, domestic, and dating violence and stalking directed at victims of violence is a worthwhile objective and an issue of national concern. We recognize and appreciate that many of the proposals contained in S. 47 enjoy broad bipartisan support, as well as the support of the American public. In its current form, S. 47 does not include any mandatory minimum sentences. We think it should remain that way through passage.

We do not believe that including mandatory minimum sentencing provisions for the domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking offenses in S. 47 would be necessary, appropriate, or cost-effective. In fact, such provisions could be counterproductive in combatting violence. According to the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence Against Women, the threat of a lengthy, mandatory prison sentence for an intimate partner abuser could deter a victim from reporting a crime. Because the victim and offender are often related or in an intimate relationship, many of the crimes included in VAWA will involve complex facts and unique circumstances. Such complicated crimes demand that courts have flexibility to ensure that the sentence fits the crime and the offender, protects victims, and best meets the needs of the family or couple impacted.

Finally, more mandatory minimum sentences would only increase the burdens on and high costs of our already overcrowded federal prison system. A recent Congressional Research Service report shows that mandatory minimums are the primary driver of high prison populations and increasing prison costs. Mandatory minimum sentences are unfair, ineffective, and result in extraordinary costs to American taxpayers.

Accordingly, as the Senate considers S. 47, we strongly urge you to oppose the adoption of any mandatory minimums. Thank you for your leadership on this important issue and for considering our views. Please do not hesitate to contact any of us if you should have any questions.

Sincerely,

American Civil Liberties Union, Church of Scientology National Affairs Office, Drug Policy Alliance, Families Against Mandatory Minimums, Human Rights Watch, Justice Fellowship, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, National Legal Aid & Defender Association, The Sentencing Project, United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES,
Reno, NV, February 4, 2013.

SENATOR PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE: On behalf of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) and its 2,000 members who represent the nation's 30,000 state family and juvenile court judges, I am writing in support of Title IX of S. 47, the bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act. In particular, I am writing to apprise you of the NCJFCJ's strong support for the recognition of tribes' need for and sovereign authority to establish tribal courts to address the epidemic of domestic violence on tribal lands.

On January 21, 2011, the NCJFCJ adopted an organizational policy that states that we recognize tribal courts as equal and parallel systems of justice to the state court systems. We did so because our state court judge members have a strong history of working with tribal courts and are aware of their capacity to adjudicate local cases of domestic violence. Our organization has long supported the efforts of tribal courts to address these crimes, whether these crimes are committed by Indian or non-Indian persons, in order to protect the safety of the victims of these crimes, their family members, and the local community.

In our role as state court judges working alongside tribal lands, we are in a unique position to see the shortcomings of the current system of justice afforded to the tribes through the federal district courts. Currently, only the U.S. Attorneys can prosecute these cases—but they seldom do, because there are not enough U.S. Attorneys to handle these cases and because in many cases the nearest office of the U.S. Attorney is several hundred miles away. The remote locations of many tribal communities create serious obstacles to access for victims of these crimes. They have no way to get to federal court and the federal court has no capacity to reach out to these geographically distant communities. Yet we know how dangerous domestic violence cases can be, and cannot stand by and let these crimes go unaddressed. Too many lives are at risk; too many victims and children are left to suffer because the only system of justice afforded to them is utterly out of reach.

We believe that the provisions contained in S. 47 create an excellent path for supporting a system of tribal courts that can quickly, appropriately, and fairly respond to the epidemic of domestic violence on tribal lands. We base this belief on the long history NCJFCJ has had in providing training and technical assistance to tribal courts. There is a dedication and willingness on the part of both tribal and state courts to build the best possible system of justice for Native victims of domestic violence. We ask the Senate to recognize the appropriateness of tribal courts' providing protection to their most vulnerable community members. In the interests of justice for all, we ask you to vote

for S. 47 so that its tribal provisions can become law.

If you have any questions, we stand ready to answer with whatever information you may need.

Sincerely,

HON. MICHAEL NASH,
President, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

SAMISH INDIAN NATION,
Anacortes, WA, February 4, 2012.

Re Support for S. 47, VAWA Reauthorization.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY: I write on behalf of the Samish Indian Nation to voice our strong support for S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013. This bill will provide local tribal governments with the long-needed control to combat acts of domestic violence against Native women and children on Indian lands regardless of the status of the offender.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handcuffs the local tribal justice system. Non-Native men who abuse Native women hide behind these federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to Native women and their families.

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While the problem of violence against Native women is longstanding and broad, the jurisdictional provisions proposed in S. 47, Section 904, are well-reasoned and limited in scope. They extend only to misdemeanor level crimes of domestic and dating violence. They are limited to enforcement of reservation-based crimes involving individuals that work or live on an Indian reservation and who are in a serious relationship with a tribal citizen from that reservation. S. 47 also provides the full range of constitutional protections to abuse suspects who would be subject to the authority of tribal courts.

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In 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a similar restoration of tribal government authority through an amendment to the Indian Civil Rights Act. Congress has this authority, and Native women throughout the United States desperately need us to act so that they can be afforded similar access to justice that many others take for granted.

In 1978, the U.S. Supreme Court, in deciding to divest Indian tribes of authority over local reservation-based crimes, made the following statement:

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This statement and resulting gaps in criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands have haunted Native women and tribal communities nationwide for more than 35 years. Time has come for Congress to act. S. 47 takes reasonable well-tailored measures to fill the gap in local authority, and will go far in helping to prevent future acts of violence against Native women nationwide. Thank you for again including these vital provisions in your VAWA Reauthorization.

Sincerely,

TOM WOOTEN.

ÆQUITAS,
Washington, DC, February 4, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman,
House Committee on Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

Hon. CHARLES GRASSLEY,
Ranking Member,
Senate Committee on Judiciary, Washington, DC.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY, CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE, RANKING MEMBER GRASSLEY AND RANKING MEMBER CONYERS: On behalf of Æquitas: The Prosecutors' Resource on Violence Against Women, in support for the Violence Against Women Act's (VAWA) reauthorization. Æquitas' mission is to improve the quality of justice in sexual violence, intimate partner violence, stalking, and human trafficking cases by developing, evaluating and refining prosecution practices that increase victim safety and offender accountability.

VAWA has unquestionably improved the nation's justice system response to the devastating crimes of sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and stalking. This critical legislation must be reauthorized to ensure a continued response to these crimes.

Since its original passage in 1994, VAWA has improved the criminal justice system's ability to keep victims safe and hold perpetrators accountable. As a result of this historic legislation, every state has enacted laws making stalking a crime and strengthened criminal rape and sexual assault statutes.

VAWA has undoubtedly had a positive impact on the efforts of prosecutors to hold offenders accountable while supporting victim safety. We urge Congress to reauthorize VAWA to build upon its successes and to expand its ability to improve our response to these crimes, hold perpetrators accountable, and keep victims and their children safe from future harm.

Thank you for your leadership and steadfast commitment to supporting victims of sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and stalking. We look forward to hearing of VAWA's swift reauthorization. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 202.596.4223.

Sincerely,

JENNIFER G. LONG, J.D.,
Director.

ASSOCIATION OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,
Washington, DC, February 4, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY: On behalf of the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, which represents and supports all prosecutors, I am writing today regarding the Violence Against Women Acts (VAWA) reauthorization. VAWA has improved the criminal justice system's response to the devastating crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The reauthorization of this critical legislation ensures a continued response to these crimes.

Since its original passage in 1994, VAWA has dramatically enhanced our nation's response to violence against women. More victims report domestic violence to the police, the rate of non-fatal intimate partner violence against women has decreased by 63%, and VAWA saved nearly $14.8 billion in net averted social costs in just the first six years.

The reauthorization of VAWA builds upon existing efforts to more effectively combat violence against all victims. The reauthorization of VAWA renews a range of important programs and initiatives for law enforcement to address the various causes and far-reaching consequences of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. VAWA Reauthorization will further build upon the successes of these programs by including measures to ensure an increased focus on sexual assault prevention, enforcement, and services; and providing assistance to law enforcement to take key steps to reduce backlogs of rape kits under their control.

VAWA has undoubtedly had a positive impact on the efforts of law enforcement agencies nationwide to keep victims and their children safe and hold perpetrators accountable. Thank you for your leadership and steadfast commitment to supporting victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. We look forward to hearing of VAWA's swift reauthorization If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at 202.861.2482 or StevenJansen@APAInc.org.

Sincerely,

STEVEN JANSEN,
Vice President/COO.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield the balance of my time to the attorney, the wife, the mom, the gentlelady from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY).

Mrs. ROBY. In closing, I just want to make sure that we're clear: Republicans have committed to standing for all victims.

This bill, or amendment, strengthens penalties for sexual assault, improves the Federal stalking statute, provides for enhanced investigation and prosecution of sexual assault, and provides services for victims. Most importantly, our amendment is constitutional, and it will stand up to constitutional muster from the court.

The Senate passed a weakened bill that has a real chance of being overturned by the courts.

I urge support for the House amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MRS. MCMORRIS RODGERS

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. VAWA definitions and grant conditions.
Sec. 4. Accountability provisions.
Sec. 5. Effective date.

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

Sec. 101. STOP grants.
Sec. 102. Grants to encourage arrest policies and enforcement of protection orders.
Sec. 103. Legal assistance for victims.
Sec. 104. Consolidation of grants to support families in the justice system.
Sec. 105. Court-appointed special advocate program.
Sec. 106. Outreach and services to underserved populations grant.
Sec. 107. Culturally specific services grant.
Sec. 108. Reduction in rape kit backlog.
Sec. 109. Assistance to victims of sexual assault training programs.
Sec. 110. Child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners.

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

Sec. 201. Sexual assault services program.
Sec. 202. Rural domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child abuse enforcement assistance.
Sec. 203. Training and services to end violence against women with disabilities grants.
Sec. 204. Grant for training and services to end violence against women in later life.

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

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

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

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

TITLE V—STRENGTHENING THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

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

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

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

TITLE VII—ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

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

TITLE VIII—IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS

Sec. 801. Clarification of the requirements applicable to U visas.
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TITLE X—CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1001. Sexual abuse in custodial settings.
Sec. 1002. Criminal provision relating to stalking, including cyberstalking.
Sec. 1003. Amendments to the Federal assault statute.

SEC. 3. VAWA DEFINITIONS AND GRANT CONDITIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (a) of section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''to an unemancipated minor'' after ''serious harm'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''an organization'' and inserting ''a nonprofit, nongovernmental, or tribal organization that serves a specific geographic community'';

(3) in paragraph (6) by inserting ''or intimate partner'' after ''former spouse'' and after ''as a spouse'';

(4) by amending paragraph (16) to read as follows:

''(16) LEGAL ASSISTANCE.—The term 'legal assistance'—

''(A) includes assistance to adult and youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in—

''(i) family, tribal, territorial, immigration, employment, administrative agency, housing matters, campus administrative or protection or stay away order proceedings, and other similar matters; and

''(ii) criminal justice investigations, prosecutions and post-trial matters (including sentencing, parole, and probation) that impact the victim's safety and privacy; and

''(B) may include services and assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who are also victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons as defined by section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102);

except that intake or referral, without other action, does not constitute legal assistance.''.

(5) by amending paragraph (18) to read as follows:

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

''(A) a first and last name;

''(B) a home or other physical address;

''(C) contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number);

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

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

(6) in paragraph (19), by striking ''services'' and inserting ''assistance'';

(7) in paragraph (21)—

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

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking the period and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

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

(8) in paragraph (22)—

(A) by striking ''52'' and inserting ''57''; and

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

(9) by amending paragraph (23) to read as follows:

''(23) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term 'sexual assault' means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.'';

(10) by amending paragraph (33) to read as follows:

''(33) UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.—The term 'underserved populations' means populations who face barriers to accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location or religion, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to

be underserved by the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate.'';

(11) by amending paragraph (37) to read as follows:

''(37) YOUTH.—The term 'youth' means a person who is 11 to 24 years of age.'';

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

''(38) ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE.—The term 'Alaska Native village' has the same meaning given such term in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

''(39) CHILD.—The term 'child' means a person who is under 11 years of age.

''(40) CULTURALLY SPECIFIC.—The term 'culturally specific' (except when used as part of the term 'culturally specific services') means primarily composed of racial and ethnic minority groups (as defined in section 1707(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u–6(g))).

''(41) CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES.—The term 'culturally specific services' means community-based services and resources that are culturally relevant and linguistically specific to culturally specific communities.

''(42) HOMELESS, HOMELESS INDIVIDUAL, HOMELESS PERSON.—The terms 'homeless', 'homeless individual', and 'homeless person'—

''(A) mean an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

''(B) includes—

''(i) an individual who—

''(I) is sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason;

''(II) is living in a motel, hotel, trailer park, or campground due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations;

''(III) is living in an emergency or transitional shelter;

''(IV) is abandoned in a hospital; or

''(V) is awaiting foster care placement;

''(ii) an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings; or

''(iii) migratory children (as defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; 20 U.S.C. 6399) who qualify as homeless under this section because the children are living in circumstances described in this paragraph.

''(43) POPULATION SPECIFIC ORGANIZATION.—The term 'population specific organization' means a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that primarily serves members of a specific underserved population and has demonstrated experience and expertise providing targeted services to members of that specific underserved population.

''(44) POPULATION SPECIFIC SERVICES.—The term 'population specific services' means victim services that—

''(A) address the safety, health, economic, legal, housing, workplace, immigration, confidentiality, or other needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

''(B) are designed primarily for, and are targeted to, a specific underserved population.

''(45) RAPE CRISIS CENTER.—The term 'rape crisis center' means—

''(A) a nonprofit, nongovernmental, or tribal organization that provides intervention and related assistance, as specified in section 41601(b)(2)(C), to victims of sexual assault without regard to the age of the victims; or

''(B) a governmental entity that—

''(i) is located in a State other than a Territory;

''(ii) provides intervention and related assistance, as specified in section 41601(b)(2)(C), to victims of sexual assault without regard to the age of the victims;

''(iii) is not a law enforcement agency or other entity that is part of the criminal justice system; and

''(iv) offers a level of confidentiality to victims that is comparable to a nonprofit entity that provides similar victim services.

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

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

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

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

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

''(ii) the tribal communities in which the services are being provided.

''(48) UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term 'unit of local government' means any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

''(49) VICTIM SERVICES.—The term 'victim services'—

''(A) means services provided to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including telephonic or web-based hotlines, legal advocacy, economic advocacy, emergency and transitional shelter, accompaniment and advocacy through medical, civil or criminal justice, immigration, and social support systems, crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, information and referrals, culturally specific services, population specific services, and other related supportive services; and

''(B) may include services and assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who are also victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons as defined by section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

''(50) VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term 'victim service provider' means a nonprofit, nongovernmental or tribal organization or rape crisis center, including a State sexual assault coalition or tribal coalition, that—

''(A) assists domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking victims, including domestic violence shelters, faith-based organizations, and other organizations; and

''(B) has a documented history of effective work concerning domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.''; and

(13) by striking paragraphs (17), (29), and (36), and then reordering the remaining paragraphs of such subsection (including the paragraphs added by paragraph (12) of this subsection) in alphabetical order based on the headings of such paragraphs, and renumbering such paragraphs as so reordered.

(b) GRANTS CONDITIONS.—Subsection (b) of section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by amending clauses (i) and (ii) to read as follows:

''(i) disclose, reveal, or release any personally identifying information or individual information collected in connection with services requested, utilized, or denied through grantees' and subgrantees' programs, regardless of whether the information has been encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected; or

''(ii) disclose, reveal, or release individual client information without the informed, written, reasonably time-limited consent of the person (or in the case of an unemancipated minor, the minor and the parent or guardian or in the case of legal incapacity, a court-appointed guardian) about whom information is sought, whether for this program or any other Federal, State, tribal, or territorial grant program, except that—

''(I) consent for release may not be given by the abuser of the minor, incapacitated person, or the abuser of the other parent of the minor; and

''(II) if a minor or a person with a legally appointed guardian is permitted by law to receive services without the parent's or guardian's consent, such minor or person with a guardian may release information without additional consent.'';

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

''(D) INFORMATION SHARING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Grantees and subgrantees may share—

''(I) nonpersonally identifying data in the aggregate regarding services to their clients and nonpersonally identifying demographic information in order to comply with Federal, State, tribal, or territorial reporting, evaluation, or data collection requirements;

''(II) court-generated information and law enforcement-generated information contained in secure, governmental registries for protection order enforcement purposes; and

''(III) law enforcement-generated and prosecution-generated information necessary for law enforcement, intelligence, national security, or prosecution purposes.

''(ii) LIMITATIONS.—Grantees and subgrantees may not—

''(I) require an adult, youth, or child victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to provide a consent to release his or her personally identifying information as a condition of eligibility for the services provided by the grantee or subgrantee; or

''(II) share any personally identifying information in order to comply with Federal reporting, evaluation, or data collection requirements, whether for this program or any other Federal grant program.'';

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

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

''(E) STATUTORILY MANDATED REPORTS OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT.—Nothing in this paragraph prohibits a grantee or subgrantee from reporting suspected abuse or neglect, as those terms are defined by law, when specifically mandated by the State or tribe involved.''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(G) CONFIDENTIALITY ASSESSMENT AND ASSURANCES.—Grantees and subgrantees shall certify their compliance with the confidentiality and privacy provisions required under this section.'';

(2) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) APPROVED ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the activities under this title, grantees and

subgrantees may collaborate with and provide information to Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial public officials and agencies to develop and implement policies, and develop and promote State, local, or tribal legislation or model codes, designed to reduce or eliminate domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.'';

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

''Final reports of such evaluations shall be made publically available on the website of the disbursing agency.''; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (11) the following:

''(12) DELIVERY OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE.—Any grantee or subgrantee providing legal assistance with funds awarded under this title shall comply with the eligibility requirements in section 1201(d) of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–6(d)).

''(13) CIVIL RIGHTS.—

''(A) NONDISCRIMINATION.—No person in any State shall on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or disability be denied the assistance of, or excluded from receiving services from, a grantee under any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (title IV of Public Law 103–322; 108 Stat. 1902), the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1491), 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, or any other program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds appropriated for grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance administered by the Office on Violence Against Women.

''(B) RULE MAKING.—The Attorney General may make rules to ensure that grantees or subgrantees providing services with funds awarded under this title do not impermissibly discriminate in the provision of such services.

''(C) REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent consideration of an individual's gender for purposes of a program or activity described in subparagraph (A) if the grantee involved determines that gender segregation or gender-specific programming is necessary to the essential operation of such program or activity. In such a case, alternative reasonable accommodations are sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

''(D) APPLICATION.—The provisions of paragraphs (2) through (4) of section 809(c) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3789d(c)) shall apply to violations of subparagraph (A).

''(E) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed, interpreted, or applied to supplant, displace, preempt, or otherwise diminish the responsibilities and liabilities of grantees under other Federal or State civil rights law, whether statutory or common.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 41403(6) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (14043e–2(6)) is amended to read as follows:

''(6) the terms 'homeless', 'homeless individual', and 'homeless person' have the meanings given such terms in section 40002(a);''.

SEC. 4. ACCOUNTABILITY PROVISIONS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR DOJ GRANT APPLICANTS TO INCLUDE CERTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT FEDERAL GRANTS IN DOJ GRANT APPLICATIONS.—Each applicant for a grant from the Department of Justice shall submit, as part of the application for the grant, the following information:

(1) A list of each Federal grant the applicant applied for during the one-year period preceding the date of submission of the application.

(2) A list of each Federal grant the applicant received during the five-year period preceding the date of submission of the application.

(b) ENHANCING GRANT EFFICIENCY AND COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, to the greatest extent practicable, take actions to further the coordination of the administration of grants within the Department of Justice to increase the efficiency of such administration.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on the actions taken by the Attorney General under paragraph (1) and the progress of such actions in achieving coordination described in such paragraph.

(c) REQUIRING OFFICE OF AUDIT, ASSESSMENT, AND MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS TO APPLY TO VAWA GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 109(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2), the following new paragraph:

''(3) Any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (title IV of Public Law 103–322; 108 Stat. 1902), the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1491), 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, or any other program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds appropriated for grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance administered by the Office on Violence Against Women.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to grant periods beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) VAWA GRANT ACCOUNTABILITY.—Section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) ACCOUNTABILITY.—All grants awarded under this title shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:

''(1) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—Beginning in fiscal year 2014, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice or the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, as applicable, shall conduct audits of grantees under this title to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by such grantees.

''(2) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A grantee described in paragraph (1) that is found by the Inspector General of the Department of Justice or the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, as applicable, to have an unresolved audit finding (as defined in paragraph (4)) shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this title during the 2 fiscal years beginning after the 12-month period described in such paragraph.

''(3) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is awarded grant funds under this title during any period in which the entity is prohibited from receiving funds under paragraph (2), the head of the Federal agency administering a grant program under this title shall—

''(A) deposit into the General Fund of the Treasury an amount equal to the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee; and

''(B) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the Fund from the entity that was erroneously awarded such grant funds.

''(4) UNRESOLVED AUDIT FINDING DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'unresolved audit finding' means, with respect to a grantee described in paragraph (1), an audit report finding, statement, or recommendation by the Inspector General of the Department of Justice or the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Service, as applicable, that the grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 12 months from the date of an initial notification of the finding, statement, or recommendation.

''(5) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'nonprofit organization' means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

''(B) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney General shall not award a grant under any grant program under this title to a nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

''(6) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Unless otherwise explicitly provided in authorizing legislation, not more than 5.0 percent of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under this title may be used by the Attorney General for salaries and administrative expenses of the Office on Violence Against Women.

''(7) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

''(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice or Department of Health and Human Services under this title may be used by the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or by any individual or organization awarded funds under this title, to host or support any conferences for which the expenditures exceed $20,000, unless in the case of the Department of Justice, the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, or in the case of the Department of Health and Human Services the Deputy Secretary, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host or support any expenditure for such a conference.

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

''(C) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved and denied during the fiscal year for which the report is submitted.

''(8) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this title may not be

utilized by any grantee or subgrantee to lobby any representative of the Federal Government (including the Department of Justice) or a State, local, or tribal government regarding the award of grant funding.

''(B) PENALTY.—If the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, determines that any grantee or subgrantee receiving funds under this title has violated subparagraph (A), the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, shall—

''(i) require the grantee or subgrantee to repay such funds in full; and

''(ii) prohibit the grantee or subgrantee from receiving any funds under this title for not less than 5 years.

''(9) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women, and the Deputy Secretary for Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a certification for such year that—

''(A) all audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General under paragraph (1) have been completed and reviewed by the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs;

''(B) all mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (2) have been issued;

''(C) all reimbursements required under paragraph (3) have been made; and

''(D) includes a list of any grantees and subgrantees excluded during the previous year under paragraph (2).''.

(e) TRAINING AND RESOURCES FOR VAWA GRANTEES.—Section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925) is further amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''**AND GRANT PROVISIONS**'' and inserting ''**, GRANT PROVISIONS, AND TRAINING AND RESOURCES FOR VAWA GRANTEES**''; and

(2) by adding after subsection (c), as added by subsection (d) of this section, the following new subsection:

''(d) TRAINING AND RESOURCES FOR VAWA GRANTEES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General and Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, shall—

''(A) develop standards, protocols, and sample tools and forms to provide guidance to grantees and subgrantees under any program or activity described in paragraph (2) regarding financial record-keeping and accounting practices required of such grantees and subgrantees as recipients of funds from the disbursing agency;

''(B) provide training to such grantees and subgrantees regarding such standards, protocols, and sample tools and forms; and

''(C) publish on the public Internet website of the Office of Violence Against Women information to assist such grantees and subgrantees with compliance with such standards, protocols, and sample tools and forms.

''(2) VAWA PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a program or activity described in this paragraph is any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under this title, the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1491), 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, or any other program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds appropriated for grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance administered by the Office on Violence Against Women.''.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, the provisions of titles I, II, III, IV, VII, and sections 3, 602, 901, and 902 of this Act shall not take effect until the first day of the fiscal year following the date of enactment of this Act.

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

SEC. 101. STOP GRANTS.

(a) STOP GRANTS.—Part T of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2001(a) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg(a)), by striking ''violent crimes against women'' each place it appears and inserting ''violent crimes that predominantly affect women including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking'';

(2) in section 2001(b) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg(b))—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''equipment'' and inserting ''resources''; and

(ii) by inserting ''for the protection and safety of victims,'' before ''and specifically,'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''sexual assault'' and all that follows through ''dating violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)'';

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking ''sexual assault and domestic violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)'';

(D) in paragraph (3), by striking ''sexual assault and domestic violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women), as well as the appropriate treatment of victims'';

(E) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting '', classifying,'' after ''identifying''; and

(ii) by striking ''sexual assault and domestic violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)'';

(F) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by inserting ''and legal assistance'' after ''victim services'';

(ii) by striking ''sexual assault and domestic violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)''; and

(iii) by striking ''including crimes'' and all that follows and inserting ''including crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women);'';

(G) by striking paragraph (6) and redesignating paragraphs (7) through (14) as paragraphs (6) through (13), respectively;

(H) in paragraph (6), as so redesignated by subparagraph (G), by striking ''sexual assault and domestic violence'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)'';

(I) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated by subparagraph (G), by striking ''and dating violence'' and inserting ''dating violence, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)'';

(J) in paragraph (9), as so redesignated by subparagraph (G)—

(i) by striking ''domestic violence or sexual assault'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)''; and

(ii) by striking ''such violence or assault'' and inserting ''such violence, assault, or stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women)'';

(K) in paragraph (12), as so redesignated by subparagraph (G)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''triage protocols to ensure that dangerous or potentially lethal cases are identified and prioritized'' and inserting ''the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(L) in paragraph (13), as so redesignated by subparagraph (G)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''to provide'' and inserting ''providing'';

(II) by striking ''nonprofit nongovernmental''; and

(III) by striking the comma after ''local governments'';

(ii) by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon in subparagraph (B); and

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

(M) by inserting after paragraph (13), as so redesignated by subparagraph (G), the following:

''(14) developing and promoting State, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women);

''(15) developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault;

''(16) developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims;

''(17) developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional and detention settings;

''(18) identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims; and

''(19) with not more than 5 percent of the total amount allocated to a State for this part, developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (crimes that predominantly affect women).''; and

(N) in the flush text at the end, by striking ''paragraph (14)'' and inserting ''paragraph (13)'';

(3) in section 2007 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–1)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''nonprofit nongovernmental victim services programs'' and inserting ''victim service providers'';

(B) in subsection (b)(6), by striking ''(not including populations of Indian tribes)'';

(C) in subsection (c)—

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

''(2) grantees and subgrantees shall develop a plan for implementation and shall consult and coordinate with—

''(A) the State sexual assault coalition;

''(B) the State domestic violence coalition;

''(C) representatives of the law enforcement entities within the State;

''(D) representatives of prosecution offices;

''(E) representatives of State and local courts;

''(F) tribal governments or tribal coalitions in those States with State or federally recognized Indian tribes;

''(G) representatives of underserved populations, including culturally specific communities;

''(H) representatives of victim service providers;

''(I) representatives of population specific organizations; and

''(J) representatives of other entities that the State or the Attorney General identifies as necessary for the planning process;'';

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively;

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) grantees shall coordinate the State implementation plan described in paragraph (2) with the State plans described in section 307 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10407) and the plans described in the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.) and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b–1b); and''; and

(iv) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated by clause (ii)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and not less than 25 percent shall be allocated for prosecutors'';

(II) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (D) and (E); and

(III) by inserting after subparagraph (A), the following:

''(B) not less than 25 percent shall be allocated for prosecutors;

''(C) for each fiscal year beginning on or after the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, not less than 20 percent shall be allocated for 2 or more purposes described in section 2001(b) that meaningfully address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship;'';

(D) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—An application for a grant under this part shall include—

''(1) the certifications of qualification required under subsection (c);

''(2) proof of compliance with the requirements for the payment of forensic medical exams and judicial notification, described in section 2010;

''(3) proof of compliance with the requirements for paying fees and costs relating to domestic violence and protection order cases described in section 2011;

''(4) proof of compliance with the requirements prohibiting polygraph examinations of victims of sexual assault described in section 2013;

''(5) an implementation plan required under subsection (i); and

''(6) any other documentation that the Attorney General may require.'';

(E) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''domestic violence and sexual assault'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking''; and

(II) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''linguistically and''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) CONDITIONS.—In disbursing grants under this part, the Attorney General may impose reasonable conditions on grant awards disbursed after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 to ensure that the States meet statutory, regulatory, and other programs requirements.'';

(F) in subsection (f), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', except that, for purposes of this subsection, the costs of the projects for victim services or tribes for which there is an exemption under section 40002(b)(1) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(b)(1)) shall not count toward the total costs of the projects.''; and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

''(i) IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.—A State applying for a grant under this part shall—

''(1) develop an implementation plan in consultation with representatives of the entities listed in subsection (c)(2), that identifies how the State will use the funds awarded under this part, including how the State will use the funds that are required to be allocated under subsection (c)(4)(C); and

''(2) submit to the Attorney General as part of the application submitted in accordance with subsection (d)—

''(A) the implementation plan developed under paragraph (1);

''(B) documentation from each member of the planning committee with respect to the member's participation in the planning process;

''(C) documentation from the prosecution, law enforcement, court, and victim services programs to be assisted, describing—

''(i) the need for the grant funds;

''(ii) the intended use of the grant funds;

''(iii) the expected result of the grant funds; and

''(iv) the demographic characteristics of the populations to be served, including age, disability, race, ethnicity, and language background;

''(D) a description of how the State will ensure that any subgrantees will consult with victim service providers during the course of developing their grant applications to ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims;

''(E) demographic data on the distribution of underserved populations within the State and a description of how the State will meet the needs of underserved populations, including the minimum allocation for population specific services required under subsection (c)(4)(C);

''(F) a description of how the State plans to meet the requirements pursuant to regulations issued under subsection (e)(2);

''(G) goals and objectives for reducing domestic and dating violence-related homicides within the State; and

''(H) any other information requested by the Attorney General.

''(j) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—A State may use any returned or remaining funds for any authorized purpose under this part if—

''(1) funds from a subgrant awarded under this part are returned to the State; or

''(2) the State does not receive sufficient eligible applications to award the full funding within the allocations under subsection (c)(4).'';

(4) in section 2010 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–4)—

(A) in subsection (a), by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government shall not be entitled to funds under this subchapter unless the State, Indian tribal government, unit of local government, or another governmental entity—

''(A) incurs the full out-of-pocket cost of forensic medical exams described in subsection (b) for victims of sexual assault; and

''(B) coordinates with health care providers in the region to notify victims of sexual assault of the availability of rape exams at no cost to the victims.'';

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon;

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking paragraph (3);

(C) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) NONCOOPERATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To be in compliance with this section, a State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government shall comply with subsection (b) without regard to whether the victim participates in the criminal justice system or cooperates with law enforcement.

''(2) COMPLIANCE PERIOD.—States, territories, and Indian tribal governments shall have 3 years from the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 to come into compliance with this subsection.''; and

(5) in section 2011(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–5(a)(1))—

(A) by inserting ''modification, enforcement, dismissal,'' after ''registration,'' each place it appears; and

(B) by striking ''domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault'' and inserting ''domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a)(18) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(18)), is amended by striking ''$225,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$222,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

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

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

(1) in section 2101 (42 U.S.C. 3796hh)—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''States,'' and all that follows through ''units of local government'' and inserting ''grantees'';

(ii) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and enforcement of protection orders across State and tribal lines'' before the period;

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

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

(v) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''and other victim services'' after ''legal advocacy service programs'';

(vi) in paragraph (6), by striking ''judges'' and inserting ''Federal, State, tribal, territorial, and local judges, and court-based and court-related personnel'';

(vii) in paragraph (8), by striking ''and sexual assault'' and inserting '', dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking'';

(viii) in paragraph (10), by striking ''nonprofit, non-governmental victim services organizations,'' and inserting ''victim service providers, population specific organizations,''; and

(ix) by adding at the end the following:

''(14) To develop and implement training programs for prosecutors and other prosecution-related personnel regarding best practices to ensure offender accountability, victim safety, and victim consultation in cases involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

''(15) To develop or strengthen policies, protocols, and training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and the judiciary in recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

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

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

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

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

''(20) To provide the following human immunodeficiency virus services for victims of sexual assault:

''(A) Testing.

''(B) Counseling.

''(C) Prophylaxis.

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

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

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

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

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

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''except for a court,'' before ''certify''; and

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

(ii) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''except for a court,'' before ''demonstrate'';

(iii) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by inserting ''modification, enforcement, dismissal,'' after ''registration,'' each place it appears;

(II) by inserting ''dating violence,'' after ''domestic violence,''; and

(III) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(iv) in paragraph (5)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking '', not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section,'';

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

(III) in clause (ii), as redesignated by subclause (II) of this clause, by striking ''subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''clause (i)''; and

(IV) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(v) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5), as amended by this subparagraph, as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(vi) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), as redesignated by clause (v) of this subparagraph—

(I) by striking the second comma; and

(II) by striking ''grantees are States'' and inserting the following: ''grantees are—

''(1) States''; and

(vii) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) a State, tribal, or territorial domestic violence or sexual assault coalition or a victim service provider that partners with a State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government that certifies that the State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government meets the requirements under paragraph (1).'';

(C) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', policy,'' after ''law''; and

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

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''it'' and inserting ''its''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) ALLOCATION FOR TRIBAL COALITIONS.—Of the amounts appropriated for purposes of this part for each fiscal year, not less than 5 percent shall be available for grants under section 2001(d) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg(d)).

''(g) ALLOCATION FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT.—Of the amounts appropriated for purposes of this part for each fiscal year, not less than 25 percent shall be available for projects that address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship.''; and

(2) in section 2102(a) (42 U.S.C. 3796hh–1(a))—

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

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''nonprofit, private sexual assault and domestic violence programs'' and inserting ''victim service providers and, as appropriate, population specific organizations''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a)(19) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(19)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$75,000,000'' and all that follows through ''2011'' and inserting ''$73,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''; and

(2) by striking the second period.

SEC. 103. LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS.

Section 1201 of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–6) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''arising as a consequence of'' and inserting ''relating to or arising out of''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by inserting ''or arising out of'' after ''relating to'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by inserting ''AND GRANT CONDITIONS'' after ''DEFINITIONS''; and

(B) by inserting ''and grant conditions'' after ''definitions'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''victim services organizations'' and inserting ''victim service providers''; and

(B) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) to implement, expand, and establish efforts and projects to provide competent, supervised pro bono legal assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.'';

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''subsection (c) has completed'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''this section—

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

''(B)(i) is partnered with an entity or person that has demonstrated expertise described in subparagraph (A); 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;''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''stalking organization'' and inserting ''stalking victim service provider''; and

(5) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''this section'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''this section $57,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) Of the amount made available under this subsection in each fiscal year, not more than 10 percent may be used for purposes described in subsection (c)(3).''.

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

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1509) is amended by striking the section preceding section 1302 (42 U.S.C. 10420), as amended by section 306 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 3016), and inserting the following:

''SEC. 1301. COURT TRAINING AND SUPERVISED VISITATION IMPROVEMENTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, courts (including juvenile courts), Indian tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, legal services providers, and victim services providers to improve the response of all aspects of the civil and criminal justice system to families with a history of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or in cases involving allegations of child sexual abuse.

''(b) USE OF FUNDS.—A grant under this section may be used to—

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

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

''(3) educate court-based and court-related personnel (including custody evaluators and guardians ad litem) and child protective services workers on the dynamics of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault,

and stalking, including information on perpetrator behavior, evidence-based risk factors for domestic and dating violence homicide, and on issues relating to the needs of victims, including safety, security, privacy, and confidentiality, including cases in which the victim proceeds pro se;

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

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

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

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

''(C) offender management, monitoring, and accountability programs;

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

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

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

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

''(7) improve training and education to assist judges, judicial personnel, attorneys, child welfare personnel, and legal advocates in the civil justice system regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or child abuse.

''(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In making grants for purposes described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (b), the Attorney General shall consider—

''(A) the number of families to be served by the proposed programs and services;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(3) if the applicant proposes to operate supervised visitation programs and services or safe visitation exchange, demonstrates that adequate security measures, including adequate facilities, procedures, and personnel capable of preventing violence, and adequate standards are, or will be, in place (including the development of protocols or policies to ensure that confidential information is not shared with courts, law enforcement agencies, or child welfare agencies unless necessary to ensure the safety of any child or adult using the services of a program funded under this section);

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

''(5) certifies that any person providing legal assistance through a program funded under this section has completed or will complete training on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including child sexual abuse, and related legal issues; and

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

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $22,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.

''(f) ALLOTMENT FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amount available under this section for each fiscal year shall be available for grants under the program authorized by section 2015 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10).

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

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

SEC. 105. COURT-APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE PROGRAM.

Subtitle B of title II of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13011 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 216 (42 U.S.C. 13012), by striking ''January 1, 2010'' and inserting ''January 1, 2016'';

(2) in section 217 (42 U.S.C. 13013)—

(A) in subsection (c)(2)(A), by striking ''Code of Ethics'' and inserting ''Standards for Programs''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

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

(3) in section 219(a) (42 U.S.C. 13014(a)), by striking ''fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

SEC. 106. OUTREACH AND SERVICES TO UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS GRANT.

Section 120 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 120. GRANTS FOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES TO UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.

''(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts appropriated under the grant programs identified in paragraph (2), the Attorney General shall take 2 percent of such appropriated amounts and combine them to award grants to eligible entities described in subsection (b) of this section to develop and implement outreach strategies targeted at adult or youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in underserved populations and to provide victim services to meet the needs of adult and youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in underserved populations. The requirements of the grant programs identified in paragraph (2) shall not apply to this grant program.

''(2) PROGRAMS COVERED.—The programs identified in this paragraph are the programs carried out under the following provisions:

''(A) Part T of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (STOP grants).

''(B) Part U of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Grants to encourage arrest policies).

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

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

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

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

''(c) PLANNING GRANTS.—The Attorney General may use up to 20 percent of funds available under this section to make one-time planning grants to eligible entities to support the planning and development of specially designed and targeted programs for adult and youth victims in one or more underserved populations, including—

''(1) identifying, building, and strengthening partnerships with potential collaborators within underserved populations, Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local government entities, and public and private organizations;

''(2) conducting a needs assessment of the community and the targeted underserved

population or populations to determine what the barriers are to service access and what factors contribute to those barriers, using input from the targeted underserved population or populations;

''(3) identifying promising prevention, outreach, and intervention strategies for victims from a targeted underserved population or populations; and

''(4) developing a plan, with the input of the targeted underserved population or populations, for—

''(A) implementing prevention, outreach, and intervention strategies to address the barriers to accessing services;

''(B) promoting community engagement in the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking within the targeted underserved populations; and

''(C) evaluating the program.

''(d) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Attorney General shall make grants to eligible entities for the purpose of providing or enhancing population specific outreach and victim services to adult and youth victims in one or more underserved populations, including—

''(1) working with Federal, State, tribal, territorial and local governments, agencies, and organizations to develop or enhance population specific victim services;

''(2) strengthening the capacity of underserved populations to provide population specific services;

''(3) strengthening the capacity of traditional victim service providers to provide population specific services;

''(4) strengthening the effectiveness of criminal and civil justice interventions by providing training for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and other court personnel on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in underserved populations; or

''(5) working in cooperation with an underserved population to develop and implement outreach, education, prevention, and intervention strategies that highlight available resources and the specific issues faced by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking from underserved populations.

''(e) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women at such time, in such form, and in such manner as the Director may prescribe.

''(f) REPORTS.—Each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall annually submit to the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women a report that describes the activities carried out with grant funds during the preceding fiscal year.

''(g) DEFINITIONS AND GRANT CONDITIONS.—In this section the definitions and grant conditions in section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925) shall apply.

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the funds identified in subsection (a)(1), there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

SEC. 107. CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES GRANT.

Section 121 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045a) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**AND LINGUISTICALLY**'';

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

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

(4) by amending paragraph (2) of subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(2) PROGRAMS COVERED.—The programs identified in this paragraph are the programs carried out under the following provisions:

''(A) Part U of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796hh) (Grants to encourage arrest policies).

''(B) Section 1201 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–6) (Legal assistance for victims).

''(C) Section 40295 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13971) (Rural domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child abuse enforcement assistance).

''(D) Section 40802 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14041a) (Enhanced training and services to end violence against women later in life).

''(E) Section 1402 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–7) (Education, training, and enhanced services to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities).''; and

(5) in subsection (g), by striking ''linguistic and''.

SEC. 108. REDUCTION IN RAPE KIT BACKLOG.

Section 2(c)(3) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135(c)(3)), is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2013''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) For fiscal year 2014, not less than 75 percent of the grant amounts shall be awarded for purposes under subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3).''.

SEC. 109. ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT TRAINING PROGRAMS.

Section 40152(c) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13941(c)) is amended by striking ''to carry out this section'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

SEC. 110. CHILD ABUSE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR JUDICIAL PERSONNEL AND PRACTITIONERS.

Section 224(a) of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13024(a)) is amended by striking ''$2,300,000'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''$2,300,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

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

SEC. 201. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES PROGRAM.

(a) GRANTS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.—Section 41601(b) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043g(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''other programs'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''other nongovernmental or tribal programs and projects to assist individuals who have been victimized by sexual assault, without regard to the age of the individual.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations for programs and activities'' and inserting ''nongovernmental or tribal programs and activities''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C)(v), by striking ''linguistically and''; and

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by inserting ''and territory'' after ''each State'';

(ii) by striking ''1.50 percent'' and inserting ''0.75 percent''; and

(iii) by striking '', except that'' and all that follows through ''of the total appropriations''; and

(B) in the last sentence, by striking ''the preceding formula'' and inserting ''this paragraph''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 41601(f)(1) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043g(f)(1)) is amended by striking ''$50,000,000 to remain available until expended for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$40,000,000 to remain available until expended for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

SEC. 202. RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING, AND CHILD ABUSE ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE.

Section 40295 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13971) is amended—

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

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''victim advocacy groups'' and inserting ''victim service providers''; and

(ii) by inserting '', including developing multidisciplinary teams focusing on high-risk cases with the goal of preventing domestic and dating violence homicides'' before the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and other long- and short-term assistance'' and inserting ''legal assistance, and other long-term and short-term victim services and population specific services'';

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) developing, expanding, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault, including sexual assault forensic examiner programs, Sexual Assault Response Teams, law enforcement training, and programs addressing rape kit backlogs; and

''(5) developing programs and strategies that focus on the specific needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking who reside in remote rural and geographically isolated areas, including—

''(A) addressing the challenges posed by the lack of access to shelters and victims services, and limited law enforcement resources and training; and

''(B) providing training and resources to Community Health Aides involved in the delivery of Indian Health Service programs.''; and

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

SEC. 203. TRAINING AND SERVICES TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES GRANTS.

Section 1402 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–7) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''(including using evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide)'' after ''risk reduction'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''victim service organizations'' and inserting ''victim service providers''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking ''victim services organizations'' and inserting ''victim service providers'';

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(D), by striking ''nonprofit and nongovernmental victim services organization, such as a State'' and inserting ''victim service provider, such as a State or tribal''; and

(3) in subsection (e), by striking ''$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$9,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

SEC. 204. GRANT FOR TRAINING AND SERVICES TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN LATER LIFE.

Section 40802 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14041a) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 40802. GRANT FOR TRAINING AND SERVICES TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN LATER LIFE.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'eligible entity' means an entity that—

''(A) is—

''(i) a State;

''(ii) a unit of local government;

''(iii) a tribal government or tribal organization;

''(iv) a population specific organization with demonstrated experience in assisting individuals in later life;

''(v) a victim service provider; or

''(vi) a State, tribal, or territorial domestic violence or sexual assault coalition; and

''(B) is partnered with—

''(i) a law enforcement agency;

''(ii) an office of a prosecutor;

''(iii) a victim service provider; or

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

''(2) The term 'elder abuse' means domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against individuals in later life.

''(3) The term 'individual in later life' means an individual who is 60 years of age or older.

''(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

''(1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General may make grants to eligible entities to carry out the activities described in paragraph (2). In awarding such grants, the Attorney General shall consult with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure that the activities funded under this section are not duplicative with the activities funded under the elder abuse prevention programs of the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(2) MANDATORY AND PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—

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

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

''(ii) provide or enhance services for victims of elder abuse;

''(iii) establish or support multidisciplinary collaborative community responses to victims of elder abuse; and

''(iv) conduct cross-training for law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, agencies of States or units of local government, attorneys, health care providers, population specific organizations, faith-based advocates, victim service providers, and courts to better serve victims of elder abuse.

''(B) PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section may use not more than 10 percent of the funds received under the grant to—

''(i) provide training programs to assist attorneys, health care providers, faith-based leaders, or other community-based organizations in recognizing and addressing instances of elder abuse; or

''(ii) conduct outreach activities and awareness campaigns to ensure that victims of elder abuse receive appropriate assistance.

''(3) UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.—In making grants under this section, the Attorney General shall give priority to proposals providing culturally specific or population specific services.

''(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $9,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

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

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

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

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''$80,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''; and

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

''(3) FUNDING FORMULA.—Amounts provided under this section shall be allotted to each State, territory, and the District of Columbia based on population. If the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) exceed $48,000,000 in any fiscal year, a minimum allocation of $150,000 shall be awarded to each State and territory and the District of Columbia. Any remaining funds shall be allotted to each State and territory and the District of Columbia based on population.''.

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

Subtitle L of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043c et seq.) is amended by striking sections 41201 through 41204 and inserting the following:

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

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

''(b) PROGRAM PURPOSES.—Funds provided under this section may be used for the following program purpose areas:

''(1) SERVICES TO ADVOCATE FOR AND RESPOND TO YOUTH.—To develop, expand, and strengthen victim interventions and services that target youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Services may include victim services, counseling, advocacy, mentoring, educational support, transportation, legal assistance in civil, criminal and administrative matters, such as family law cases, housing cases, child welfare proceedings, campus administrative proceedings, and civil protection order proceedings, services to address sex trafficking, population specific services, and other activities that support youth in finding safety, stability, and justice and in addressing the emotional, cognitive, and physical effects of trauma on youth. Funds may be used to—

''(A) assess and analyze available services for youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, determining relevant barriers to such services in a particular locality, and developing a community protocol to address such problems collaboratively;

''(B) develop and implement policies, practices, and procedures to effectively respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against youth; or

''(C) provide technical assistance and training to enhance the ability of school personnel, victim service providers, child protective service workers, staff of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, court personnel, individuals who work in after school programs, medical personnel, social workers, mental health personnel, and workers in other programs that serve children and youth to improve their ability to appropriately respond to the needs of children and youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as homeless youth, and to properly refer such children, youth, and their families to appropriate services.

''(2) SUPPORTING YOUTH THROUGH EDUCATION AND PROTECTION.—To enable secondary or elementary schools that serve students in any of grades five through twelve and institutions of higher education to—

''(A) provide training to school personnel, including health care providers and security personnel, on the needs of students who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

''(B) develop and implement age-appropriate prevention and intervention policies in accordance with State law in secondary or elementary schools that serve students in any of grades five through twelve, including appropriate responses to, and identification and referral procedures for, students who are experiencing or perpetrating domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and procedures for handling the requirements of court protective orders issued to or against students;

''(C) provide support services for student victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, such as a resource person who is either on-site or on-call;

''(D) provide evidence-based educational programs for students regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; or

''(E) develop strategies to increase identification, support, referrals, and prevention programs for youth who are at high risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

''(c) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

''(A) a victim service provider, tribal nonprofit organization, population specific organization, or community-based organization with a demonstrated history of effective work addressing the needs of youth, including runaway or homeless youth, who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or

''(B) a victim service provider that is partnered with an entity that has a demonstrated history of effective work addressing the needs of youth.

''(2) PARTNERSHIPS.—

''(A) EDUCATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant for the purposes described in subsection (b)(2), an entity described in paragraph (1) shall be partnered with an elementary school or secondary school (as such terms are defined in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965), charter school (as defined in section 5210 of such Act), a school that is operated or

supported by the Bureau of Indian Education, or a legally operating private school, a school administered by the Department of Defense under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code, or section 1402 of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978, a group of such schools, a local educational agency (as defined in section 9101(26) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965), or an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965).

''(B) OTHER PARTNERSHIPS.—All applicants under this section are encouraged to work in partnership with organizations and agencies that work with the relevant youth population. Such entities may include—

''(i) a State, tribe, unit of local government, or territory;

''(ii) a population specific or community-based organization;

''(iii) batterer intervention programs or sex offender treatment programs with specialized knowledge and experience working with youth offenders; or

''(iv) any other agencies or nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations with the capacity to provide effective assistance to the adult, youth, and child victims served by the partnership.

''(d) GRANTEE REQUIREMENTS.—Applicants for grants under this section shall establish and implement policies, practices, and procedures that—

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

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

''(3) ensure that all individuals providing intervention or prevention programs to children or youth through a program funded under this section have completed, or will complete, sufficient training in connection with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

''(4) ensure that parents are informed of the programs funded under this program that are being offered at their child's school.

''(e) REQUIREMENT FOR EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS.—Any educational programming, training, or public awareness communications regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are funded under this section shall be evidence-based.

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

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

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

''(i) ALLOTMENT.—

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

''(2) INDIAN TRIBES.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amount appropriated under this section for each fiscal year shall be made available for grants under the program authorized by section 2015 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10).''.

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

Section 304 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''and'' after ''stalking on campuses,'';

(ii) by striking ''crimes against women on'' and inserting ''crimes on''; and

(iii) by inserting '', and to develop and strengthen prevention education and awareness programs'' before the period; and

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

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting '', strengthen,'' after ''To develop''; and

(ii) by striking ''assault and stalking,'' and inserting ''assault, and stalking, including the use of technology to commit these crimes,'';

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting ''and population specific services'' after ''strengthen victim services programs'';

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

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) To provide evidence-based educational programming for students regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

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

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''any non-profit'' and all that follows through the first occurrence of ''victim services programs'' and inserting ''victim service providers'';

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (F) as subparagraphs (E) through (G), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (C), the following:

''(D) describe how underserved populations in the campus community will be adequately served, including the provision of relevant population specific services;''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''2014 through 2018'';

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking paragraph (3); and

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) in subsection (e), by striking ''$12,000,000'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''$12,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018.''.

SECTION 304. CAMPUS SAFETY.

(a) CAMPUS SAFETY GUIDANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Beginning in academic year 2013–2014, the Secretary of Education shall provide to institutions of higher education annual guidance and technical assistance relating to compliance with the requirements for campus safety, including requirements under section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) for reporting crime statistics and prevention programs for domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(b) CAMPUS SAFETY STUDY, REPORT, AND ACTION.—

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to examine—

(A) the incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking that were reported to campus security or local police by students and employees of institutions of higher education during academic years 2010–2011, 2011–2012, and 2012–2013;

(B) the response by campus security or local police to the incidents described in subparagraph (A);

(C) the extent to which such incidents occur more or less frequently on campuses of institutions of higher education than in the communities surrounding such campuses;

(D) the procedures institutions of higher education have in place to respond to reports of incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including procedures to follow up with the students involved and disciplinary and privacy policies for students and employees;

(E) the policies institutions of higher education have in place to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including programs, classes, and employee training;

(F) the challenges faced by institutions of higher education with respect to reports of and collection of data on incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on campus;

(G) the possible disciplinary actions institutions of higher education face under Federal law for the occurrence of, or for failure to properly respond to, incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

(H) the coordination of programs and policies by institutions of higher education with respect to the campus safety requirements of the Department of Education, the Department of Justice, the Department of Health and Human Services, and States.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall report the results of the study required under paragraph (1), including any recommendations for changes to Federal laws and policies related to campus safety, to Congress, the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) AGENCY RESPONSE AND REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after receipt of the report required under paragraph (2)—

(A) the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, to the extent authorized, revise policies and regulations related to campus safety in accordance with the recommendations reported under paragraph (2); and

(B) the Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Attorney General and the

Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall report to Congress, any recommendations for changes to Federal law related to campus safety, including changes to section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) and other appropriate laws.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) ACADEMIC YEAR.—The term ''academic year'' has the meaning given such term in section 481 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088).

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given such term in section 102(a)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(1)), except that such term does not include institutions described in subparagraph (C) of such section.

(3) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.—The terms ''domestic violence'', ''dating violence'', ''sexual assault'', and ''stalking'' have the meanings given such terms in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4 13925(a)).

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

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

Section 402(c) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 280b–4(c)) is amended by striking ''$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

SEC. 402. SAVING MONEY AND REDUCING TRAGEDIES THROUGH PREVENTION GRANTS.

(a) SMART PREVENTION.—Section 41303 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043d–2) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 41303. SAVING MONEY AND REDUCING TRAGEDIES THROUGH PREVENTION (SMART PREVENTION).

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

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

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

''(A) evidence-based age education on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sexual coercion, as well as healthy relationship skills, in school, in the community, or in health care settings;

''(B) community-based collaboration and training for those with influence on youth, such as parents, teachers, coaches, health care providers, faith-leaders, older teens, and mentors;

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

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

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

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

''(B) training and coordination for educational, after-school, and childcare programs on how to safely and confidentially identify children and families experiencing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and properly refer children exposed and their families to services and violence prevention programs.

''(3) ENGAGING MEN AS LEADERS AND ROLE MODELS.—To develop, maintain or enhance programs that work with men to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by helping men to serve as role models and social influencers of other men and youth at the individual, school, community or statewide levels.

''(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

''(1) a victim service provider, community-based organization, tribe or tribal organization, or other nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that has a history of effective work preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and expertise in the specific area for which they are applying for funds; or

''(2) a partnership between a victim service provider, community-based organization, tribe or tribal organization, or other nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that has a history of effective work preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and at least one of the following that has expertise in serving children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, youth domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking prevention, or engaging men to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking:

''(A) A public, charter, tribal, or nationally accredited private middle or high school, a school administered by the Department of Defense under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code or section 1402 of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978, a group of schools, or a school district.

''(B) A local community-based organization, population-specific organization, or faith-based organization that has established expertise in providing services to youth.

''(C) A community-based organization, population-specific organization, university or health care clinic, faith-based organization, or other nonprofit, nongovernmental organization.

''(D) A nonprofit, nongovernmental entity providing services for runaway or homeless youth affected by domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

''(E) Health care entities eligible for reimbursement under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, including providers that target the special needs of children and youth.

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

''(d) GRANTEE REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Applicants for grants under this section shall prepare and submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require that demonstrates the capacity of the applicant and partnering organizations to undertake the project.

''(2) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—Applicants under this section shall establish and implement policies, practices, and procedures that are consistent with the best practices developed under section 402 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 280b–4) and—

''(A) include appropriate referral systems to direct any victim identified during program activities to highly qualified follow-up care;

''(B) protect the confidentiality and privacy of adult and youth victim information, particularly in the context of parental or third-party involvement and consent, mandatory reporting duties, and working with other service providers;

''(C) ensure that all individuals providing prevention programming through a program funded under this section have completed or will complete sufficient training in connection with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking; and

''(D) document how prevention programs are coordinated with service programs in the community.

''(3) PREFERENCE.—In selecting grant recipients under this section, the Attorney General shall give preference to applicants that—

''(A) include outcome-based evaluation; and

''(B) identify any other community, school, or State-based efforts that are working on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking prevention and explain how the grantee or partnership will add value, coordinate with other programs, and not duplicate existing efforts.

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

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

''(g) ALLOTMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 25 percent of the total amounts appropriated under this section in each fiscal year shall be used for each set of purposes described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b).

''(2) INDIAN TRIBES.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amounts appropriated under this section in each fiscal year shall be made available for grants to Indian tribes or tribal organizations.''.

(b) REPEALS.—The following provisions are repealed:

(1) Sections 41304 and 41305 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043d–3 and 14043d–4).

(2) Section 403 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045c).

TITLE V—STRENGTHENING THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

SEC. 501. CONSOLIDATION OF GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

(a) GRANTS.—Section 399P of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–4) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 399P. GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants for—

''(1) the development or enhancement and implementation of interdisciplinary training for health professionals, public health staff, and allied health professionals;

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

''(3) the development or enhancement and implementation of comprehensive statewide strategies to improve the response of clinics, public health facilities, hospitals, and other health settings (including behavioral and mental health programs) to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

''(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(1) REQUIRED USES.—Amounts provided under a grant under this section shall be used to—

''(A) fund interdisciplinary training and education programs under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) that—

''(i) are designed to train medical, psychology, dental, social work, nursing, and other health profession students, interns, residents, fellows, or current health care providers to identify and provide health care services (including mental or behavioral health care services and referrals to appropriate community services) to individuals who are or who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

''(ii) plan and develop clinical training components for integration into approved internship, residency, and fellowship training or continuing medical or other health education training that address physical, mental, and behavioral health issues, including protective factors, related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other forms of violence and abuse, focus on reducing health disparities and preventing violence and abuse, and include the primacy of victim safety and confidentiality; and

''(B) design and implement comprehensive strategies to improve the response of the health care system to domestic or sexual violence in clinical and public health settings, hospitals, clinics, and other health settings (including behavioral and mental health), under subsection (a)(3) through—

''(i) the implementation, dissemination, and evaluation of policies and procedures to guide health professionals and public health staff in identifying and responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including strategies to ensure that health information is maintained in a manner that protects the patient's privacy and safety, and safely uses health information technology to improve documentation, identification, assessment, treatment, and follow-up care;

''(ii) the development of on-site access to services to address the safety, medical, and mental health needs of patients by increasing the capacity of existing health care professionals and public health staff to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, or by contracting with or hiring domestic or sexual assault advocates to provide such services or to model other services appropriate to the geographic and cultural needs of a site;

''(iii) the development of measures and methods for the evaluation of the practice of identification, intervention, and documentation regarding victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including the development and testing of quality improvement measurements; and

''(iv) the provision of training and followup 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, including using tools and training materials already developed.

''(2) PERMISSIBLE USES.—

''(A) CHILD AND ELDER ABUSE.—To the extent consistent with the purpose of this section, a grantee may use amounts received under this section to address, as part of a comprehensive programmatic approach implemented under the grant, issues relating to child or elder abuse.

''(B) RURAL AREAS.—Grants funded under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) may be used to offer to rural areas community-based training opportunities (which may include the use of distance learning networks and other available technologies needed to reach isolated rural areas) for medical, nursing, and other health profession students and residents on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and, as appropriate, other forms of violence and abuse.

''(C) OTHER USES.—Grants funded under subsection (a)(3) may be used for—

''(i) the development of training modules and policies that address the overlap of child abuse, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and elder abuse, as well as childhood exposure to domestic and sexual violence;

''(ii) the development, expansion, and implementation of sexual assault forensic medical examination or sexual assault nurse examiner programs;

''(iii) the inclusion of the health effects of lifetime exposure to violence and abuse as well as related protective factors and behavioral risk factors in health professional training schools, including medical, dental, nursing, social work, and mental and behavioral health curricula, and allied health service training courses; or

''(iv) the integration of knowledge of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking into health care accreditation and professional licensing examinations, such as medical, dental, social work, and nursing boards, and where appropriate, other allied health exams.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANTEES.—

''(1) CONFIDENTIALITY AND SAFETY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Grantees under this section shall ensure that all programs developed with grant funds address issues of confidentiality and patient safety and comply with applicable confidentiality and nondisclosure requirements under section 40002(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, and that faculty and staff associated with delivering educational components are fully trained in procedures that will protect the immediate and ongoing security and confidentiality of the patients, patient records, and staff. Such grantees shall consult entities with demonstrated expertise in the confidentiality and safety needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on the development and adequacy of confidentially and security procedures, and provide documentation of such consultation.

''(B) ADVANCE NOTICE OF INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.—Grantees under this section shall provide to patients advance notice about any circumstances under which information may be disclosed, such as mandatory reporting laws, and shall give patients the option to receive information and referrals without affirmatively disclosing abuse.

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

''(3) PREFERENCE.—In selecting grant recipients under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to applicants based on the strength of their evaluation strategies, with priority given to outcome-based evaluations.

''(4) APPLICATION.—

''(A) SUBSECTION (a)(1) AND (2) GRANTEES.—An entity desiring a grant under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may require, including—

''(i) documentation that the applicant represents a team of entities working collaboratively to strengthen the response of the health care system to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and which includes at least one of each of—

''(I) an accredited school of allopathic or osteopathic medicine, psychology, nursing, dentistry, social work, or other health field;

''(II) a health care facility or system; or

''(III) a government or nonprofit entity with a history of effective work in the fields of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

''(ii) strategies for the dissemination and sharing of curricula and other educational materials developed under the grant, if any, with other interested health professions schools and national resource repositories for materials on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

''(B) SUBSECTION (a)(3) GRANTEES.—An entity desiring a grant under subsection (a)(3) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may require, including—

''(i) documentation that all training, education, screening, assessment, services, treatment, and any other approach to patient care will be informed by an understanding of violence and abuse victimization and trauma-specific approaches that will be integrated into prevention, intervention, and treatment activities;

''(ii) strategies for the development and implementation of policies to prevent and address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking over the lifespan in health care settings;

''(iii) a plan for consulting with State and tribal domestic violence or sexual assault coalitions, national nonprofit victim advocacy organizations, State or tribal law enforcement task forces (where appropriate), and population-specific organizations with demonstrated expertise in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

''(iv) with respect to an application for a grant under which the grantee will have contact with patients, a plan, developed in collaboration with local victim service providers, to respond appropriately to and make correct referrals for individuals who disclose that they are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other types of violence, and documentation provided by the grantee of an ongoing collaborative relationship with a local victim service provider; and

''(v) with respect to an application for a grant proposing to fund a program described in subsection (b)(2)(C)(ii), a certification that any sexual assault forensic medical examination and sexual assault nurse examiner programs supported with such grant funds will

adhere to the guidelines set forth by the Attorney General.

''(d) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive funding under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a), an entity shall be—

''(A) a nonprofit organization with a history of effective work in the field of training health professionals with an understanding of, and clinical skills pertinent to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and lifetime exposure to violence and abuse;

''(B) an accredited school of allopathic or osteopathic medicine, psychology, nursing, dentistry, social work, or allied health;

''(C) a health care provider membership or professional organization, or a health care system; or

''(D) a State, tribal, territorial, or local entity.

''(2) SUBSECTION (a)(3) GRANTEES.—To be eligible to receive funding under subsection (a)(3), an entity shall be—

''(A) a State department (or other division) of health, a State, tribal, or territorial domestic violence or sexual assault coalition or victim service provider, or any other nonprofit, nongovernmental organization with a history of effective work in the fields of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and health care, including physical or mental health care; or

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

''(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available to carry out this section for any fiscal year, the Secretary may make grants or enter into contracts to provide technical assistance with respect to the planning, development, and operation of any program, activity or service carried out pursuant to this section. Not more than 8 percent of the funds appropriated under this section in each fiscal year may be used to fund technical assistance under this subsection.

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

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

''(A) the distribution of funds under this section; and

''(B) the programs and activities supported by such funds.

''(f) RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available to carry out this section for any fiscal year, the Secretary may use not more than 20 percent to make a grant or enter into a contract for research and evaluation of—

''(A) grants awarded under this section; and

''(B) other training for health professionals and effective interventions in the health care setting that prevent domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual assault across the lifespan, prevent the health effects of such violence, and improve the safety and health of individuals who are currently being victimized.

''(2) RESEARCH.—Research authorized in paragraph (1) may include—

''(A) research on the effects of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and childhood exposure to domestic violence, dating violence, or sexual assault on health behaviors, health conditions, and health status of individuals, families, and populations, including underserved populations;

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

''(C) research on the impact of domestic, dating, and sexual violence, childhood exposure to such violence, and stalking on the health care system, health care utilization, health care costs, and health status; and

''(D) research on the impact of adverse childhood experiences on adult experience with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and adult health outcomes, including how to reduce or prevent the impact of adverse childhood experiences through the health care setting.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the definitions in section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 apply to this section.''.

(b) REPEALS.—The following provisions are repealed:

(1) Chapter 11 of subtitle B of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (relating to research on effective interventions to address violence; 42 U.S.C. 13973; as added by section 505 of Public Law 109–162 (119 Stat. 3028)).

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

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

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

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

(1) by inserting after the subtitle heading the following:

"CHAPTER 1—GRANT PROGRAMS";

(2) in section 41402 (42 U.S.C. 14043e–1), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''subtitle'' and inserting ''chapter'';

(3) in section 41403 (42 U.S.C. 14043e–2), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''subtitle'' and inserting ''chapter''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"CHAPTER 2—HOUSING RIGHTS

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

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this chapter:

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

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

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

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

''(3) COVERED HOUSING PROGRAM.—The term 'covered housing program' means—

''(A) the program under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q);

''(B) the program under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013);

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

''(D) each of the programs under title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360 et seq.);

''(E) the program under subtitle A of title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12741 et seq.);

''(F) the program under paragraph (3) of section 221(d) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715l(d)) for insurance of mortgages that bear interest at a rate determined under the proviso under paragraph (5) of such section 221(d);

''(G) the program under section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z–1);

''(H) the programs under sections 6 and 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d and 1437f);

''(I) rural housing assistance provided under 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

''(J) the low-income housing tax credit program under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

''(b) PROHIBITED BASIS FOR DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE OR EVICTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An applicant for or tenant of housing assisted under a covered housing program may not be denied admission to, denied assistance under, terminated from participation in, or evicted from the housing program or housing on the basis that the applicant or tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the applicant or tenant otherwise qualifies for admission, assistance, participation, or occupancy.

''(2) CONSTRUCTION OF LEASE TERMS.—An incident of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall not be construed as—

''(A) a serious or repeated violation of a lease for housing assisted under a covered housing program by the victim or threatened victim of such incident; or

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

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

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

''(B) BIFURCATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program may bifurcate a lease for the housing in order to evict, remove, or terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant of the housing and who engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against an affiliated individual or other individual, without evicting, removing, terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing a victim of such criminal activity who is also a tenant or lawful occupant of the housing.

''(ii) EFFECT OF EVICTION ON OTHER TENANTS.—If a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program evicts, removes, or terminates assistance to an individual under

clause (i), and the individual is the sole tenant eligible to receive assistance under a covered housing program, the public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under the covered housing program shall provide any remaining tenant an opportunity to establish eligibility for the covered housing program. If a tenant described in the preceding sentence cannot establish eligibility, the public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing shall provide the tenant a reasonable time, as determined by the appropriate agency, to find new housing or to establish eligibility for housing under another covered housing program.

''(C) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed—

''(i) to limit the authority of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to—

''(I) the rights of access to or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or

''(II) the distribution or possession of property among members of a household in a case;

''(ii) to limit any otherwise available authority of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program to evict or terminate assistance to a tenant for any violation of a lease not premised on the act of violence in question against the tenant or an affiliated person of the tenant, if the public housing agency or owner or manager does not subject an individual who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to a more demanding standard than other tenants in determining whether to evict or terminate;

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

''(iv) to supersede any provision of any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection than this section for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

''(c) DOCUMENTATION.—

''(1) REQUEST FOR DOCUMENTATION.—If an applicant for, or tenant of, housing assisted under a covered housing program represents to a public housing agency or owner or manager of the housing that the individual is entitled to protection under subsection (b), the public housing agency or owner or manager may request, in writing, that the applicant or tenant submit to the public housing agency or owner or manager a form of documentation described in paragraph (3).

''(2) FAILURE TO PROVIDE CERTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If an applicant or tenant does not provide the documentation requested under paragraph (1) within 14 business days after the tenant receives a request in writing for such certification from a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program, nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the authority of the public housing agency or owner or manager to—

''(i) deny admission by the applicant or tenant to the covered program;

''(ii) deny assistance under the covered program to the applicant or tenant;

''(iii) terminate the participation of the applicant or tenant in the covered program; or

''(iv) evict the applicant, the tenant, or a lawful occupant that commits violations of a lease.

''(B) EXTENSION.—A public housing agency or owner or manager of housing may extend the 14-day deadline under subparagraph (A) at its discretion.

''(3) FORM OF DOCUMENTATION.—A form of documentation described in this paragraph is—

''(A) a certification form approved by the appropriate agency that—

''(i) states that an applicant or tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;

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

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

''(B) a document that—

''(i) is signed by—

''(I) an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, a medical professional, or a mental health professional from whom an applicant or tenant has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of the abuse; and

''(II) the applicant or tenant; and

''(ii) states under penalty of perjury that the individual described in clause (i)(I) believes that the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is the ground for protection under subsection (b) meets the requirements under subsection (b);

''(C) a record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; or

''(D) at the discretion of a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program, a statement or other evidence provided by an applicant or tenant.

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

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

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

''(C) otherwise required by applicable law.

''(5) DOCUMENTATION NOT REQUIRED.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program to request that an individual submit documentation of the status of the individual as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

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

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

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

''(d) NOTIFICATION.—

''(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall develop a notice of the rights of individuals under this section, including the right to confidentiality and the limits thereof, and include such notice in documents required by law to be provided to tenants assisted under a covered housing program.

''(2) PROVISION.—The applicable public housing agency or owner or manager of housing assisted under a covered housing program shall provide the notice developed under paragraph (1) to an applicant for or tenant of housing assisted under a covered housing program—

''(A) at the time the applicant is denied residency in a dwelling unit assisted under the covered housing program;

''(B) at the time the individual is admitted to a dwelling unit assisted under the covered housing program; and

''(C) in multiple languages, consistent with guidance issued by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in accordance with Executive Order No. 13166 (42 U.S.C. 2000d–1 note; relating to access to services for persons with limited English proficiency).

''(e) EMERGENCY RELOCATION AND TRANSFERS.—Each appropriate agency shall develop a model emergency relocation and transfer plan for voluntary use by public housing agencies and owners or managers of housing assisted under a covered housing program that—

''(1) allows tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to relocate or transfer to another available and safe dwelling unit assisted under a covered housing program and retain their status as tenants under the covered housing program if—

''(A) the tenant expressly requests to move;

''(B)(i) the tenant reasonably believes that the tenant is threatened with imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains within the same dwelling unit assisted under a covered housing program; or

''(ii) the sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking occurred on the premises during the 90-day period preceding the request to move; and

''(C) the tenant has provided documentation as described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C) or (D) of subsection (c)(3) if requested by a public housing agency or owner or manager;

''(2) incorporates reasonable confidentiality measures to ensure that the public housing agency or owner or manager does not disclose the location of the dwelling unit of a tenant to a person that commits an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the tenant;

''(3) describes how the appropriate agency will coordinate relocations or transfers between dwelling units assisted under a covered housing program;

''(4) takes into consideration the existing rules and regulations of the covered housing program;

''(5) is tailored to the specific type of the covered housing program based on the volume and availability of dwelling units under the control or management of the public housing agency, owner, or manager; and

''(6) provides guidance for use in situations in which it is not feasible for an individual public housing agency, owner, or manager to effectuate a transfer.

''(f) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR EMERGENCY TRANSFER.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall establish policies and procedures under which a victim requesting an emergency transfer under subsection (e) may receive, subject to the availability of tenant protection vouchers for assistance under section 8(o)(16) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(16)), assistance under such section.

''(g) IMPLEMENTATION.—The appropriate agency with respect to each covered housing program shall implement this section, as this section applies to the covered housing program.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION 6.—Section 6 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking paragraph (3); and

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively;

(B) in subsection (l)—

(i) in paragraph (5), by striking '', and that an incident'' and all that follows through ''victim of such violence''; and

(ii) in paragraph (6), by striking ''; except that'' and all that follows through ''stalking.''; and

(C) by striking subsection (u).

(2) SECTION 8.—Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (9);

(B) in subsection (d)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and that an applicant'' and all that follows through ''assistance or admission''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (ii), by striking '', and that an incident'' and all that follows through ''victim of such violence''; and

(II) in clause (iii), by striking '', except that:'' and all that follows through ''stalking.'';

(C) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (6), by adding ''and'' at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (7), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11);

(D) in subsection (o)—

(i) in paragraph (6)(B), by striking the last sentence;

(ii) in paragraph (7)—

(I) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and that an incident'' and all that follows through ''victim of such violence''; and

(II) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''; except that'' and all that follows through ''stalking.''; and

(iii) by striking paragraph (20); and

(E) by striking subsection (ee).

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act, or the amendments made by this Act, shall be construed—

(A) to limit the rights or remedies available to any person under section 6 or 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d and 1437f), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) to limit any right, remedy, or procedure otherwise available under any provision of part 5, 91, 880, 882, 883, 884, 886, 891, 903, 960, 966, 982, or 983 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations, that—

(i) was issued under the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162; 119 Stat. 2960) or an amendment made by that Act; and

(ii) provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking than this Act or the amendments made by this Act; or

(C) to disqualify an owner, manager, or other individual from participating in or receiving the benefits of the low-income housing tax credit program under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 because of noncompliance with the provisions of this Act or the amendments made by this Act.

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

Chapter 11 of subtitle B of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13975; as added by section 611 of Public Law 108–21 (117 Stat. 693)) is amended—

(1) in the chapter heading, by striking ''**CHILD VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, OR SEXUAL ASSAULT**'' and inserting ''**VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**''; and

(2) in section 40299 (42 U.S.C. 13975)—

(A) in the header, by striking ''**CHILD VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, OR SEXUAL ASSAULT**'' and inserting ''**VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**'';

(B) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''fleeing'';

(C) by striking subsection (f); and

(D) in subsection (g)—

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

(ii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''eligible'' and inserting ''qualified''; and

(II) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) QUALIFIED APPLICATION DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term 'qualified application' means an application that—

''(i) has been submitted by an eligible applicant;

''(ii) does not propose any significant activities that may compromise victim safety;

''(iii) reflects an understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and

''(iv) does not propose prohibited activities, including mandatory services for victims, background checks of victims, or clinical evaluations to determine eligibility for services.''.

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

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

(1) in section 41404(i) (42 U.S.C. 14043e–3(i)), by striking ''$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''; and

(2) in section 41405(g) (42 U.S.C. 14043e–4(g)), by striking ''$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

TITLE VII—ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

SEC. 701. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER ON WORKPLACE RESPONSES TO ASSIST VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

Section 41501(e) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043f(e)) is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

TITLE VIII—IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. CLARIFICATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO U VISAS.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR NONIMMIGRANT STATUS.—Section 101(a)(15)(U)(i)(III) of the and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful'' and inserting the following ''or is being helpful''; and

(2) by insert ''and has complied with any reasonable request for assistance in the Federal, State, or local investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity'' before ''; and''.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF CONTENT OF CERTIFICATION.—Section 214(p)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(p)(1)) is amended by striking ''This certification shall state that the alien 'has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful' in the investigation or prosecution'' and inserting ''This certification shall state that the alien 'has been helpful or is being helpful' in the investigation or prosecution''.

SEC. 802. PROTECTIONS FOR A FIANCÉE OR FIANCÉ OF A CITIZEN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''crime.'' and inserting ''crime described in paragraph (3)(B) and information on any permanent protection or restraining order issued against the petitioner related to any specified crime described in paragraph (3)(B)(i).''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(B)(i), by striking ''abuse, and stalking.'' and inserting ''abuse, stalking, or an attempt to commit any such crime.''; and

(2) in subsection (r)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''crime.'' and inserting ''crime described in paragraph (5)(B) and information on any permanent protection or restraining order issued against the petitioner related to any specified crime described in subsection (5)(B)(i).''; and

(B) in paragraph (5)(B)(i), by striking ''abuse, and stalking.'' and inserting ''abuse, stalking, or an attempt to commit any such crime.''.

(b) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO K NONIMMIGRANTS.—Section 833 of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a) is amended in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking ''or'' after ''orders'' and inserting ''and''.

SEC. 803. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKER ACT OF 2005.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Represenatives and the Senate a report that includes the number of prosecutions for violations of section 833 of the International Marriage Broker Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a) that have occurred since the date of enactment of that Act.

(b) REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS.—Section 833(d) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(d)) is amended as follows:

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

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

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An international marriage broker shall not provide any individual or entity with personal contact information, photograph, or general information about the background or interests of any individual under the age of 18.

''(B) COMPLIANCE.—To comply with the requirements of subparagraph (A), an international marriage broker shall—

''(i) obtain a valid copy of each foreign national client's birth certificate or other proof of age document issued by an appropriate government entity;

''(ii) indicate on such certificate or document the date it was received by the international marriage broker;

''(iii) retain the original of such certificate or document for 5 years after such date of receipt; and

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

(2) In paragraph (2)(B)(ii), by striking ''or stalking.'' and inserting ''stalking, or an attempt to commit any such crime.''.

SEC. 804. GAO REPORT.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report regarding the adjudication of petitions and applications under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)) and the self-petitioning process for VAWA self-petitioners (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(51) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(51)).

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) assess the efficiency and reliability of the process for reviewing such petitions and applications, including whether the process includes adequate safeguards against fraud and abuse; and

(2) identify possible improvements to the adjudications of petitions and applications in order to reduce fraud and abuse.

SEC. 805. ANNUAL REPORT ON IMMIGRATION APPLICATIONS MADE BY VICTIMS OF ABUSE.

Not later than December 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes the following:

(1) The number of aliens who—

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

(B) were granted such nonimmigrant status during such fiscal year; or

(C) were denied such nonimmigrant status during such fiscal year.

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

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

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

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

(6) The actions being taken to combat fraud and to ensure program integrity.

(7) Each type of criminal activity by reason of which an alien received nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)) during the preceding fiscal year and the number of occurrences of that criminal activity that resulted in such aliens receiving such status.

SEC. 806. PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN OF VAWA SELF-PETITIONERS.

Section 204(l)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(l)(2)) is amended—

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

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

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

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

SEC. 807. PUBLIC CHARGE.

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

''(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR QUALIFIED ALIEN VICTIMS.—Subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) shall not apply to an alien who—

''(i) is a VAWA self-petitioner;

''(ii) is an applicant for, or is granted, nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U); or

''(iii) is a qualified alien described in section 431(c) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1641(c)).''.

SEC. 808. AGE-OUT PROTECTION FOR U VISA APPLICANTS.

Section 214(p) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(p)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) AGE DETERMINATIONS.—

''(A) CHILDREN.—An unmarried alien who seeks to accompany, or follow to join, a parent granted status under section 101(a)(15)(U)(i), and who was under 21 years of age on the date on which such parent petitioned for such status, shall continue to be classified as a child for purposes of section 101(a)(15)(U)(ii), if the alien attains 21 years of age after such parent's petition was filed but while it was pending.

''(B) PRINCIPAL ALIENS.—An alien described in clause (i) of section 101(a)(15)(U) shall continue to be treated as an alien described in clause (ii)(I) of such section if the alien attains 21 years of age after the alien's application for status under such clause (i) is filed but while it is pending.''.

SEC. 809. HARDSHIP WAIVERS.

Section 216(c)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1186a(c)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking the comma at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''(1), or'' and inserting ''(1); or'';

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

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

''(D) the alien meets the requirements under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II)(aa)(BB) and following the marriage ceremony was battered by or subject to extreme cruelty perpetrated by the alien's intended spouse and was not at fault in failing to meet the requirements of paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 810. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY PURPOSE.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING.—Section 384(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''Secretary of Homeland Security or the'' before ''Attorney General may''; and

(B) by inserting ''Secretary's or the'' before ''Attorney General's discretion'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting ''Secretary of Homeland Security or the'' before ''Attorney General may'';

(B) by inserting ''Secretary or the'' before ''Attorney General for''; and

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

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

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

''(8) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2), the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, or the Attorney General may provide in the discretion of either such Secretary or the Attorney General for the disclosure of information to national security officials to be used solely for a national security purpose in a manner that protects the confidentiality of such information.''.

(b) GUIDELINES.—Subsection (d) (as added by section 817(4) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005) of section 384 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(d)) is amended by inserting ''and severe forms of trafficking in persons or criminal activity listed in section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(u))'' after ''domestic violence''.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide the guidance required by section 384(d) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(d)), consistent with the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b).

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 384(a)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 is amended by striking ''241(a)(2)'' in the matter following subparagraph (F) and inserting ''237(a)(2)''.

SEC. 811. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER EVIDENCE.

Section 237(a)(2)(E)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)(E)(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''If the conviction records do not conclusively establish whether a crime of domestic violence constitutes a crime of violence (as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), the Attorney General may consider other evidence related to the conviction that clearly establishes that the conduct for which the alien was engaged constitutes a crime of violence.''.

TITLE IX—SAFETY FOR INDIAN WOMEN

SEC. 901. GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

Section 2015(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''sex trafficking,'' after ''sexual assault,'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''sex trafficking,'' after ''sexual assault,'';

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

(4) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by inserting ''sex trafficking,'' after ''sexual assault,'' each place it appears; and

(B) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(5) in paragraph (8)—

(A) by inserting ''sex trafficking,'' after ''stalking,''; and

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

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) provide services to address the needs of youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, or stalking and the needs of children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including support for the nonabusing parent or the caretaker of the child; and

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

SEC. 902. GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBAL COALITIONS.

Section 2001(d) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) developing and promoting State, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to violent crimes against Indian women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''individuals or''.

SEC. 903. TRIBAL JURISDICTION OVER CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of Public Law 90–284 (25 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968'') is amended by adding at the end the following:

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

''(a) SPECIAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE JURISDICTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A participating tribe is authorized to exercise jurisdiction in accordance with this section over an alleged offender who commits a covered offense. In exercising such jurisdiction, the participating tribe—

''(A) except as otherwise provided in this section, may exercise such jurisdiction to the same extent and in the same manner as the participating tribe has jurisdiction over a member of such tribe; and

''(B) shall not violate any right described in subsection (b)(3).

Jurisdiction under this section shall be referred to as 'special domestic violence jurisdiction'.

''(2) ALLEGED OFFENDER.—The term 'alleged offender' means a person—

''(A) who is not an Indian;

''(B) who is alleged to have committed a covered offense; and

''(C) who—

''(i) resides in the Indian country of the participating tribe;

''(ii) is employed in the Indian country of the participating tribe; or

''(iii) is a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner of—

''(I) a member of the participating tribe; or

''(II) an Indian who resides in the Indian country of the participating tribe.

''(3) COVERED OFFENSE.—The term 'covered offense' means an offense that—

''(A) is committed against an Indian who is described in subclause (I) or (II) of paragraph (2)(C)(iii);

''(B) is punishable by the written laws of the participating tribe by a term of imprisonment of not more than 1 year; and

''(C) is—

''(i) an act of domestic violence or dating violence that occurs in the Indian country of the participating tribe; or

''(ii) an act that—

''(I) occurs in the Indian country of the participating tribe; and

''(II) violates the portion of a protection order that—

''(aa) prohibits or provides protection against violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another person;

''(bb) was issued against an alleged offender;

''(cc) is enforceable by the participating tribe; and

''(dd) is consistent with section 2265(b) of title 18, United States Code.

''(b) CERTIFICATION OF PARTICIPATING TRIBES.—

''(1) ELECTION.—An Indian tribe seeking to exercise special domestic violence juridiction shall submit to the Attorney General a request for certification as a participating tribe.

''(2) APPROVAL.—Not later than 120 days after receiving a request under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall make a determination as to whether the tribe, in exercising special domestic violence jurisdiction, is able to afford, and provides adequate assurances that the tribe will afford, an alleged offender all the rights described in paragraph (3). If the Attorney General determines that the tribe is so able and the tribe provides such assurances, the Attorney General shall certify the tribe as a participating tribe. If the Attorney General determines that the tribe is not so able or has not provided such assurances, the Attorney General shall—

''(A) deny such a request; and

''(B) provide the Indian tribe with written notice thereof, including the reasons of the Attorney General for that denial and guidance on how the Indian tribe could obtain approval.

''(3) RIGHTS DESCRIBED.—The rights described in this paragraph are—

''(A) all rights described in section 202;

''(B) all rights secured by the Constitution of the United States, as such rights are interpreted by the courts of the United States; and

''(C) all rights otherwise provided for under this section.

''(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed—

''(1) to affect any jurisdiction of a participating tribe, other than the special domestic violence jurisdiction of that tribe, that such tribe possessed prior to the date of enactment of this section; or

''(2) to affect any criminal jurisdiction over Indian country of the United States, of a State, or of both.

''(d) CONCURRENCE OF JURISDICTION.—The exercise of special domestic violence jurisdiction shall be concurrent with any jurisdiction of the United States, of a State, or of both.

''(e) ISSUANCE OF PROTECTION ORDER.—A tribal court of a participating tribe may issue a protection order for the protection of an Indian who is described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3) of this subsection against a person who is not an Indian if that person—

''(1) resides in the Indian country of the participating tribe;

''(2) is employed in the Indian country of the participating tribe; or

''(3) is a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner of—

''(A) a member of the participating tribe; or

''(B) an Indian who resides in the Indian country of the participating tribe.

''(f) REMOVAL.—

''(1) BY DEFENDANT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), any criminal prosecution that is before a tribal court by reason of the exercise by that court of special domestic violence jurisdiction may be removed by the defendant to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending.

''(B) GROUNDS FOR REMOVAL.—The district court may grant removal under paragraph (1) only in the case of—

''(i) a violation of any provision of this section by the participating tribe; or

''(ii) a violation of a right described in subsection (b)(3) of the defendant.

''(C) MANNER OF REMOVAL.—In the case of a defendant desiring to remove a criminal prosecution that is before a tribal court by reason of the exercise by that court of special domestic violence jurisdiction, that defendant shall do so in the same form and manner as a defendant that seeks removal of a criminal prosecution from State court under section 1455 of title 28, United States Code. Sections 1447 through 1450 of such title shall apply in the case of such a removal. In applying sections 1447 through 1450 and section 1455 of such title purusant to this paragraph, the term 'State court' shall be read to include such tribal court.

''(D) NOTICE REQUIRED.—Not later than the time at which the defendant makes an initial appearance before a tribal court exercising special domestic violence jurisdiction or 48 hours after the time of arrest, whichever is earlier, the defendant shall be notified of the right of removal under this subsection.

''(2) BY UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any criminal prosecution that is before a tribal court by reason of the exercise by that court of special domestic violence jurisdiction may be removed to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending by the United States attorney for that district and division.

''(B) NOTICE TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY REQUIRED.—Not later than 48 hours after the defendant makes an initial appearance before the tribal court, the participating tribe shall provide notice to the United States attorney for the district and division embracing the tribal court that the tribal court is exercising special domestic violence jurisdiction in this prosecution.

''(C) APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—Sections 1447 through 1450 of title 28, United States Code, shall apply in the case of a removal under this paragraph. In applying sections 1447 through 1450 of such title purusant to this paragraph, the term 'State court' shall be read to include a tribal court exercising special domestic violence jurisdiction.

''(D) REQUIREMENTS.—If the United State attorney seeks to remove a criminal prosecution pursuant to this paragraph, the United States attorney shall, not later than the commencement of trial in the prosecution, provide notice of removal to the tribal court. On receipt of such notice, the tribal court shall terminate all proceedings pertaining to that prosecution. A notice of removal filed under this subparagraph shall

identify the covered case and the grounds for removal

''(g) INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL.—In a criminal prosecution in which a tribal court exercises special domestic violence jurisdiction, the defendant may appeal an order of a tribal court to the United States district court for the district and division embracing the tribal court not later than 14 days after that order is entered if a district judge's order could similarly be appealed. The defendant shall file a notice with the clerk specifying the order being appealed and shall serve a copy on the adverse party.

''(h) REVIEW OF JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a tribal court enters a final judgment against a defendant in a criminal proceeding in which a participating tribe exercises special domestic violence jurisdiction, the defendant may petition the United States district court for the district and division embracing the tribal court for review of the final judgment against the defendant.

''(2) NOTICE TO DEFENDANT.—When the tribal court enters a final judgment, the tribal court shall inform the defendant of the right to petition for review of the final judgment under this subsection.

''(3) RELEASE OR DETENTION PENDING APPEAL.—Section 3143(b) of title 18, United States Code, shall apply in the case of a defendant under this subsection.

''(i) HABEAS CORPUS.—Any petition for habeas corpus by an alleged offender who is detained under the special domestic violence jurisidiction of a participating tribe shall be in accordance with section 2257 of title 28, United States Code.

''(j) CIVIL ACTION FOR DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any participating tribe, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any person over whom the participating tribe exercises special domestic violence jurisdiction to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States and Federal laws, shall be liable to the party injured in a civil action.

''(2) IMMUNITY FOR TRIBAL OFFICIALS.—In any action described in paragraph (1), tribal officials shall be entitled to claim the same immunity accorded public officials in actions brought under section 1979 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (42 U.S.C. 1983).

''(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An action described in paragraph (1) may be brought in any appropriate district court of the United States.

''(B) TIMING.—An action described in paragraph (1) shall commence not later than 4 years after the date on which the conduct giving rise to the action occurred.

''(k) GRANTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may award grants to participating tribes—

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

''(i) law enforcement (including the capacity of law enforcement or court personnel to enter information into and obtain information from national crime information databases);

''(ii) prosecution;

''(iii) trial and appellate courts;

''(iv) probation systems;

''(v) detention and correctional facilities;

''(vi) alternative rehabilitation centers;

''(vii) culturally appropriate services and assistance for victims and their families; and

''(viii) criminal codes and rules of criminal procedure, appellate procedure, and evidence;

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

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

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

''(2) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall supplement and not supplant any other Federal, State, tribal, or local government amounts made available to carry out activities described in this subsection.

''(3) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this subsection may not be used by any grant recipient to—

''(A) lobby any representative of the Department of Justice regarding the award of grant funding under this subsection; or

''(B) lobby any representative of a Federal, State, local, or tribal government regarding the award of grant funding under this subsection.

''(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 to carry out this subsection.

''(l) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) DATING VIOLENCE.—The term 'dating violence' means violence committed against a victim by a dating partner of that victim.

''(2) DATING PARTNER.—The term 'dating partner' has the meaning given such term in section 2266 of title 18, United States Code.

''(3) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—The term 'domestic violence' means violence committed by—

''(A) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; or

''(B) 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.

''(4) INDIAN COUNTRY.—The term 'Indian country' has the meaning given the term in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code.

''(5) PARTICIPATING TRIBE.—The term 'participating tribe' means an Indian tribe that is certified under subsection (b) to exercise special domestic violence jurisdiction.

''(6) PROTECTION ORDER.—The term 'protection order'—

''(A) means any injunction, restraining order, or other order issued by a civil or criminal court for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another person; and

''(B) includes any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court, whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendent lite order in another proceeding, if the civil or criminal order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection.

''(7) SPOUSE OR INTIMATE PARTNER.—The term 'spouse or intimate partner' has the meaning given the term in section 2266 of title 18, United States Code.''.

(b) HABEAS CORPUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 153 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in section 2241(c)—

(i) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: ''; or''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) He is in custody for an act done or omitted and to which the special domestic violence jurisdiction under section 204 of Public Law 90–284 extends.''.

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''§ 2257. Special domestic violence jurisdiction

''For purposes of this chapter, an Indian tribe that is exercising special domestic violence jurisdiction under section 204 of Public Law 90–284 shall be treated as a State.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 153 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2256 the following:

''2257. Special domestic violence jurisdiction.''.

SEC. 904. CONSULTATION.

Section 903 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14045d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

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

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

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services'' and inserting ''Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Interior,''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and stalking'' and inserting ''stalking, and sex trafficking''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Attorney General shall submit to Congress an annual report on the annual consultations required under subsection (a) that—

''(1) contains the recommendations made under subsection (b) by Indian tribes during the year covered by the report;

''(2) describes actions taken during the year covered by the report to respond to recommendations made under subsection (b) during the year or a previous year;

''(3) describes how the Attorney General will work in coordination and collaboration with Indian tribes, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of the Interior to address the recommendations made under subsection (b); and

''(4) contains information compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on an annual basis and by Field Division, regarding decisions not to refer to an appropriate prosecuting authority cases in which investigations had been opened into an alleged crime in Indian country, including—

''(A) the types of crimes alleged;

''(B) the statuses of the accused as Indians or non-Indians;

''(C) the statuses of the victims as Indians or non-Indians; and

''(D) the reasons for deciding against referring the investigation for prosecution.

''(5) contains information compiled by each United States Attorney, on an annual basis and by Federal judicial district, regarding declinations of alleged violations of Federal criminal law that occurred in Indian country that were referred for prosecution by law enforcement agencies, including—

''(A) the types of crimes alleged;

''(B) the statuses of the accused as Indians or non-Indians;

''(C) the statuses of the victims as Indians or non-Indians; and

''(D) the reasons for deciding against referring the investigation for prosecution.

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

SEC. 905. ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIAN WOMEN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 904(a) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''The National'' and inserting ''Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the National''; and

(B) by inserting ''and in Native villages (as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602))'' before the period at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) in clause (iv), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in clause (v), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(vi) sex trafficking.'';

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking ''this Act'' and inserting ''the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013''; and

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking ''this section $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 and 2008'' and inserting ''this subsection $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 and 2015''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 905(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (28 U.S.C. 534 note) is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2007 through 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2014 through 2018''.

SEC. 906. ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRIBAL LIAISONS.

Section 13(b) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2810(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (10); and

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

''(9) Serving as domestic violence tribal liaison by doing the following:

''(A) Encouraging and assisting in arrests and Federal prosecution for crimes, including misdemeanor crimes, of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking that occur in Indian country.

''(B) Conducting training sessions for tribal law enforcement officers and other individuals and entities responsible for responding to crimes in Indian country to ensure that such officers, individuals, and entities understand their arrest authority over non-Indian offenders.

''(C) Developing multidisciplinary teams to combat domestic and sexual violence offenses against Indians by non-Indians.

''(D) Consulting and coordinating with tribal justice officials and victims' advocates to address any backlog in the prosecution of crimes, including misdemeanor crimes, of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking that occur in Indian country.

''(E) Developing working relationships and maintaining communication with tribal leaders, tribal community and victims' advocates, and tribal justice officials to gather information from, and share appropriate information with, tribal justice officials.''.

SEC. 907. SPECIAL ATTORNEYS.

Section 543(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking '', including'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''The Attorney General shall appoint qualified tribal prosecutors and other qualified attorneys to assist in prosecuting Federal offenses committed in the Indian country of no fewer than 10 federally recognized tribes, with a preference given to those tribes that do not exercise special domestic violence jurisdiction as defined in section 204(a) of title II of Public Law 90–284 (25 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) (commonly known as the 'Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968').''.

SEC. 908. GAO STUDY.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Congress a report on—

(1) the prevalence of domestic violence and sexual assault in Indian Country;

(2) the efforts of Federal law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Bureau of Indian Affairs, to investigate these crimes; and

(3) Federal initiatives, such as grants, training, and technical assistance, to help address and prevent such violence.

TITLE X—CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1001. SEXUAL ABUSE IN CUSTODIAL SETTINGS.

(a) SUITS BY PRISONERS.—Section 7(e) of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (42 U.S.C. 1997e(e)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''or the commission of a sexual act (as defined in section 2246 of title 18, United States Code)''.

(b) UNITED STATES AS DEFENDANT.—Section 1346(b)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''or the commission of a sexual act (as defined in section 2246 of title 18)''.

(c) ADOPTION AND EFFECT OF NATIONAL STANDARDS.—Section 8 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15607) is amended—

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

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

''(c) APPLICABILITY TO DETENTION FACILITIES OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall publish a final rule adopting national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of rape and sexual assault in facilities that maintain custody of aliens detained for a violation of the immigrations laws of the United States.

''(2) APPLICABILITY.—The standards adopted under paragraph (1) shall apply to detention facilities operated by the Department of Homeland Security and to detention facilities operated under contract with, or pursuant to an intergovernmental service agreement with, the Department.

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

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

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

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

''(d) APPLICABILITY TO CUSTODIAL FACILITIES OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—

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

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

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

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

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

''(4) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting standards under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall give due consideration to the recommended national standards provided by the Commission under section 7(e).''.

SEC. 1002. CRIMINAL PROVISION RELATING TO STALKING, INCLUDING CYBERSTALKING.

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

''§ 2261A. Stalking

''(a) Whoever uses the mail, any interactive computer service, or any facility of interstate or foreign commerce to engage in a course of conduct or travels in interstate or foreign commerce or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or enters or leaves Indian country, with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person, or place another person under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate such person and in the course of, or as a result of, such travel or course of conduct—

''(1) places that person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to such person, a member of their immediate family (as defined in section 115), or their spouse or intimate partner; or

''(2) causes or attempts to cause serious bodily injury or serious emotional distress to such person, a member of their immediate family (as defined in section 115), or their spouse or intimate partner;

shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

''(b) The punishment for an offense under this section is the same as that for an offense under section 2261, except that if—

''(1) the offense involves conduct in violation of a protection order; or

''(2) the victim of the offense is under the age of 18 years or over the age of 65 years, the offender has reached the age of 18 years at the time the offense was committed, and the offender knew or should have known that the victim was under the age of 18 years or over the age of 65 years;

the maximum term of imprisonment that may be imposed is increased by 5 years over the term of imprisonment otherwise provided for that offense in section 2261.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 2261A in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 110A of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''2261A. Stalking.''.

SEC. 1003. AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL ASSAULT STATUTE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 113 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) Assault with intent to commit murder or a violation of section 2241 or 2242, by a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both.'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''felony under chapter 109A'' and inserting ''violation of section 2241 or 2242'';

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and without just cause or excuse,'';

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking ''six months'' and inserting ''1 year'';

(E) in paragraph (5), by striking ''1 year'' and inserting ''5 years'';

(F) in paragraph (7)—

(i) by striking ''substantial bodily injury to an individual who has not attained the age of 16 years'' and inserting ''substantial bodily injury to a spouse or intimate partner, a dating partner, or an individual who has not attained the age of 16 years''; and

(ii) by striking ''fine'' and inserting ''a fine''; and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) Assault of a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner by strangling, suffocating, or attempting to strangle or suffocate, by a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''(b) As used in this subsection—'' and inserting the following:

''(b) In this section—'';

(B) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) the terms 'dating partner' and 'spouse or intimate partner' have the meanings given those terms in section 2266;

''(4) the term 'strangling' means knowingly or recklessly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure to the throat or neck, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim; and

''(5) the term 'suffocating' means knowingly or recklessly impeding the normal breathing of a person by covering the mouth of the person, the nose of the person, or both, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim.''.

(b) INDIAN MAJOR CRIMES.—Section 1153(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a dangerous weapon, assault resulting in serious bodily injury (as defined in section 1365 of this title)'' and inserting ''a felony assault under section 113''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 83, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Madam Speaker, we've heard strong bipartisan support over the last hour for the Violence Against Women Act and standing for all victims.

I remain convinced that the House amendment is the strongest reauthorization of VAWA and the one that should be sent to the President's desk. It's a responsible bill that protects all victims of domestic violence. It's a bill that holds offenders fully accountable for their crimes. It is a bill that respects the Constitution.

It puts the focus on the victim, where it should be. It provides the necessary services and resources to victims while at the same time strengthening investigations and prosecutions to lock away offenders for a longer period of time.

What it does not do is engage in the type of divisive, political rancor that many have tried to leverage or exploit. Republicans want to reauthorize a bill that protects women, not promotes partisanship.

□ 1050

Over the last few months, the debate over VAWA has been muddled with partisan attacks. In fact, just last week, comments were made that claim the House bill will not provide critical protections for rape victims, domestic violence victims, human trafficking victims, students on campus, or stalking victims, or that the House Republican leadership just doesn't get it.

None of these assertions are further from the truth, and it is this political bickering and these baseless accusations that keep Congress from doing the job to protect those who need the most protection, because this bill is about people, not politics.

It's about Rebecca Schiering, from my home near Spokane Valley, who broke up with her fiance after a domestic dispute. Two months later, he shot and killed her and her 9-year-old son. It's about Michelle Canino of north Spokane, who was stabbed to death by her husband, Jeffrey, while her 11-year-old son watched the entire thing. This bill is about Rebecca and Michelle and the millions of women like them all across this country who need protection, and that's what this bill will do. It ensures that all vulnerable populations are protected. No one is excluded from it or can be discriminated against.

The bill ensures that resources are available for critical services. It ensures that victims and their families have access to housing. It ensures that investigations and prosecutions are more effective in putting offenders away for a longer period of time. It ensures that Native American women have access to justice on Indian land and in such a way that prohibits offenders from getting off the hook.

I am disappointed that even some of our country's most influential leaders—the ones who have the ability to move this legislation through Congress and get it to the President's desk—have dismissed this House bill. It is a responsible step forward, and I urge its support.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, the controlling objective here is that, if we reject the substitute and, instead, adopt the bipartisan and comprehensive Senate bill, the bill will go directly to the President for his signature. So I rise in strong opposition to the substitute and in support of the Senate bill, the Violence Against Women Act of 2013.

Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentlelady from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, in a letter written by our friend and colleague TOM COLE, a Member of Congress, he says that he does not support the House substitute to VAWA because it does not adequately recognize sovereignty or give them the tools that they need to combat violence against women.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

Why I'm Voting Against the House Substitute Amendment to S. 47

DEAR REPUBLICAN COLLEAGUE: I want to let you know why I will vote against the House substitute to S. 47, the Violence Against Women Act (''VAWA''). While the House substitute to VAWA has improved tremendously over what this body passed last Congress, it falls short of giving tribes what they need to keep their women safe.

Unlike the Senate version, the House substitute fails to recognize existing tribal sovereignty that is enshrined in the Constitution by requiring tribes to seek DOJ certification before exercising jurisdiction over non-Indian offenders, and waives tribes' sovereign immunity. It doesn't make sense to force tribes to abdicate part of their sovereignty to exercise another part of their sovereignty.

Like most Republicans, I believe in moving control away from the federal government towards local governments. Tribal governments are local governments, and tribes do a good job of taking care of tribal citizens when they have the resources to do so. Tribes do not support the House substitute to VAWA because it does not adequately recognize sovereignty or give them the tools they need to combat violence against Indian women. I trust the tribes to understand their needs best, and that is why I will vote against the House substitute and in favor of the Senate VAWA bill, S. 47.

Sincerely,

TOM COLE,
Member of Congress.

Mr. CONYERS. I thank the gentlelady.

Members of the House, I was here in 1994 when the Violence Against Women Act was introduced to provide critical lifesaving assistance for women, children and men. This law has been the centerpiece of our government's commitment to combating domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. The results have been striking:

In the nearly two decades since the landmark legislation was passed, the rate of intimate partner violence against women has dropped by nearly two-thirds. On two occasions since its enactment, Members of both bodies have worked on a bipartisan basis to extend the Violence Against Women Act's protections and to make necessary improvements.

Unfortunately, in the last Congress, we weren't able to agree on a bill, and the authorization was allowed to lapse. This month, the Senate took the unique opportunity to pass strong bipartisan legislation by a vote of 78–22—with all of the women in the Senate. It incorporates years of analysis of the problem and the solutions proposed by law enforcement and victim service providers. In my judgment, it is much stronger.

I urge my colleagues to join with me, the 78 Senators, the President, and the more than 1,300 organizations in supporting S. 47, the Violence Against Women Act.

I reserve the balance of my time.

NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO END SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN,

February 22, 2013.

DEAR HOUSE LEADERS: We, the undersigned local, state, tribal, and national organizations, represent and support millions of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking throughout the United States, American Indian Tribal lands and U.S. Territories. On behalf of the victims we represent, and the professionals who serve them and the communities that sustain them, we ask that you support the Violence Against Women Act's (VAWA) reauthorization by bringing the recently-passed bipartisan Senate VAWA (S.47) to the House floor for a vote as speedily as possible. As you know, VAWA passed the Senate on Tuesday, February 12 with a resounding bipartisan vote of 78–22 in favor of an all-embracing bill that strives to address violence for all victims in communities, homes, campuses and workplaces all around the country.

VAWA's programs support national, state, tribal, territorial, and local efforts to address the pervasive and insidious crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. These programs have made great progress towards reducing the violence, helping victims to be healthy and feel safe and holding perpetrators accountable. This critical legislation must be reauthorized to ensure a continued response to these crimes.

Since its original passage in 1994, VAWA has dramatically enhanced our nation's response to violence against girls and women, boys and men. More victims report domestic violence to the police and the rate of nonfatal intimate partner violence against women has decreased by 64%. The sexual assault services program in VAWA helps rape crisis centers keep their doors open to provide the front-line response to victims of rape. VAWA provides for a coordinated community approach, improving collaboration between law enforcement and victim services providers to better meet the needs of victims. These comprehensive and cost-effective programs not only save lives, they also save money. In fact, VAWA saved nearly $12.6 billion in net averted social costs in just its first six years.

VAWA has unquestionably improved the national response to these terrible crimes. Nonetheless, much work remains to be done to address unmet needs and enhance access to protections and services for all victims, including housing, campus security, and addressing the needs of racial and ethnic communities, tribal, immigrant and LGBT victims. We urge you work with your colleagues in both parties as we all work to build upon VAWA's successes, continue to enhance our nation's ability to promote an end to this violence, to hold perpetrators accountable and to keep victims and their families safe from future harm. Thank you.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. 3 DVas, LLC
2. 9to5
3. Abortion Care Network
4. AFGE Women's/Fair Practices Departments
5. AFL–CIO
6. African Action on Aids
7. AFSCME
8. After The Trauma
9. Alianza—National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence
10. Alliant International University
11. American Association of University Women (AAUW)
12. American Baptist Women's Ministries, ABCUSA
13. American College Health Association
14. American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
15. American Dance Therapy Association
16. American Federation of Government Employees, AFL–CIO
17. American Federation of Labor–Congress of Industrial Organizations
18. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
19. American Federation of Teachers, AFL/CIO
20. American Humanist Association
21. American Postal Workers Union
22. American Psychiatric Association
23. American Psychological Association
24. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC)
25. Americans for Immigrant Justice, Americans Overseas Domestic Violence Crisis Center
26. Amnesty International USA
27. Anti-Defamation League
28. Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum
29. Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence
30. Asian American Justice Center, member of Asian American Center for Advancing Justice
31. Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO
32. Asian/Pacific Islander Domestic Violence Resource Project
33. ASISTA Immigration Assistance
34. Association of Jewish Family & Children's Agencies
35. Association of Physicians of Pakistani Descent in N. America (APPNA)
36. Bah'ais of the United States
37. Battered Mothers Custody Conference
38. Black Women's Health Imperative
39. Black Women's Roundtable
40. Break the Cycle
41. Business and Professional Women's Foundation
42. Casa de Esperanza: National Latin@ Network for Healthy Families and Communities
43. Casa Esperanza
44. Center for Family Policy and Practice
45. Center for Partnership Studies
46. Center for Reproductive Rights
47. Center for Women Policy Studies
48. Central Conference of American Rabbis
49. Choice USA
50. Church Women United
51. Circle of 6 App
52. Clan Star
53. Clery Center for Security On Campus
54. Coalition of Labor Union Women
55. Coalition on Human Needs
56. Communications Workers of America
57. Communications Workers of America (CWA)
58. Community Action Partnership
59. cultureID
60. CWA National Women's Committee
61. Daughters of Penelope
62. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
63. Dialogue on Diversity
64. Disciples Justice Action Network
65. Domestic Abuse intervention Programs
66. Domestic Violence Legal Empowerment and Appeals Project (DV LEAP)
67. Elder Justice Coalition
68. Episcopal Church
69. Episcopal Women's Caucus
70. Expert Panel on violence, American Academy of Nursing
71. FaithTrust Institute
72. Falling Walls
73. Family Equality Council
74. Federally Employed Women (FEW)
75. Feminist Agenda Network
76. Feminist Majority
77. Feminist Peace Network
78. Freedom from Hunger
79. Friends Committee on National Legislation
80. Friends of Nabeela
81. Futures Without Violence
82. Gay & Lesbian Medical Association
83. General Board of Church & Society, United Methodist Church
84. General Federation of Women's Clubs
85. George Washington University Law School
86. Girls Inc.
87. GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality
88. GLSEN (Gay, Lesbian & Straight Education Network)
89. Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.
90. HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society)
91. Hindu American Seva Communities
92. Human Rights Campaign
93. Indian Law Resource Center
94. Inspire Action for Social Change
95. Institute for Interfaith Activism
96. Institute for Science and Human Values
97. Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community
98. IOFA
99. Jewish Council for Public Affairs
100. Jewish Labor Committee
101. Jewish Women International
102. Joe Torre Safe at Home Foundation
103. Labor Council for Latin American Advancement
104. League of United Latin American Citizens
105. Legal Momentum
106. LiveYourDream.org
107. Log Cabin Republicans
108. Media Equity Collaborative
109. Men Can Stop Rape
110. Mennonite Central Committee U.S. Washington Office
111. Men's Resources International
112. Methodist/Catholic
113. Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund
114. Migrant Clinicians Network
115. MomsRising
116. Ms. Foundation for Women
117. Muslim American Society
118. Muslim Bar Association
119. Muslim Public Affairs Council
120. Muslims for Progressive Values
121. NAACP
122. NAPAFASA
123. National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd
124. National Alliance to End Sexual Violence
125. National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA)
126. National Association of Commissions for Women (NACVV)
127. National Association of Hispanic Organizations
128. National Association of School Psychologists

129. National Association of State Head Injury Administrators
130. National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators
131. National Center for Lesbian Rights
132. National Center for Transgender Equality
133. National Center for Victims of Crime
134. National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
135. National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women
136. National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
137. National Coalition for LGBT Health
138. National Coalition of 100 Black Women
139. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP)
140. National Coalition on Black Civic Participation
141. National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
142. National Congress of American Indians
143. National Council for Jewish Education
144. National Council of Churches, USA
145. National Council of Jewish Women
146. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
147. National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA
148. National Council of Women's Organizations
149. National Council on Independent Living
150. National Dating Abuse Helpline
151. National Domestic Violence Hotline
152. National Employment Law Project
153. National Fair Housing Alliance
154. National Family Justice Center Alliance
155. National Focus on Gender Education
156. National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Action Fund
157. National Hispanic Council on Aging
158. National Housing Law Project
159. National Indian Health Board
160. National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health
161. National Latina Psychological Association
162. National Latina/o Psychological Association
163. National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty
164. National Network to End Domestic Violence
165. National Org of Asian Pacific Islanders Ending Sexual Violence
166. National Organization for Men Against Sexism
167. National Organization for Women (NOW)
168. National Organization of Asian Pacific Islanders Ending Sexual Violence
169. National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
170. National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault
171. National Partnership for Women & Families
172. National Research Center for Women & Families
173. National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
174. National Stonewall Democrats
175. National WIC Association
176. National Women's Health Network
177. National Women's Law Center
178. National Women's Political Caucus
179. Native American Indian Court Judges Association
180. Native American Indian Housing Council
181. NCAI
182. NCCE
183. NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
184. NLPA
185. Nursing Network on Violence against Women International
186. NVC Academy
187. One Woman's Voice
188. Our Bodies Ourselves
189. OWL—The Voice of Midlife and Older Women
190. Peaceful Families Project
191. PFLAG National
192. Rape Crisis Services
193. Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)
194. Reformed Church in America
195. Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice
196. Rural Women's Health Project
197. Rural Womyn Zone
198. Ryan Immigration Law
199. Safe Kids International
200. Safe Nation Collaborative
201. Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law
202. Sauti Yetu
203. School and College Organization for Prevention Educators
204. Secular Woman
205. Self Empowerment Strategies
206. SER-Jobs for Progress National Inc.
207. Service Employees International Union
208. Share Time Wisely Consulting Services
209. Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault
210. Sisters of Mercy Institute Justice Team
211. Sojourners
212. South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT)
213. Spittin' Out the Pitts
214. Stonewall Democratic Club
215. SuhaibWebb.com
216. Survivors In Service
217. Tahirih Justice Center
218. Take Back The Night
219. The Episcopal Church
220. The Jewish Federations of North America
221. The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights
222. The Line Campaign
223. The National Council on Independent Living
224. The National Resource Center Against Domestic Violence
225. The United Methodist Church, General Board of Church & Society
226. Tribal Law and Policy Institute
227. UAW
228. Union for Reform Judaism
229. Union Veterans Council, AFL–CIO
230. Unitarian Universalist Association
231. United Church of Christ, Justice & Witness Ministries
232. United States Hispanic Leadership Institute
233. United Steelworkers
234. UniteWomen.org
235. US National Committee for UN Women
236. US women Connect
237. USAction
238. V-Day
239. Veteran Feminists of America
240. Victim Rights Law Center
241. Vital Voices Global Partnership
242. We Are Woman
243. Winning Strategies
244. Witness Justice
245. Women Enabled, Inc.
246. Women of Color Network
247. Women of Reform Judaism
248. Women, Action & the Media
249. Women's Action for New Directions
250. Women's Business Development Center
251. Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press
252. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
253. Women's Media Center
254. Women's Resource Center
255. YWCA USA
256. Zonta

ALABAMA

1. Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence
2. Alabama—NOW
3. St Vincent's Hospital
4. The Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama (HICA)

ALASKA

1. WOMEN IN SAFE HOME, INC
2. Native Village of Emmonak Women's Shelter
3. South Peninsula Haven House
4. Yup''ik Women's Coalition
5. YWCA Alaska

ARIZONA

1. Arizona Bridge to Independent Living
2. Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence
3. Arizona NOW
4. Arizona State University
5. Child Crisis Center Foundation
6. Community Alliance Against Family Abuse
7. Family LAW CASA
8. Hopi-Tewa Women's Coalition to End Abuse
9. Jewish Community Relations Council (Tucson)
10. M.U.J.E.R. Inc.
11. National Organization for Women—AZ
12. Phoenix/Scottdale NOW
13. Protecting Arizona's Family Coalition (PAFCO)
14. Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault
15. Southwest Indigenous Women's Coalition
16. Yavapai Family Advocacy Center
17. Yup'ik Women's Coalition

ARKANSAS

1. Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence
2. Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault
3. Arkansas NOW

CALIFORNIA

1. 9to5 Bay Area
2. 9to5 California
3. 9to5 Los Angeles
4. AAUW, Big Bear Valley Branch
5. Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault
6. Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault
7. Alliant International University
8. Antolino Family Wellness Center
9. Asia Pacific Cultural Center
10. Asian Law Caucus
11. Asian Pacific American Legal Center, Member of Asian American Center for Advancing Justice
12. Bay Area Turning Point, Inc.
13. Bay Area Women's Center
14. CA Rural Indian Health Board, Inc.
15. California Coalition Against Sexual Assault
16. California Latinas for Reproductive Justice
17. California National Organization for Women
18. California Partnership to End Domestic Violence
19. California Protective Parents Association
20. California School of Professional Psychology
21. California School of Professional Psychology at Al
22. California Women Lawyers
23. CARECEN Los Angeles
24. Catalyst Domestic Violence Services
25. Catalyst Domestic Violence Services

26. Center For A Non Violent Community
27. Center for the Pacific Asian Family
28. Central CA Coalition of Labor Union Women
29. Children's Institute, Inc.
30. Choices Domestic Violence Solutions
31. Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice, Los Angeles
32. Community Overcoming Relationship Abuse
33. County of Sacramento, Native American Caucus
34. C—VISA, Coachella Valley Immigration Service and Assistance
35. Domestic Abuse Center
36. Domestic Violence Solutions for Santa Barbara County
37. DOVES in Natchitoches, LA
38. DOVES of Big Bear Lake, Inc.
39. End DV Counseling and Consulting
40. Episcopal Women's Caucus
41. Family Services of Tulare County
42. Forward Together
43. Freshwater Haven
44. Good Shepherd Shelter
45. Haven Hill, Inc
46. Haven Women's Center of Stan islaus
47. Hollywood Chapter of the National Organization for Women
48. House of Ruth, Inc.
49. Humboldt County Domestic Violence Coordinating Council
50. Immigration Services of Mountain View
51. Institute for Multicultural Counseling and Education Services (IMCES)
52. Instituto Para La Mujer
53. Inter-Tribal Council of California, Inc.
54. Lone Band of Miwok Indians
55. Jafri Law Firm
56. Jewish Community Relations Council
57. Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles
58. Jewish Federation of the Sacramento Region
59. L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center
60. La Casa de las Madres
61. La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
62. Law Students for Reproductive Justice
63. Marjaree Mason Center
64. Maya Chilam Foundation
65. MINDS—Medical Network Devoted to Service
66. Miracle Mile LA NOW
67. Monterey County Rape Crisis Center
68. MORONGO BASIN UNITY HOME
69. Mountain Crisis Services, Inc
70. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, San Francisco Chapter
71. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Silicon Valley Chapter
72. National Council of Jewish Women, Sacramento Section
73. National Hispanic Media Coalition
74. Oakland County Coordinating Council against Domestic Violence
75. OPCC
76. Option House, Inc.
77. Project: Peacemakers, Inc
78. Rainbow Community Cares
79. Rainbow Services, Ltd.
80. Sacramento Native American Health Center
81. Safe Alternatives to Violent Environments (SAVE)
82. Santa Fe Natl. Organization for Women
83. Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Center
84. Shasta Women's Refuge
85. Shelter From the Storm
86. Sojourn Services For Battered Women And Their Children
87. South Asian Network (SAN)
88. Southern Indian Health Council, Inc.
89. STAND! for Families Free of Violence
90. Strong Hearted Native Women's Coalition, Inc
91. The Good Shepherd Shelter
92. Tri-Valley Haven
93. Valley Crisis Center
94. Victim Compensation and Government Claim Board
95. Violence Intervention Program
96. Wild Iris Women's Service in Bishop, Inc.
97. WOMAN, Inc
98. Women's and Children's Crisis Shelter, Inc.
99. Women's Center-High Desert, Inc.
100. Women's Crisis support—Defensa de Mujeres
101. WordsMatter.Episcopal Expansive Language Project
102. YWCA Glendale, CA
103. YWCA Greater Los Angeles
104. YWCA San Diego County

COLORADO

1. 9to5 Colorado
2. Advocate Safehouse Project
3. Advocates Crisis Support services
4. Advocates for a Violence-Free Community
5. Advocates for Victims of Assault
6. Alamosa County Sheriffs Office
7. Alamosa Victim Response Unit
8. Alternatives to Violence, Inc.
9. Archuleta County Victim Assistance Program
10. Catholic Charities Diocese of Pueblo
11. Center on Domestic Violence
12. Colorado Anti-Violence Program
13. Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence
14. Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault
15. Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CCASA)
16. Colorado Mesa University Association of Feminists
17. Colorado Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Center
18. Deaf Overcoming Violence through Empowerment
19. Domestic Safety Resource Center
20. Douglas County Task Force on Family Violence, Inc.
21. Dove Advocacy Services for Abused Deaf Women and Children
22. Gateway Battered Women's Services
23. Gay-Straight Alliance, Colorado Mesa University
24. Gunnison County Law Enforcement Crime Victim Services
25. Gunnison County Sheriffs Office
26. Immigrant Legal Center of Boulder County
27. Justice & Mercy Legal Aid Clinic
28. Latina Safe House
29. Moving to End Sexual Assault (MESA)
30. NEWSED C.D.C.
31. NOW Colorado
32. Park County Sheriffs Office, Victim Services
33. Pueblo Rape Crisis Services
34. Rape Assistance and Awareness Program
35. RESPONSE: Help for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
36. Rocky Mountain Immigrant Advocacy Network
37. Rose Forensic & Treatment Services, LLC (Denver, CO)
38. San Luis Valley Immigrant Resource Center
39. San Luis Valley Victim Response Unit (Alamosa)
40. Servicios de La Raza
41. Sexual Assault Victim Advocate Center
42. SLV Regional Medical Center
43. TESSA of Colorado Springs
44. The Latina Safehouse
45. Tu Casa, Inc.

CONNECTICUT

1. Beth El Temple Sisterhood
2. Betty Gallo & Company
3. Bridgeport Public Education Fund
4. Center for Women and Families—Bridgeport, CT
5. Center for Women and Families of Eastern Fairfield County Connecticut
6. Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence
7. Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services
8. CT NOW
9. Hartford GYN Center
10. Local 530
11. Meriden-Wallingford Chrysalis, Inc.
12. New Haven Legal Assistance Association
13. Quinnipiac University
14. Safe Haven of Greater Waterbury
15. Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Eastern Connecticut, Inc.
16. Susan B. Anthony Project, Inc.
17. The Center for Sexual Assault Crisis Counseling and Education
18. The Center for Women and Families of Eastern Fairfield County
19. United Services, Inc.
20. Women and Families Center
21. Women's Center of Greater Danbury, Inc.
22. YWCA Darien-Norwalk
23. YWCA Greenwich
24. YWCA Hartford Region
25. YWCA New Britain

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. Ayuda
2. 51st State NOW
3. Community Action Partnership
4. DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence
5. District Alliance for Safe Housing (DASH)
6. Family Place
7. Freedom House
8. George Washington University Law School
9. Hispanic Federation
10. Human Rights Campaign
11. Lutheran Social Services
12. My Sister's Place DC
13. National Capital Area Union Retirees
14. National Organization for Women, Washington, DC Chapter
15. Ramona's Way
16. Safe Haven Ministries
17. SAGE Metro DC
18. Solutions Center
19. Survivors and Advocates for Empowerment (SAFE), Inc.
20. The Family Place
21. Turning Anger Into Change
22. William Kellibrew Foundation
23. Women's Information Network
24. YWCA National Capital Area

DELAWARE

1. ContactLifeline, Inc.
2. DE Coalition Against Domestic Violence
3. Delaware NOW
4. Delaware Opportunities, Safe Against Violence
5. Domestic Abuse Project of Delaware County
6. HelpLine of Delaware and Morrow County
7. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Delaware Chapter
8. Sexual Assault Network of Delaware
9. Women's Resources of Monroe County, Inc.

FLORIDA

1. Americans for Immigrant Justice, formerly Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center
2. Betty Griffin House
3. Chain of Lake Achievers, Inc.
4. Children's Advocacy Center for Volusia and Flagler Counties
5. Community Action Stops Abuse
6. Democratic Women's Club of Northeast Broward
7. DOVES, Lake County
8. Empowerment Christian Community Corp

9. Enfamilia, Inc
10. Florida Consumer Action Network
11. Florida Council Against Sexual Violence
12. Florida Equal Justice Center
13. Florida National Organization for Women
14. Hispanic AIDS Awareness Program
15. Jacksonville Area Legal Aid, Inc.
16. Manatee Glens Rape Crisis Services
17. National Coalition for 100 Black Women, Polk County Chapter
18. National Organization For Women, Bay County Chapter
19. National Organization for Women, Broward Chapter
20. Palm Beach County Victim Services and Rape Crisis Center
21. Pinellas County Domestic Violence Task Force
22. Polk Co Women's Shelter
23. REACH / FCC
24. Safe Harbor Counseling, Inc.
25. South Florida CLUW chapter
26. The Haven of RCS
27. University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic
28. UNO Immigration Ministry
29. West Pinellas National Organization for Women
30. Women's Center of Jacksonville
31. Women's Production Network, Inc.
32. YWCA Palm Beach County

GEORGIA

1. 9to5 Atlanta
2. 9to5 Atlanta Working Women
3. Angels Recovery & Spirituality
4. Atlanta Women's Center
5. C.O.T.T.A.G.E.Life Coaching, LLC
6. Caminar Latino, Inc.
7. Center for Pan Asian Community Services, Inc
8. Cherokee Family Violence Center
9. Defying the Odds, Inc
10. Faith House, Inc.
11. Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence
12. Georgia Mountain Women's Center, Inc.
13. Georgia Rural Urban Summit
14. Hospitality House for Women, Inc.
15. International Women's House
16. Jewish Family & Career Services, Atlanta, Georgia
17. Northwest Georgia Family Crisis Center
18. PADV Partnership Against Domestic Violence
19. Raksha, Inc
20. Ruth's Cottage
21. Safe Shelter
22. Sankofa Counseling Center
23. Sexual Assault Center of NWGA
24. Shalom Bayit Program of Jewish Family & Career Services
25. SpeakOut Georgia LBGT Anti-Violence
26. Support in Abusive Family Emergencies, Inc (S.A.F.E.)
27. Victim Services South Georgia Judicial Circuit

GUAM

1. Guam Coalition Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence

HAWAII

2. AARP Chapter 60 Waikiki
3. AAUW, Honolulu women's coalition, others
4. American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Hawaii Section
5. Breasffeeding Hawaii
6. Catholic Charities Hawaii
7. Catholic Charities Hawaii
8. Child & Family Service—Hawaii
9. Community Alliance on Prisons
10. Domestic Violence Action Center Honolulu
11. Hawai'i Women's Coalition
12. Hawaii Commission on the Status of Women
13. Hawaii Rehabilitation Counseling Assoc.
14. Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
15. Hawaii State Democratic Women's Caucus
16. Moloka'i Community Service Council
17. Parents And Children Together, A Family Service Agency
18. The Sex Abuse Treatment Center
19. Women Helping Women Lanai
20. YWCA Kauai
21. YWCA O'ahu

IDAHO

1. Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence
2. Idaho State Independent Living Council
3. Native Women's Coalition, Boise
4. United Action for Idaho
5. YWCA Lewiston-Clarkston

IOWA

1. Aging Resources
2. Center for Creative Justice
3. Centers Against Abuse & Sexual Assault
4. Crisis Center & Women's Shelter
5. Crisis Intervention & Advocacy Center
6. Des Moines NOW
7. DIAA/CSD
8. Domestic Violence Alternatives/Sexual Assault Center, Inc.
9. Domestic Violence Intervention Program, Iowa
10. Family Resources
11. Iowa Citizen Action Network
12. Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence
13. Latinas Unidas por un Nuevo Amanecer (LUNA, Iowa)
14. Mid-Iowa SART
15. Monsoon United Asian Women of Iowa
16. Nisaa African Women's Project
17. Riverview Center
18. Rural Iowa Crisis Center
19. Seeds of Hope

ILLINOIS

1. A Safe Place Domestic Violence Shelter
2. ADV & SAS
3. Apna Ghar, Inc. (''Our Home'')
4. Arab American Family Services
5. Between Friends—Chicago
6. Center on Halsted
7. Christ United Methodist Church, Rockford,IL
8. Citizen Action/Illinois
9. Crisis Center for South Suburbia
10. DuPage County NOW
11. Family Rescue, Inc.
12. Family Shelter Service
13. GLOBES
14. Guardian Angel Community Services
15. Hamdard Center for Health and Human services
16. HEART Women & Girls
17. Hearts of Hope
18. HOPE of East Central Illinois
19. Hospira
20. Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
21. Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
22. Illinois National Organization for Women
23. Jewish Child and Family Services
24. Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
25. Kankakee County Center Against Sexual Assault (KC–CASA)
26. Mercer County Family Crisis Center
27. Metropolitan Family Services
28. Mujeres Latinas en Accion
29. Mutual Ground, Inc.
30. National Council of Jewish Women Illinois State Policy Advocacy Committee
31. Prairie Center Against Sexual Assault
32. Rainbow House Domestic Abuse Services, Inc.
33. Rape Victim Advocates
34. Riverview Center
35. Rockford Sexual Assault Counseling
36. Safe Harbor Family Crisis Center
37. Sarah's Inn
38. Sexual Health Peers of the University of Illinois
39. Sojourn Shelter & Services, Inc
40. South Suburban Family Shelter
41. Streamwood Police Department
42. The Center for Prevention of Abuse
43. Vermilion County Rape Crisis Center
44. Violence Prevention Center of Southestem IL
45. Violence Prevention Center of Southwestern IL
46. VOICE Sexual Assault Services
47. VOICES DV Stephenson County
48. WINGS Program, Inc.
49. WIRC–CAA Victim Services
50. YWCA Elgin
51. YWCA Evanston North Shore
52. YWCA Kankakee
53. YWCA McLean County
54. YWCA Metropolitan Chicago
55. YWCA Rockford
56. YWCA Sauk Valley
57. Zacharias Sexual Abuse Center

INDIANA

1. Alcohol and Addictions Resource Center
2. Franciscan Physician Alliance
3. Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence
4. Indiana Legal Services Organization
5. Legal Aid—District 11
6. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Indianapolis Chapter
7. Peace Over Violence
8. Praxis Advisors

KANSAS

1. Family Life Center of Butler County
2. Harvey County DV/SA Task Force, Inc
3. Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence
4. SAFEHOME, Kansas
5. SKIL Resource Center Inc.

KENTUCKY

1. Barren River Area Safe Space, Inc.
2. Bethany House Abuse Shelter, Inc.
3. Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program
4. Center for Women and Families
5. Doves of Gateway
6. Hope's Place
7. Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs
8. Kentucky NOW
9. Kentucky Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
10. Kentucky Domestic Violence Association
11. MensWork: eliminating violence against women, inc
12. Safe Harbor of NE KY
13. The Center for Women and Families
14. The Mary Byron Project
15. UAW 862
16. University of Louisville PEACC Program
17. Women's Crisis Center

LOUISIANA

1. Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse of NW LA
2. Jeff Davis Communities Against Domestic Abuse CADA
3. LGBT Community Center of New Orleans
4. Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence
5. Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault
6. Louisiana NOW
7. National Council of Jewish Women, Louisiana State Policy Advocacy Chair
8. New Orleans Family Justice Center

9. New Orleans NOW
10. Project Celebration Inc.

MAINE

1. Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence
2. Maine People's Alliance
3. NCJW, Southern Maine Section
4. New Hope For Women
5. Safe Passage
6. Spruce Run Association
7. YWCA MDI

MARYLAND

1. A Woman's Place
2. Anne Arundel County NOW
3. Baltimore Jewish Council
4. Circle of Hope
5. Clearinghouse on Women's Issues
6. Collaborative Project of Maryland
7. Downtown Bethesda Condo Assn
8. Family Crisis Center, Inc.
9. Family Crisis Services
10. First Step, Inc.
11. Global Connections
12. Johns Hopkins Technology Transfer
13. La Voz Latina
14. Maryland Commission for Women
15. Maryland National Organization for Women
16. Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence
17. Men On The Move
18. Minara Fellowship
19. Montgomery County Commission for Women
20. Nursing Students for Reproductive Health and Justice at Johns Hopkins University
21. Parent-Child Center
22. Progressive Maryland
23. Ryan Immigration Law
24. SAFE Harbor Inc.
25. Safe Journey
26. SafeCenter
27. Woman's Place
28. YWCA Greater Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Aging and Disability Resource Consortium of the Greater North Shore (ADRCGNS)
2. Boston Area Rape Crisis Center
3. Boston University Civil Litigation Program
4. Broward Women's Emergency Fund
5. Cape Organization for Rights of the Disabled
6. Coalition for Social Justice
7. Everywoman's Center
8. Greater Boston Legal Services, Inc.
9. Independent Living Center of the North Shore & Cape Ann, Inc.
10. Jane Doe Inc., The Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence
11. Jeanne Geiger Crisis Center
12. Jewish Alliance for Law and Social Action (JALSA)
13. MataHari: Eye of the Day
14. Men's Resources International
15. Safe Havens Interfaith Partnership Against Domestic Violence
16. The Network/La Red
17. The Second Step
18. Turning Point, Inc.
19. YWCA Malden
20. YWCA Western MA

MICHIGAN

1. ACCESS Social Services
2. Cadillac Area OASIS/Family Resource Center
3. Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR), Michigan
4. Detroit Minds and Hearts
5. Domestic And Sexual Abuse Services, MI
6. EVE (End Violent Encounters)
7. HAVEN—Live Without Fear
8. Islamic Association of Greater Detroit
9. Michigan Citizen Action
10. Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence
11. Michigan Muslim Community Council, United Way for Southeastern Michigan
12. Muslim Community of Western Suburbs
13. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Detroit Chapter
14. National Council of Jewish Women, MI State Policy Advocate Chair
15. SASHA Center
16. Shelters, Inc.
17. The Center for Women in Transition
18. The Underground Railroad, Inc.
19. U of M-Dearborn Student Philanthropy Council
20. Wayne County Chapter, National Organization for Women
21. Wayne State University
22. Women's Aid Service, Inc.
23. Women's Resource Center for the Grand Traverse Area
24. YWCA Greater Flint
25. YWCA Kalamazoo
26. YWCA West Central Michigan

MINNESOTA

1. Anna Marie's Alliance
2. Battered Women's Legal Advocacy Project
3. Bridges to Safety
4. Center for Policy Planning and Performance
5. Central MN Sexual Assault Center
6. Committee Against Domestic Abuse, Inc.
7. Cornerstone Advocacy Service MN
8. Day One of Cornerstone
9. Domestic Abuse Project
10. First Nations Coalition, Moorhead
11. Hands of Hope Resource Center
12. HOPE Center
13. Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota
14. Jewish Community Action
15. Mending the Sacred Hoop
16. Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault
17. Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women
18. Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center
19. Minnesota NOW
20. New Hope for Women
21. OutFront Minnesota
22. Pathways of West Central MN, Inc.
23. Pearl Crisis Center
24. Program for Aid to Victims of Sexual Assault
25. Range Women Advocates of Minnesota
26. Safe Haven
27. SARA-Goodhue SMART
28. SCSU Women's Center
29. Sexual Assault Program of Beltrami, Cass & Hubbard Counties
30. The People's Press Project
31. Volunteer Lawyers Network
32. WINDOW Victim Services
33. Women's Business Development Center

MISSISSIPPI

1. Jackson Engineering Womens League (JEWL)
2. Jackson NOW
3. Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence
4. Mississippi NOW
5. Mississippi Women Are Representing (WAR)
6. Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
7. MS Coalition Against Sexual Assault
8. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Northeast Mississippi Chapter
9. Rape Crisis Center, Catholic Charities, Inc.

MISSOURI

1. Buchanan County Prosecutor's Office
2. Kansas City Anti-Violence Project
3. Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault (MOCSA)
4. Missouri NOW
5. Missouri Progressive Vote Coalition
6. Missouri Women's Network
7. National Council of Jewish Women—St. Louis Section
8. National Council of Jewish Women, Missouri State Policy Advocacy Chair
9. YWCA St. Joseph (MO)

MONTANA

1. Domestic and Sexual Violence Services (DSVS) of Carbon County Montana
2. DSVS Red Lodge, MT
3. Ft. Belknap Domestic Violence Program
4. HAVEN
5. Missoula County Crime Victim Advocate Program
6. Missoula County Department of Grants and Community Programs
7. Montana Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
8. Montana National Organization for Women
9. Montana Native Women's Coalition
10. Montana State Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
11. NARAL Pro-Choice Montana
12. Red Lodge DSVS
13. Three Rivers Defense
14. Violence Free Crisis Line/Abbie Shelter
15. YWCA Missoula

NEBRASKA

1. Family Violence Council
2. National Organization for Women—Nebraska
3. Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition
4. Winnebago Domestic Violence Program
5. Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska Domestic Violence Intervention Family Preservation Program

NEVADA

1. Clark County District Attorney Victim Witness Assistance Center
2. Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence
3. S.A.F.E. House, NV
4. Safe Nest
5. Sexual Assault Response Advocates, Inc.
6. Volunteer Attorneys for Rural Nevadans

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Bridges: Domestic & Sexual Violence Support
2. Crisis Center of Central New Hampshire
3. New Beginnings Without Violence and Abuse
4. New Hampshire Citizens Alliance for Action
5. New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
6. Sexual Assault Support Services
7. Starting Point: Services for Victims of Domestic & Sexual Violence
8. Support Center at Burch House
9. Voices Against Violence

NEW JERSEY

1. Center for Family Services SERV
2. Cherry Hill Women's Center
3. Coalition Against Rape and Abuse, Inc.
4. CWA 1032
5. Greater NJ CLUW
6. IFPTE Local 194, AFL-CIO
7. Manavi
8. Morris County Sexual Assault Center
9. National Council of Jewish Women Concordia Section NJ
10. National Council of Jewish Women, Jersey Hills Section
11. National Council of Jewish Women, New Jersey State Policy Advocacy Network
12. Nat'l Council of Jewish Women, Central Jersey Section
13. New Jersey Citizen Action
14. New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault
15. New Jersey Tenants Organization

16. NJ Coalition for Battered Women
17. NJ State Industrial Union Council
18. Partners for Women and Justice
19. Safe in Hunterdon
20. South Jersey NOW—Alice Paul Chapter
21. St. Francis Counseling Service
22. UFCW, Local 888
23. Unchained At Last
24. Womanspace, Inc.
25. Women of Color and Allies Essex County NOW Chapter
26. Youth Development Clinic
27. YWCA Bergen County
28. YWCA Central New Jersey
29. YWCA Eastern Union County
30. YWCA Princeton
31. YWCA Trenton

NEW MEXICO

1. Arise Sexual Assault Services
2. Center for Nonviolent Communication
3. Center of Protective Environment, Inc. (COPE)
4. Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, Albuquerque
5. Community Against Violence, Inc.
6. Enlace Comunitario
7. Gila Regional Medical Center SANE
8. New Mexico Asian Family Center
9. New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence
10. New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.
11. New Mexico NOW
12. New Mexico Voices for Children
13. New Mexico Women's Agenda
14. SANE of Otero & Lincoln County
15. Sexual Assault Services of NW New Mexico
16. Silver Regional Sexual Assault Support Services
17. Solace Crisis Treatment Center
18. Southern New Mexico Human Development, INC
19. Southwest Counseling Center
20. Taos SANE at Holy Cross Hospital
21. Tewa Women United, Santa Cruz
22. Valencia Counseling Service Inc.

NEW YORK

1. African Services Committee
2. Albany Law School
3. Arab American Association of New York
4. BIBLE FELLOWSHIP PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLY OF NY INC.
5. Catholic Charities of Chenango County
6. Citizen Action of New York
7. Committee on the Status of Women
8. COPO (COUNCIL OF PEOPLE ORGANIZATION)
9. Crime Victim and Sexual Violence Center
10. Crime Victim Center of Erie County
11. CWA 1032
12. Domestic Harmony
13. Fordham Prep School
14. Hispanic United of Buffalo
15. In Our Own Voices
16. Legal Aid Society of Rochester, Inc.
17. Liberty House of Albany, Inc.
18. Local 301
19. Los Ninos Services INC
20. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Long Island Chapter
21. National Council of Jewish Women, Greater Rochester Section
22. Nassau County Coalition Against Domestic Violence
23. National Council of Jewish Women NY
24. National Council of Jewish Women, Westbury
25. National Organization for Women—New York City
26. National Organization for Women New York State Young Feminist Task Force
27. National Organization for Women, Greater Rochester Chapter
28. National Organization for Women, NYC
29. New York Board of Rabbis
30. New York City Anti-Violence Project
31. New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
32. New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault
33. Safe Homes of Orange County
34. SAFER—Survivors Advocating For Effective Reform
35. Sanctuary for Families
36. SEPA Mujer
37. Sojourner House
38. The Family Center
39. Turning Point for Women and Families
40. Unity House of Troy
41. Vera House, Inc.
42. VIBS Family Violence and Rape Crisis Center
43. Victim Resource Center of the Finger Lakes, Inc.
44. Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk
45. Violence Intervention Program
46. Women In Need
47. Wyckoff Heights Medical Center—Violence Intervention and Treatment Program
48. YWCA Adirondack Foothills
49. YWCA Binghamton & Broome County
50. YWCA Brooklyn
51. YWCA City of New York
52. YWCA Cortland
53. YWCA Elmira & The Twin Tiers
54. YWCA Genesee County
55. YWCA Jamestown
56. YWCA Mohawk Valley
57. YWCA New York City
58. YWCA Niagra
59. YWCA Orange County
60. YWCA Queens
61. YWCA Rochester & Monroe County
62. YWCA Schenectady
63. YWCA Syracuse & Onondaga County
64. YWCA Tonawandas
65. YWCA Troy-Cohoes
66. YWCA Ulster County
67. YWCA Western New York
68. YWCA White Plains/Westchester
69. YWCA Yonkers

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Charlotte NOW
2. Chrysalis Network
3. Crisis Council, Inc.
4. Families Living Violence Free
5. Family Crisis Council
6. Family Service of the Piedmont
7. Mitchell County SafePlace Inc
8. Muslim American Society of Charlotte
9. National Organization for Women, Fayetteville, NC
10. National Organization for Women, North Carolina Chapter
11. National Organization for Women, Raleigh Chapter
12. NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault
13. North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence
14. OASIS, Inc.
15. YWCA Central Carolinas

NORTH DAKOTA

1. First Nations Women's Alliance
2. ND Council on Abused Women's Services
3. Spirit Lake Victim Assistance

OHIO

1. Abuse & Rape Crisis Shelter, Warren County
2. Abuse Prevention Council
3. Artemis Center
4. Asha-Ray of Hope
5. Belmont Community Hospital
6. Cleveland Rape Crisis Center
7. COMPASS Rape Crisis
8. Every Woman's House
9. Forbes House
10. Islamic Center of Greater Cincinnati
11. Islamic Education Council
12. Mount Carmel Crime & Trauma Assistance Program
13. Muslim Mothers Against Violence
14. National Coalition of 100 Black Women Central Ohio Chapter
15. Nirvana Now!
16. Ohio NOW
17. Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence
18. Ohio Domestic Violence Network
19. OhioHealth
20. Open Arms Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis Services
21. Otterbein University
22. ProgressOhio
23. Rape Crisis Center of Medina and Summit Counties
24. Salaam Cleveland
25. Sexual Abuse Prevention Awareness Treatment Healing Coalition of NWO
26. Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio
27. Sinclair Community College—Domestic Violence Task Force
28. Someplace Safe
29. The Domestic Violence Shelter, Inc. Richland County, Ohio
30. The SAAFE Center (rape crisis center)
31. The Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio
32. Trumbull County Democratic Women's Caucus
33. Upper Ohio Valley Sexual Assault Help Center
34. Violence Free Coalition
35. West Ohio Annual Conference Team on Domestic Violence & Human Trafficking
36. WomenSafe
37. YWCA Dayton
38. YWCA Greater Cincinnati
39. YWCA Hamilton
40. YWCA Youngstown

OKLAHOMA

1. Community Crisis Center of Northeast Oklahoma
2. Family Crisis & Counseling Center, Inc.
3. Family Shelter of Southern Oklahoma
4. Native Alliance Against Violence, Oklahoma City
5. OK Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
6. Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
7. Tulsa Immigrant Resource Network, University of Tulsa College of Law
8. Univ. of Tulsa College of Law
9. YWCA Oklahoma City
10. YWCA Tulsa

OREGON

1. Clackamas Women's Services
2. Jackson County SART
3. Mary's Place Supervised Visitation & Safe Exchange Center
4. OCADSV
5. Oregon Action
6. Portland Store Fixtures
7. Saving Grace
8. VOA Oregon—Home Free

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Alice Paul House
2. Alle-Kiski Area HOPE Center, Inc.
3. Alliance Against Domestic Abuse
4. Berks Women in Crisis
5. Bloomsburg University
6. Bucks County NOW
7. Bucks County Women's Advocacy Coalition
8. Business & Professional Women's Federation of Pennsylvania
9. CAPSEA, Inc.
10. Centre Co. Women's Resource Center
11. Clinton County Women's Center
12. Crime Victims Center of Fayet County
13. Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley, Inc.
14. Domestic Violence Center of Chester County
15. Franklin/Fulton Women In Need
16. HIAS Pennsylvania
17. International Association of Counselors & Therapists

18. Just Harvest
19. Keystone Progress
20. Laurel-House
21. Libertae, Inc.
22. Ni-Ta-Nee NOW
23. Northeast Williamsport NOW
24. Pa Democratic State Committee, Elected Member
25. PA Immigrant & Refugee Women's Network (PAIRWN)
26. PathWays PA
27. PCADV
28. Penn Action
29. Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence
30. Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape
31. Pennsylvania Council of Churches
32. Pennsylvania NOW
33. Philadelphia Coalition of Labor Union Women
34. Philadelphia Women's Center
35. Safehouse Crisis Center, Inc.
36. Soroptimist International of Bucks County
37. Squirrel Hill NOW
38. Survivors Inc
39. Susquehanna County Victim Services
40. The Abuse Network
41. The Women's Center, Inc. of Columbia/Montour Counties
42. Victim Services Inc.
43. Wise Options/YWCA Northcentral PA
44. Women Against Abuse
45. Women In Transition
46. Women Services Inc.
47. Women's Law Project
48. Women's Resource Center
49. Women's Services, Inc
50. WOMEN'S WAY
51. YWCA Bradford
52. YWCA Dutchess County
53. YWCA Lancaster
54. YWCA Northcentral PA/Wise Options
55. YWCA Victims' Resource Center
56. YWCA York

RHODE ISLAND

1. DVRCSC
2. National Council of Women RI
3. Ocean State Action
4. Olneyville Neighborhood Association
5. Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence
6. Rhode Island NOW
7. The Center for Sexual Pleasure and Health
8. Turning Point
9. Women's Medical Center of Rhode Island

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Appleseed Legal Justice Center
2. Safe Harbor
3. Sexual Assault Counseling and Information Service
4. South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. South Dakota Coalition Ending Domestic & Sexual Violence
2. Native American Community Board, Lake Andres
3. Native Women's Society of the Great Plains, Timber Lake
4. White Buffalo Calf Woman Society, Mission
5. Wiconi Wawokiya, Inc., Fort Thompson
6. Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
7. Oglala Sioux Tribe Victim Services

TENNESSEE

1. Abuse Alternatives, Inc.
2. Local 365
3. Muslim Community of Knoxville
4. National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Chattanooga Chapter
5. Tennessee Citizen Action
6. Tennessee Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence
7. United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.
8. YWCA Nashville & Middle Tennessee

TEXAS

1. American Gateways
2. Artemis Justice Center
3. Casa de Esperanza
4. Casa de Proyecto Libertad
5. Catholic Charities of Dallas
6. Citizens Against Violence, Inc.
7. Concho Valley Rape Crisis Center
8. Daya Inc.
9. Fort Bend County Women's Center
10. Harris County Domestic Violence Coordinating Council
11. Hospitality House, INC.
12. Human Rights Initiative of North Texas, Inc.
13. Islamic Association of the Mid-Cities
14. Montrose Counseling Center
15. National Council of Jewish Women, Texas State Policy Advocacy Network
16. New Beginning Center
17. North Dallas Chapter of the National Organization for Women
18. Our Lady. Of the Lake University
19. Promise House, Inc.
20. Refugio del Rio Grande
21. SafePlace
22. Sam Houston State University
23. Sexual Assault Resource Center of the Brazos Valley
24. Sun City Democratic Club
25. Sun City/West Valley NOW
26. Texas Council on Family Violence
27. Texas Muslim Women's Foundation
28. The Family Place, Dallas TX
29. Travis County Attorney's Office
30. TX Association Against Sexual Assault
31. Women's Shelter of South Texas
32. YWCA Fort Worth & Tarrant County

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

1. Women's Coalition of St. Croix

UTAH

1. Enriching Utah Coalition
2. Holy Cross Ministries
3. Icarus Group
4. Latin American Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City
5. National Council of Jewish Women Utah State Policy Advocacy Chair
6. NCJW, Utah Section
7. PERRETTA LAW OFFICE
8. Salt Lake Family Health Center
9. Utah Assistive Technology Foundation
10. Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault
11. Utah Domestic Violence Council
12. Utah Women's Lobby
13. West Valley City Victim Services
14. YWCA Salt Lake City

VERMONT

1. Circle—VT
2. Clarina Howard Nichols Center
3. Finding Our Voices
4. RU12 Community Center
5. Vermont Center for Independent Living
6. Vermont Council on Domestic Violence
7. Vermont Legal Aid, Inc.
8. Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
9. Voices Against Violence/Laurie's House

VIRGINIA

1. American Postal Workers Union
2. Center For Behavioral Change, P.C.
3. Domestic Violence Action Center
4. DOVES of Big Bear Valley, Inc
5. Dream Project Inc.
6. Fredericksburg NOW
7. Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies
8. NARAL Pro-Choice Virginia
9. National Organization for Women, Alexandria, VA Chapter
10. National Organization for Women, Virginia Chapter
11. Prince George's Crime Victim's Fund
12. S.H.A.R.E., Inc.
13. Transitions
14. Trinity Episcopal Church
15. Virginia Anti-Violence Project
16. Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance
17. YWCA Central Virginia
18. YWCA DVPC
19. YWCA Greater Harrisburg

WASHINGTON

1. African Communities Network
2. ALLYSHIP
3. API Chaya
4. Cambodian Women Networking Association
5. Compass Housing Alliance
6. CIELO Project
7. King County Coalition Against Domestic Violence
8. LGO Consulting
9. Local 242
10. Lummi Nation Victims of Crime Program
11. National Council of Jewish Women, Seattle Section
12. National Council of Jewish Women, Washington State Policy Advocacy Chair
13. Navos Mental Health Solutions
14. NCJW Seattle section
15. New Beginnings
16. Northwest Immigrant Rights Project
17. Seattle NOW
18. Support, Advocacy & Resource Center
19. Tacoma Women of Vision NGO
20. WA State National Organization for Women
21. Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs
22. Washington Community Action Network
23. Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
24. Women Spirit Coalition, Olympia
25. YWCA Bellingham
26. YWCA Clark County
27. YWCA Kitsap County
28. YWCA Pierce County
29. YWCA Seattle/King/Snohomish
30. YWCA Spokane
31. YWCA Walla Walla
32. YWCA Yakima
33. Zonta Club of Yakima Valley

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Branches Domestic Violence Shelter, Inc.
2. CHANGE Inc./The Lighthouse
3. CONTACT Huntington
4. Direct Action Welfare Group (DAWG)
5. Family Crisis Intervention Center
6. Family Refuge Center
7. Kanawha County Victim Services Center
8. Northern West Virginia Center for Independent Living
9. Rape & Domestic Violence Information Center, Inc.
10. Rape and Domestic Violence Information Center
11. Shenandoah Women's Center, Inc.
12. West Virginia Citizen Action Group
13. West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence
14. West Virginia Foundation for Rape Information and Services
15. Women's Aid in Crisis
16. WV Coalition Against Domestic Violence
17. WV NOW
18. YWCA Charleston WV
19. YWCA Wheeling

WISCONSIN

1. 9to5 Milwaukee
2. American Indians Against Abuse
3. Asha Family Services, Inc.
4. Beloit Domestic Violence Center
5. Bolton Refuge House, Inc.
6. Bridge to Hope
7. Center Against Sexual & Domestic Abuse, Inc.

8. Citizen Action of Wisconsin
9. Community Immigration Law Center
10. Daystar, Inc.
11. DCY Dubuque Domestic Violence Program
12. Golden House
13. Green Haven Family Advocates
14. Harbor House Domestic Abuse Programs
15. HELP of Door County, Inc.
16. Hmong American Women's Association
17. Hope House of South Central Wisconsin
18. IndependenceFirst
19. Jewish Community Relations Council, Milwaukee Jewish Federation
20. Manitowoc County Domestic Violence Center
21. New Horizons Shelter and Outreach Centers, Inc.
22. People Against Domestic and Sexual Abuse (PADA)
23. People Against Violent Environment
24. Personal Development Center, Inc.
25. Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
26. Red Cliff Family Violence Prevention Program
27. Safe Harbor of Sheboygan County, Inc.
28. Sojourner Family Peace Center
29. St. Agnes Hospital Domestic Violence Program
30. The Bridge to Hope
31. The Women's Center, Inc.
32. Tri-County Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Inc.
33. Tri-County Mental Health and Counseling
34. Tri-Valley Haven
35. UNIDOS Against Domestic Violence
36. United Migrant Opportunity Services
37. Uniting Three Fires Against Domestic Violence, Saulte Ste. Marie
38. Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence
39. Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault
40. Wisconsin Coalition of Independent Living Centers
41. Wisconsin Community Fund
42. Wisconsin NOW
43. Women and Children's Horizons
44. YWCA Greater Milwaukee
45. YWCA Green Bay
46. YWCA Madison
47. YWCA Rock County
48. YWCA Southeast Wisconsin

WYOMING

1. Gillette Abuse Refuge Foundation
2. Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
3. Sacred Shield dv/sa program

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the chair of the Women's Policy Committee, the gentlelady from North Carolina (Mrs. ELLMERS).

Mrs. ELLMERS. Thank you to my colleague, who has done such a wonderful job on this issue.

I rise today in support of the House substitution to the Violence Against Women Act, and I urge my colleagues in the House to vote ''yes'' on it as well.

Every now and then here in the House, rather than speaking about issues of cutting budgets and talking about issues that many people don't think affect them directly, we have the distinct opportunity to hold everyone up and to fight for a cause for women, for men, for families, for children. This is one of those times in which we are not necessarily talking about policy but we are talking about people. This is a very, very real issue, and it has strong bipartisan support so that we may move forward on these issues and take this off the table.

However, when we're talking about the Senate version and when we're talking about the House version, in my opinion, the House version is superior to the Senate version because it holds up all people. It does not segment individuals into certain groups and subcategories. It is all-inclusive. Violence across this country is pervasive. Women across this country are in families that they are trying to protect, and they feel the necessity to reach out, and we must help them.

I know there are many in this House who believe that there is not a Federal nexus on this issue. However, let's talk about the times that we might have Internet stalking across State lines. That becomes a Federal nexus. We must protect all victims. We must protect the victims of tribal violence as well, and I believe the House version is superior to the Senate version in that area as well.

Madam Speaker, this is a very, very important issue, and I urge my colleagues to follow along and, again, to vote ''yes'' on this amendment.

Mr. CONYERS. I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the former chair of the Subcommittee on the Constitution on the House Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from New York, JERRY NADLER.

Mr. NADLER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, this bill is about women. It is about our sisters and daughters. It is about combating violence that no human being should ever face—rape, assault, sexual assault, human trafficking.

By offering an amendment that will further delay and even endanger the passage of the bill, Republicans are not just standing up for the men who abuse immigrants or for the men who rape Native Americans; they are delaying justice and counseling and health care and protection for everyone. The Republican amendment would roll back protections for immigrants who are victims of domestic abuse by making it harder to obtain U visas. The new restrictions would deter undocumented immigrants from reporting assaults and from cooperating with police, leaving victims vulnerable.

The bipartisan Senate bill would add sexual orientation and gender identity to the eligibility for grant programs under VAWA, and it would include sexual orientation and gender identity as classes. The Republican amendment, by deleting these provisions, appears to say, if you are gay or lesbian or bisexual or transgender, it's okay to beat you up, that VAWA will not help you. This is the Republican idea of equality in the 21st century.

□ 1100

Approval of the Republican amendment would delay the bill for weeks or months, or even kill the bill altogether, as it did in the last Congress. I hope that is not the true motive behind the amendment. However, the fact that Republicans in Congress have been waging a war on women from the moment they took over control of the House does make you wonder.

It is time to reject this cynical ploy and pass the Senate's bipartisan Violence Against Women Act reauthorization now without amendment. I ask my colleagues to join me in voting against the Republican amendment and for the Senate bill. We don't need a retrogressive House bill that goes back on existing protections and endangers passage of any bill. The Senate did a fine job on a bipartisan basis. We should pass its bill without delay and not engage in partisan retrogressive conduct.

FRIENDS OF VAWA COALITION CALLS ON THE HOUSE TO DEFEAT THE SUBSTITUTE TO S. 47 AND PASS THE BIPARTISAN SENATE BILL

WASHINGTON, DC—The 73 undersigned national organizations issued the following statement opposing the House Republican substitute for the bi-partisan Senate bill (S. 47), Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which includes provisions to protect vulnerable communities, including Native American women, college students, and LGBT individuals:

The House Republican Leadership's bill puts a barrier to the protection of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Conversely, the Senate version of VAWA, which was adopted with strong bipartisan support (78–22), addresses gaps in current service programs that left Native American women, college students, LGBT individuals, and other vulnerable groups without vital protections.

Today, House Republican Leadership will offer a substitute to the bipartisan Senate version of VAWA (S. 47), eliminating these important provisions and weakening the Office of Violence Against Women. These omissions deny critical services to many victims and reinforce the perception of the Republican Party as hostile to the needs of women, college students, LGBT persons, and communities of color. The House substitute:

Limits the authority S. 47 provides to tribal authorities to prosecute non-tribal members who commit domestic violence or sexual assault crimes on tribal land. This makes it more difficult for Native American women to hold their abusers accountable. Native Americans are disproportionately affected by dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Eliminates provisions of the Senate bill that would require colleges and universities to keep students safe and informed about policies on sexual assault and enhance programs that help to prevent and combat sexual violence on college campuses.

Drops the anti-discrimination provisions from S. 47, which were designed to ensure that LGBT victims receive the services they need regardless of their gender identity or sexual orientation. Studies have shown that LGBT individuals are victims of domestic and sexual violence at equal or greater levels than the rest of the population.

Even in today's polarized political climate, we should at least be able to agree that when we send our daughters and sons to college, they should be protected from stalking, date rape and sexual assault; that one-third of tribal women who have been the victims of rape or domestic abuse should have equal access to justice no matter who the perpetrator is; and, that domestic violence is still

violence regardless of gender identity or sexual orientation.

It is critical that Representatives reject the exclusionary substitute bill and support passage of the bipartisan Senate bill. If you have any questions, please contact Nancy Zirkin, Executive Vice-President, The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, at 202–263–2880 zirkin@civilrights.org or Sakira Cook, Senior Policy Associate, The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, at 202–263–2894 or cook@civilrights.org or Norma Gattsek, Director of Government Relations, Feminist Majority at ngattsekgfeministorg or 703–522–2214.

AFL–CIO, African American Ministers in Action (AAMA), Alaska Federation of Natives, American Association for Affirmative Action (AAAA), American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD), American Association of University Women (AAUW), American Federation of Government Employees, (AFL–CIO), American Federation of Teachers, (AFL–CIO), Asian Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence, Black Women's Health Imperative, Break the Cycle, Casa de Esperanza: National Latino Network for Healthy Families and Communities, Catholics for Choice, Center for Reproductive Rights, Coalition of Labor Union Women, Communications Workers of America, (AFL–CIO), Community Action Partnership, Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF), Ecumenical Advocacy Days for Global Peace with Justice, Enterprising and Professional Women—USA.

Equal Justice Society, Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO), Feminist Majority, GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality, GlobalSolutions.org, Human Rights Campaign, Institute for Science and Human Values, Inc., International Community Corrections Association (ICCA), International Convocation of Unitarian Universalist Women, International Union, (UAW), Lawyers' Committee For Civil Rights Under Law, Media Equity Collaborative, Methodist Federation for Social Action, Metropolitan Community Churches, Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF), National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum, National Association of Social Workers, National Black Justice Coalition, National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.

National Congress of American Indians, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council on Independent Living, National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Action Fund, National Immigration Law Center, National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, National Organization for Women, National Partnership for Women & Families, National Women's Law Center, People For the American Way, Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law, Service Women's Action Network (SWAN), South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT), The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, The National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Inc., The National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, Inc.

The Religious Institute, The United Methodist Church, (General Board of Church & Society), Ultra Violet, Unitarian Universalist Association, United Methodist Women, US Human Rights Network, US National Committee for UN Women, V-Day, WestCare Foundation, Wider Opportunities for Women, Women Enabled, Inc., Women's Action for New Directions (WAND), Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, (U.S. Section), Women's Law Project, YWCA USA.

THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE,
ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS,
Washington, DC, February 25, 2013.

VOTE NO ON HOUSE SUBSTITUTE FOR S. 47; IT FAILS TO PROTECT ALL VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, a coalition charged by its diverse membership of more than 210 national organizations to promote and protect the civil and human rights of all persons in the United States, we urge you to oppose the House substitute for S.47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA), because it fails to protect all victims of domestic violence. The Leadership Conference strongly believes that protecting all who suffer domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is a fundamental civil and human right, and therefore we intend to score this vote in our Congressional Voting Record for the 113th Congress.

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which was adopted in the Senate with strong bipartisan support (78–22), addresses gaps in current service programs that left lesbian, gay, and transgender people, Native American women, and other underserved and vulnerable groups without vital services or protections. The need to address these gaps has been recognized by law enforcement officers, victim service providers, and health care professionals. While government reports document that the annual incidence of domestic violence has decreased by 63 percent, it is still unacceptable that in the United States 24 people become victims of rape, physical violence or stalking by an intimate partner in the United States every minute.

Yet the House substitute for S.47 eliminates important provisions in the bipartisan Senate bill, thereby denying services to many victims of domestic violence. Despite the well-documented unacceptably high rates of domestic violence on tribal lands, the House substitute does not include adequate provisions to make it easier for Native American women to obtain orders of protection from abusers. In addition, the House substitute drops the anti-discrimination provisions that would ensure access to services for LGBT survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence. Finally, the House bill eliminates specific protections for victims of violence on college campuses, where we know high incidences of dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking occur.

The Leadership Conference believes that every battered person deserves protection, regardless of the victim's race, sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity. Therefore, we urge you to vote against the House substitute for S.47 and to ask House leaders to bring the bipartisan Senate-passed VAWA Reauthorization to the floor. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Sakira Cook at 202–263–2894 or cook@civilrights.org.

Sincerely,

WADE HENDERSON,
President & CEO.
NANCY ZIRKIN,
Executive Vice President.

[From The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, Feb. 25, 2013]

CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS COALITION CALLS REPUBLICAN VAWA PROPOSAL ''NOTHING LESS THAN SHAMEFUL''

(By Nancy Zirkin, Executive Vice President)

''The determination of the House Republican leadership to block an inclusive, bipartisan Violence Against Women Act in favor of a narrow partisan bill that fails to protect all victims of domestic violence is nothing less than shameful.

The Republican leadership's proposal leaves out updates to VAWA that protect college students, American Indians, LGBT people, and other underserved groups vulnerable to domestic violence and sexual assault Victims' advocates flat-out reject this proposal.

Even in today's polarized political climate, we should at least be able to agree that when we send our daughters and sons to college, they should be protected from stalking, violence, date rape, and sexual assault; that one-third of tribal women who have been the victims of rape or domestic abuse should have equal access to justice no matter where the perpetrator lives; and that domestic violence is still violence regardless of gender identity or sexual orientation. The House should stop holding victims hostage.

It's time for the House to stop playing politics with victims' lives and pass the Senate version of VAWA.

[From the New York City Anti-Violence Project, Feb. 22, 2013]

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE'S INTRODUCTION OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

(By Sharon Stapel, Executive Director)

Today the House introduced a version of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) which stripped the language that would protect LGBT survivors of intimate partner and sexual violence and that was included in S. 47, the inclusive, bipartisan Senate bill that was overwhelmingly passed on February 12th. Leaving LGBT survivors of violence behind is an unacceptable response to the real violence that LGBT people face every day.

The CDC and the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs have found that LGBT people experience intimate partner and sexual violence at the same or higher rates as other communities. Yet 94% of service providers, including law enforcement, throughout the United States report that they do not have LGBT specific services available. These studies demonstrate the real need of LGBT survivors and the lack of resources available to meet that need.

The House bill does not protect LGBT people from discrimination by a service provider nor does it specifically include services to LGBT people as an underserved population. While the House bill does make VAWA gender neutral, this does not address the needs of LGBT survivors of violence who experience violence specific to their sexual orientation and gender identity and not just their gender. For example, one lesbian was asked to leave a domestic violence support group not because she was a woman but because, as the program told her, she ''did not fit in'' as a lesbian.

The Senate bill provisions are urgently needed to provide actual resources to LGBT survivors. VAWA is our nation's response to domestic and sexual violence and must include all survivors. We cannot pick and choose which victims deserve help through VAWA. Congress must pass a bill that includes all survivors of violence, including LGBT survivors, and they must do so now.

[From the National Congress of American Indians, Feb. 25, 2013]

TELL THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE HOUSE LEADERSHIP VAWA BILL DOES NOT MEET THE NEEDS OF INDIAN COUNTRY

On Friday, House leadership filed legislation which it intends to consider on Wednesday. Unfortunately, this legislation would change the strong bipartisan Senate-passed version of the bill, S. 47—the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013—in key areas, which roll back current law and take a defendant-based protection

approach to address a serious epidemic of unfettered domestic abuse on Indian reservations. NCAI released a statement in opposition to the proposed House language this past Friday.

The solution is simple. We need tribal leaders and advocates to make their voices heard, and tell Congress that 'Sovereignty is the solution; not the problem' and that tribes simply need jurisdiction to protect women. Also, tell them—if a House compromise must be made, the sensible solution is H.R. 780, which was recently introduced by Congressman Darrell Issa (R–CA49) and appropriately balances defendants' rights with the urgent need to protect Native women from unfettered violence (See Sensible Solution for House Leadership section below for more on H.R. 780).

THE HOUSE LEADERSHIP BILL ROLLS BACK CURRENT LAW

The recently proposed language from the House would roll back current law regarding tribal courts' protection order jurisdiction. Currently, this is the only local and effective recourse Native women victims of violence arguably have against non-Indian perpetrators.

The 2000 VAWA Reauthorization included language which made it clear that every Indian tribe had full civil authority to issue and enforce protection orders against all individuals.

The proposed language in the House would restrict this jurisdiction significantly. Tribes would need to seek certification through the Attorney General to exercise this civil authority, and then the tribe would only retain the authority to issue protection orders over non-Indians if: they live or work on the reservation; or if they are, or have been, in an intimate relationship with a tribal member. This last requirement adds an unjust and unnecessary burden of proof to victims seeking immediate assistance from their local courts.

Also, the law—as drafted—would subject Indian tribes to federal statutes meant to apply to States, including numerous processes and procedures, which would apply on top of the tribal courts own practices and procedures (for specific examples, see discussion below). This additional layer of processes and procedures will inevitably serve to frustrate justice in tribal courts, which are already subject to a strong and proven federal framework: the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968.

THE PROPOSED HOUSE SPECIAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE JURISDICTION IS UNWORKABLE AND WOULD FRUSTRATE JUSTICE IN TRIBAL COURTS

Further, while the Senate bill recognizes an Indian tribe's self-governance authority to protect Native women victims of violence, it adds additional protections for non-Indian defendants. Unfortunately, while the House bill offers unworkable federal oversight of tribal courts.

The recently proposed House legislation would add:

A certification process by the Attorney General's Office for tribes to exercise this 'special domestic violence jurisdiction' over non-Indians, even though the Department of Justice already drafted the bipartisan-passed Senate version of the bill;

A 1-year sentencing limitation on tribal courts for crimes covered under the Act, even where the same crime—if prosecuted in federal court—would require harsher sentencing;

A federal removal provision that may be exercised by either the defendant or a United States Attorney, and subjects tribes to the same procedures and processes as states;

A different set of Habeus Corpus guidelines, outside of the Indian Civil Rights Act, to abide by as States;

An interlocutory appeal process, as well as a direct review of the final judgment;

A right for tribes to be sued, which will provide even more opportunities for perpetrators to abuse tribal court systems; and

A duty for the Attorney General to appoint not less than 10 qualified tribal prosecutors as special prosecutors, with a preference given to Indian tribes that are not exercising this special domestic violence jurisdiction.

Time and time again, Indian tribes have proven that they are most efficient when they operate their own governance. The current Administration has continued a strong policy towards self-determination and self-governance, and Congress should not sway from this policy now.

THE SENSIBLE SOLUTION FOR HOUSE LEADERSHIP

Two weeks ago, Congressman Darrell Issa (R–CA49) introduced H.R. 780, which is a sensible solution to the concerns expressed by House Leadership. Currently, this bill continues to receive support from House membership. This bill would take the bipartisan-passed Senate bill, which provides a full panoply of protections for defendants, and add one additional measure—the right for the defendant to remove his case to federal court, upon a showing that the tribal court violated one of these protections.

In this manner, the Indian tribe retains jurisdiction, pledges to carry out justice in a manner consistent with state courts, and avoid undue judicial delay in administering justice for Native women victims of violence.

This Issa/Cole bill is the sensible solution because it begins with the question: 'How does Congress protect Native women?' and answers it in a sensible manner; rather than the alternative question, 'How does Congress protect alleged domestic abusers that evade prosecution because they abuse Indians on the reservation?'

Please call your representatives in Congress and tell them you oppose the proposed House substitute for S. 47 and urge them to support H.R. 780 as the House compromise to the Senate bill. It is the sensible approach that recognizes tribal self-governance and protects Native women, while appropriately balancing defendants' rights.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a senior Member of the House Judiciary Committee.

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much, and I thank the gentlelady, Congresswoman MOORE, for her leadership, and thank her for bringing reality to this day. For the last 18 years, we have had the cover of the Violence Against Women Act, and I was glad to be here in the reauthorization timeframe. But I am also very glad to claim that the amendment that was offered by Congresswoman MOORE and CONYERS and SLAUGHTER and myself in the Rules Committee prevailed, for we, in fact, introduced the Senate bill. But the leadership of the House, as it relates to the Democratic Members, was strong because we introduced a bill just like it.

But let me tell you what is happening with the legislation from the House side. The substitute is fuzzy legislation. It is almost as if you name your son and daughter Jane and John, but you starting calling them girl and boy. You take away the definitiveness of who they are.

Just a couple of months before, one of the coeds, a young college student, a young woman college student at the University of Virginia was murdered by her boyfriend. And so in the bill that we want to see passed, the Senate bill, we have protections for college students. We have definitive protection for Native American women, many of whom are married to non-Native Americans, and many times those cases are not prosecuted.

And so you cannot expect the U.S. Attorney to follow fuzzy legislation. You have to define that they have the jurisdiction to prosecute these cases.

With respect to immigrant women, isn't it ridiculous that you must contact the abuser and get the corroboration of the abuser. What does that say to that immigrant woman who needs to tell what is happening to her, how she is being held hostage because of her immigrant or nonimmigrant status.

I say to you that every 9 seconds a woman in the United States is assaulted or beaten by stalkers or her partner. Every year in the United States, 1,000 to 1,600 women die at the hands of their male partners even though we've made great strides in improving it under the Violence Against Women Act. One in five women have been raped in their lifetime. Four women have been the victim of severe physical violence.

We need the Senate compromise. We need the Senate bipartisan bill. Don't vote for fuzzy legislation.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Republican Substitute for S. 47, the so-called Violence Against Women's Reauthorization put forth by my House colleagues on the other side.

This is essentially a closed-rule on a bill that for nearly two decades has been bipartisan and non-controversial. Today, the majority stands ready to ram a stripped-down version of VAWA down the throats of the American people. Unfortunately, the bipartisan version passed by the Senate with a vote of 78–22, including all of the women in the Senate, will not even see a vote in this body.

It would have been logical, expedient, and sensible if the Majority had simply taken up the Moore-Conyers-Slaughter-Jackson Lee VAWA amendment, which is a comprehensive update to the successful law which offers protections for all victims of violence. Out amendment is the Senate-passed version which on behalf of Congressman CONYERS and many of our colleagues on the Judiciary Committee, I put forth the case to take up this Senate version.

Over the last 18 years, VAWA has provided life-saving assistance to hundreds of thousands of women, men, and children. Originally passed by Congress in 1994 as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, this landmark bipartisan legislation was enacted in response to the prevalence of domestic and sexual violence and the

significant impact that such violence has on the lives of women.

Today, as I stand on the Floor of the House, I realize that the majority has made some changes to the Senate-passed bill—-that point to a disturbing pattern since the tenor, tone, and overall thrust of this bill looks like a repeat of H.R. 4970, which we passed last year.

This Act offered a comprehensive approach to reducing this violence and marked a national commitment to reverse the legacy of laws and social norms that served to excuse, and even justify, violence against women.

Originally championed by then-Senator JOSEPH BIDEN and Judiciary Committee Representative JOHN CONYERS, Jr., the original VAWA was supported by a broad coalition of experts and advocates including law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, victim service providers, faith leaders, health care professionals, and survivors. The law has since been reauthorized two times—in 2000 and 2005—with strong bipartisan approval in Congress and with overwhelming support from states and local communities.

If I were an outside commentator looking in, I'd be pressed to ask what Frankenstein Monster has overtaken the 112th Congress to the point that we cannot even pass this previously bipartisan bill without resorting to partisan posturing. I ask you who would be against giving protections to our most vulnerable.

Just last month a co-ed at the venerable University of Virginia, my alma mater was convicted of murdering his girlfriend. This hits close to home. As well as Yvette Cade, who had acid poured over her face by an irate ex-husband. As well as the murder of Annie Le at Harvard University. And unfortunately, I could go on and on. These women were white, black, and Asian, living in different cities under different circumstances. They had one common denominator: victims of abject and perverse violence. Lives destroyed because of men-at-rage.

With each reauthorization, VAWA has been improved in meaningful ways to reflect a growing understanding of how best to meet the varied and changing needs of survivors.

Among other significant changes, the reauthorization of VAWA in 2000 improved the law with respect to the needs of battered immigrants, older victims, and victims with disabilities.

The continuation and improvement of these programs is critical to maintaining the significant progress made in increased reporting and decreased deaths during the time VAWA has been in effect.

Unfortunately, this version of S. 47 weakens vital improvements contained in the recently passed Senate VAWA bill, including provisions designed to increase the safety of Native American women and LGBTW victims. Further, S. 47 actually includes damaging provisions that roll back years of progress to protect the safety of immigrant victims.

Specifically, H.R. 4970 will create obstacles for immigrant victims seeking to report crimes and increase danger for immigrant victims by eliminating important confidentiality protections.

When millions of women and men need the protections and services it includes. Since it first became law in 1994, millions have benefited from VAWA.

VAWA is working, while rates of domestic violence have dropped by over 50 percent in the past 18 years. There remains a lot of work to be done, still have a lot of work ahead of us.

In December, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released the first National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), which found:

1 in 5 women have been raped in their lifetime and 1 in 4 women have been the victim of severe physical violence by a partner;

Over 80% of women who were victimized experienced significant short-term and long-term impacts related to the violence and were more likely to experience Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and long-term chronic diseases such as asthma and diabetes.

Every nine seconds a woman in the United States is assaulted or beaten by stalkers or her partner.

Every year in the United States, 1,000 to 1,600 women die at the hands of their male partners, often after a long, escalating pattern of battering.

In 2009, 111 women were killed by their former or current husband, intimate partner or boyfriend in State of Texas.

Domestic violence is the leading cause of injury for women in America.

According to a study, there are more victims of domestic violence than victims of rape, mugging and automobile accidents combined. VAWA was designed to address these gruesome statistics.

VAWA established the National Domestic Violence Hotline, which receives over 22,000 calls each month. VAWA funds train over 500,000 law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and other personnel each year.

This landmark legislation sent the message that violence against women is a crime and will not be tolerated.

States are taking violence against women more seriously and all states now have stalking laws, criminal sanctions for violation of civil protection orders, and reforms that make date or spousal rape as serious of a crime as stranger rape.

Moore-Conyers-Slaughter-Jackson Lee VAWA amendment to S. 47—Representative MOORE's VAWA reauthorization bill is an excellent companion to the Senate-passed version. Why are we not discussing this legislation—using it as a launching point to get where we need to go.

Destroying VAWA Confidentiality. Since 1996, VAWA has contained strong confidentiality provisions to protect victims and prevent abusers from using the immigration system against their victims. When this Committee expanded those protections to trafficking victims in 2005, Chairman SENSENBRENNER's report noted the importance of preventing abusers from ''using DHS to obtain information about their victims, including the existence of a VAWA immigration petition'' and preventing agents from ''initiat[ing] contact with abusers.'' This bill destroys confidentiality by authorizing immigration agents to contact abusers and tip them off to victims' efforts to leave. This puts domestic violence victims at risk of severe retaliation and makes it far less likely that they will seek protection in the first place.

Requiring the Consideration of Uncorroborated Abuser Statements. It is well-established that abusers will say and do almost anything to prevent a victim from seeking protection or corroborating with law enforcement. As the 2005 Committee report makes clear, abusers often ''interfer[e] with or undermin[e] their victims' immigration cases, and encourag[e] immigration enforcement officers to pursue removal actions against their victims.''

For this reason, the Committee specifically allowed DHS to consider evidence presented by abusers, but only if corroborated. The Cantor/Adams bill would now undo that protection and require agents to consider uncorroborated statements, even though abusers have every incentive to lie. This will delay or deny protection, essentially giving abusers veto authority over certain victims.

The Jackson Lee amendment will reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program through 2017. The program has been effective in reducing rape kit backlogs and would help law enforcement better collect and use evidence in sexual assault cases, and help all levels of the criminal justice system work together to ensure that rape kits are tested. In addition, my amendment increases the percentage of grant funds available for use in testing the backlog of rape kits from 40 percent to 70 percent.

As many of my colleagues will recall, we considered this issue in May of 2010 in response to widespread reports in the media of backlogs. This is simply unacceptable.

Consider the fact that in the time it will take for us to conduct this hearing, 60 individuals in the United States will be sexually assaulted.

The Violence Against Women reauthorization contains many of the provisions that make important changes to the current law, such as consolidating duplicative programs and streamlining others; providing greater flexibility for how communities utilize resources; and including new training requirements for people providing legal assistance to victims.

While the amendment wasn't included in the final Senate version of the VAWA reauthorization bill, or the House version which passed out of the Judiciary Committee last week, it was endorsed by the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence which represents over 1,000 organizations across the nation.

Over the past three years, a series of embarrassing investigations into major police departments in Texas and other cities around the country revealed an appallingly large backlog of untested rape kits. Backlogs of thousands of untested kits have made headlines in Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth and Dallas, prompting efforts in those cities to finally test the evidence.

Last year, the Texas Legislature passed a law—Senate Bill 1636, authored by Democratic Sen. Wendy Davis of Fort Worth—to mandate examination of evidence from rape cases statewide, requiring even the smallest law enforcement agencies to report how many rape kits they've left untested, then submit them to a crime lab.

These being lean times in Texas, the Legislature passed the bill without allocating new funding to the cause. It's up to crime labs and police departments to raise money to test the old evidence. ''One of the solutions offered by 1636 is that we'd get a complete picture,'' says Torie Camp, deputy director of the Texas Association Against Sexual Assault. Law enforcement agencies were required to report their rape kit backlogs to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) by mid-October of last year. That hasn't happened.

DPS records obtained by the Observer show that as of January 23—three months after the deadline—just 86 of the state's 2,647 law enforcement agencies had reported their backlogs.

As many of us know, rape kit collection and testing is important in moving cases through the criminal justice system. Approximately 200,000 incidents of rape are reportedly in the United States annually. A vast majority of these sexual assault victims consent and undertake medical examination immediately following the attack, thus enabling hospital/clinic personnel and police officers to collect evidence for a rape kit.

Studies have repeatedly shown that incidents where rape kit collections contain DNA are more likely to move forward in the criminal justice system than cases where no rape kit is collected. Testing the evidence collected in these rape kits enable officers to identify the attacker, confirm that sexual contact occurred between a suspect and a victim, corroborate the victim's account of the sexual assault, and exonerate innocent suspects.

Testing the evidence collected in the rape kits also helps prosecutors in deciding whether to pursue a case and likewise, help juries in deciding whether to convict an alleged perpetrator. While national statistics have not confirmed the exact number of untested rape kits, it is estimated that approximately 180,000 of these rape kits remain untested.

Two years ago I met with one of our witnesses at the Crime Subcommittee Hearing on Rape Kit Backlogs, Ms. Valeria Neumann, a 24 year old young woman who was the victim of rape nearly four years ago. During our meeting, Ms. Neumann informed me that although a rape kit was performed the same night that she reported the incident, the rape kit has never been tested.

According to Ms. Neumann, the prosecutor in the case has not brought an action against her alleged perpetrator after questioning him, even though crucial evidence could have been obtained had the rape kit been processed. When considered in light of the glaring statistics, Ms. Neumann's story seems all too common.

According to a Human Rights Watch research, the United States boast an estimated 400,000 to 500,000 untested rape kits which are sitting in police storage facilities and crime labs across the nation. Mister Chairman, untested rape kits represent lost justice for rape victims and a potential threat to public safety and society in general. The United States has repeatedly implemented several legislative initiatives aimed at bringing the rape kit backlog to an end.

We began with the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, followed by the Debbie Smith Act. We then transitioned to the Justice for Survivors of Sexual Assault Act. In spite of these measures, I believe that the United States can do a better job of providing redress for victims, bringing offenders to justice and protecting society from future and/or reoccurring crimes of rape.

Several preliminary initiatives can be implemented toward this goal of eliminating rape kit backlog. First, recognizing that rape has the lowest reporting, arrest and prosecution rates of all violent crime in the U.S., I believe that the revolution in DNA technology could move many of these rape cases forward in the criminal justice system.

I urge my colleagues to reject this flawed bill and call upon this body to work with the Senate to pass bipartisan legislation that helps women—and does not go back on decades of work.

VAWA was created because Congress recognized that immigration was being used as a weapon by abusers. S. 47 would return that weapon to abusers. H.R. 4970 would roll back years of progress and bi-partisan commitment on the part of Congress to protect vulnerable immigrant victims of domestic violence, stalking, sex crimes, other serious crimes, and trafficking. H.R. 4970 would place victims of domestic violence in danger, deter victims of crime from cooperating with law enforcement, and hold victims of abuse to a higher standard than other applicants for immigration benefits. In short, H.R. 4970 denies victims protection and even helps perpetrate the very abuse from which they are seeking to escape.

S. 47 would place immigrant victims of domestic violence who seek lawful status in the U.S. at risk. VAWA ''self-petitioning'' was created in 1994 to assist immigrant victims of domestic violence obtain status on their own when their U.S. citizen and lawful permanent resident spouses, as part of the abuse, refused to petition for them. H.R. 4970 would roll back these protections.

Section 801 permits the abuser to manipulate the victim's immigration process by allowing USCIS to seek input from the abuser as part of the VAWA self-petition process. Commonly, abusers resort to more violence when they learn that victims have sought protection from law enforcement. H.R. 4970 would put the lives of victims in even greater jeopardy.

S. 47 creates extra hurdles for victims to jump through, making lawful status even more difficult for victims to attain. Section 801 of H.R. 4970 would make it more difficult for victims of abuse to obtain lawful status by requiring VAWA applicants to establish their eligibility for lawful status by ''clear and convincing'' evidence—a higher standard than most other applicants applying for relief before USCIS.

Many domestic violence victims have been waiting for lawful status for years because their abusers refused to file spousal visa petitions for them, using control over the victims' immigration status as a tool of abuse. The VAWA self-petition process was created to provide victims with a means of obtaining the status for which they were eligible under the law and which they would have obtained but for the abuse. Section 801 establishes an unnecessarily high standard that will deprive many victims of protection.

S. 47 would punish victims more harshly than other applicants for providing incorrect information, regardless of intent or knowledge. (Section 801) The INA already makes someone ineligible for relief if they commit fraud or willfully misrepresent a material fact when seeking an immigrant benefit. However, under the guise of fraud prevention, H.R. 4970 would go much further by requiring the removal, on an expedited basis, of a victim where there is any evidence of any material misrepresentation at any point during the process, regardless of whether the victim had any intent to defraud the government. H.R. 4970 would also permanently bar the immigrant from any future immigrant status, without any possibility of a waiver. Finally, H.R. 4970 would require that these applicants be referred to the FBI for criminal prosecution. Thus, an innocent mistake by a victim when completing the application could result in victims and their children being subject to expedited removal and permanently barred from the U.S.

S. 47 would unduly restrict U-visas and undermine the safety of our communities. (Section 802) Currently, to obtain a U-visa (for victims of serious crime), a federal, state, or local law enforcement officer must certify that the applicant has, is, or is likely to be helpful in investigation or prosecuting the crime perpetrated against them. H.R. 4970 would restrict law enforcement agency certification only to victims who reported the crime within 60 days. Many victims of crimes—especially victims of sexual abuse, child abuse, and rape—are too traumatized or too afraid to come forward immediately. A 60-day time limit for reporting crimes would silence many immigrant victims. H.R. 4970 would deprive victims of protection, discourage them from reporting crimes, and make all of us less safe.

S. 47 would deny victims the opportunity to apply for a green card. In 2000, the ''U'' Visa was created as part of VAWA to encourage vulnerable victims of particularly serious crimes to come forward and report those crimes by removing the fear that they, rather than the perpetrator, would wind up in immigration detention or deported. When victims of crimes are afraid to go to the police, we are all less safe. H.R. 4970 would undermine the U-visa process by making the U-visa only temporary, with no eligibility to apply for future lawful permanent residence status.

The S. 47 Republican substitute retains a few of the helpful provisions included in S. 1925. These include:

Permitting children of VAWA self-petitioners to obtain derivative status if the petitioner passes away during the application process;

Eliminating the public charge ground of inadmissibility for VAWA self-petitioners and U-visa holders.

Age-out protections for children of U-visa holders who were under 21 at the time that the parent applied for U-visa status and age-out protections for U-visa holders who were minors at the time of application for U-visa status so that their relatives can still join them.

I call on the Members of the House to vote down this nefarious, ill-conceived piece of legislation.

Re: Opposition to House Substitute to VAWA Reauthorization

FEBRUARY 25, 2013.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. JOHN CONYERS,
Ranking Member, House Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Re: Opposition to House Substitute to VAWA Reauthorization

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE AND RANKING MEMBER CONYERS: I write on behalf of the ——— Tribe to voice our strong opposition to the House of Representatives proposed Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to the Senate-passed S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA). The House VAWA Substitute would only serve to aggravate the onslaught of violence that Native women suffer on a daily basis. The House Substitute would remove the ONLY tool available to tribes to stop non-Native

abuse, further complicate the maze of injustice that exists on Indian lands, and exacerbate the epidemic of violence against Native women.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handcuffs the local tribal justice system. As a result, some non-Native men, target Indian reservations for their crimes, and hide behind these loopholes in federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to Native women and their families.

The result: nationally, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes, and more than 3 in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that when misdemeanor acts of domestic and dating violence go unaddressed, offenders become emboldened and feel untouchable, and the beatings escalate, often leading to death or severe physical injury. A National Institute of Justice-funded analysis of death certificates found that, on some reservations, Native women are murdered at a rate more than ten times the national average. S. 47 would crack down on reservation domestic violence at the early stages before violence escalates.

The problem of violence against Native women is longstanding and broad, extending beyond domestic violence to gang violence and infiltration of drug trafficking organizations. However, the proposals included in S. 47 are well-reasoned and limited in scope. They extend only to reservation-based crimes of domestic and dating violence that involve individuals who work or live on an Indian reservation or who are in a serious relationship with a tribal citizen from that reservation. S. 47 also provides the full range of constitutional protections to abuse suspects who would be subject to the authority of tribal courts.

The House VAWA Substitute rejects the bipartisan and narrowly tailored approach adopted by the Senate. The most offensive provision in the House Substitute would remove the ONLY tool currently available to tribal governments: the ability to issue and enforce civil orders of protection against non-Native men who abuse Indian women. The House Substitute irresponsibly cuts back on this existing authority.

Instead of focusing on the protection of Native women, the House Substitute focuses on protections for suspects of abuse. The House Substitute establishes seven (7) avenues of appeal for suspects of abuse to challenge their prosecution; limits punishment of non-Indian offenders convicted of domestic violence to misdemeanor level punishment, regardless of how savage the beating or their status as a repeat offender; and authorizes suspects of abuse to bring lawsuits against tribal law enforcement—which will only serve to further deter protection of Native women.

The gaps in criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands have haunted Native women and tribal communities nationwide for more than 35 years. Time has come for Congress to act. The bipartisan Senate-passed VAWA bill, takes reasonable well-tailored measures to fill the gap in local authority. Conversely, the House Substitute would cut back on existing protections and aggravate the epidemic of violence that Native women face on a daily basis. We urge you to oppose the House VAWA Substitute and restore the Senate-passed provisions in Title IX of the House VAWA Reauthorization.

Sincerely,

SUSANVILLE INDIAN RANCHERIA,
Susanville, CA, February 25, 2013.

Re: Opposition to House Substitute to VAWA Reauthorization.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE, Chairman,
House Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Ranking Member,
House Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Re: Opposition to House Substitute to VAWA Reauthorization

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE AND RANKING MEMBER CONYERS: I write on behalf of the Susanville Indian Rancheria to voice our strong opposition to the House of Representatives proposed Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to the Senate-passed S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA). The House VAWA Substitute would only serve to aggravate the onslaught of violence that Native women suffer on a daily basis. The House Substitute would remove the ONLY tool available to tribes to stop non-Native abuse, further complicate the maze of injustice that exists on Indian lands, and exacerbate the epidemic of violence against Native women.

The current justice system in place on Indian lands handcuffs the local tribal justice system. As a result, some non-Native men, target Indian reservations for their crimes, and hide behind these loopholes in federal laws and court decisions, walking the streets of Indian country free of consequences, while denying justice to Native women and their families.

The result: nationally, Native women are raped and assaulted at 2.5 times the national average. More than 1 in 3 Native women will be raped in their lifetimes, and more than 3 in 5 will suffer domestic assault. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has found that when misdemeanor acts of domestic and dating violence go unaddressed, offenders become emboldened and feel untouchable, and the beatings escalate, often leading to death or severe physical injury. A National Institute of Justice-funded analysis of death certificates found that, on some reservations, Native women are murdered at a rate more than ten times the national average. S. 47 would crack down on reservation domestic violence at the early stages before violence escalates.

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Sincerely,

MR. STACY DIXON,
Tribal Chairman.

HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN,
Washington, DC, February 27, 2013.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: Today and tomorrow, the House is scheduled to consider the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) reauthorization bill (S. 47). The Human Rights Campaign (HRC) urges Members to vote YES on the Rule, vote NO on the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, and vote YES on final passage.

HRC strongly opposes this partisan substitute amendment which is fundamentally flawed and ignores key priorities identified by service providers and victim advocates. This will be a key vote.

Over more than two years, more than 2,000 advocates responded to surveys and national conference calls to identify the most pressing issues facing victims of domestic violence. Local programs, state and federal grant administrators, national resource centers and others weighed in on the needs of victims. As a result of this deep dive into the existing gaps in the current VAWA, it became clear that LGBT victims of domestic violence were not receiving the services they needed—even though they experience domestic violence at roughly the same rate as all other victims. LGBT victims faced discrimination based on their sexual orientation and gender identity when they sought refuge from abuse. They were turned away from service providers, laughed at by law enforcement and struggled to get protective orders from judges. Often they were left without any option but to return to their abuser.

Earlier this month, in a strong bi-partisan vote of 78–22, the Senate stood above politics and passed a VAWA bill that takes into account the lessons learned from VAWA stakeholders. The Senate bill includes three important provisions that ensure services for LGBT victims of domestic violence are explicitly included in key VAWA grant programs and prohibit any program or activity funded by the bill from discriminating against a victim based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. The House substitute VAWA eliminates these provisions, as well as many other critical provisions in the Senate bill.

The House should reject the partisan substitute amendment and pass a bipartisan VAWA reauthorization bill that reflects the priorities from law enforcement, court, prosecution, legal services, and victim services professionals from across the country.

If you have any questions or need more information, please don't hesitate to contact

me at 202–216–1515 or Allison.Herwitt@hrc.org, David Stacy, Deputy Legislative Director, at 202–572–8959 or David.Stacy@hrc.org, or Ty Cobb, Senior Legislative Counsel, at 202–216–1537 or Ty.Cobb@hrc.org.

Best,

ALLISON HERWITT,
Legislative Director,
Human Rights Campaign.

AMERICAN PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION,
Lexington, KY, February 1, 2013.

Senator PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.
Senator MIKE CRAPO,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS LEAHY AND CRAPO: The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) represents over 35,000 pretrial, probation, parole and community corrections professionals working in the criminal and juvenile justice systems nationally and come from federal, state, local and tribal jurisdictions. On behalf of our membership and constituents we whole-heartedly support your efforts to have the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) reauthorized.

The VAWA initiatives have supported state, local and tribal efforts to effectively address the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. These efforts have shown great progress and promise towards keeping victims safe and holding perpetrators accountable. The reauthorization of VAWA is critical to maintaining the progress of current initiatives and ensuring comprehensive and effective responses to these crimes in the future for the protection of all victims without consideration of race, ethnicity or sexual orientation.

Domestic violence perpetrators represent a significant proportion of the total population on community supervision. In 2008 there were nearly 86,000 adults on probation for a domestic violence offense in United States, and data from the California Department of Justice indicates that in 2000 approximately 90% of adults convicted of felony domestic violence offenses in that state were sentenced to a period of probation, either alone or coupled with incarceration. Domestic violence offenders are among the most dangerous offenders on community supervision caseloads, and in order to supervise domestic violence offenders effectively, community corrections professionals must receive adequate training.

Since its original passage in 1994, VAWA has been instrumental in increasing our constituents' attention to and understanding of these crimes as well as provided significant assistance in humanizing their responsiveness to victims and improving their practices related to accountability and intervention with perpetrators of these crimes. VAWA has without question been instrumental in developing community supervision practices that keep victims and their families safe from future harm and improved compliance and behavioral change for perpetrators.

We stand ready to assist you throughout the reauthorization process. If you have any questions or require further information or assistance, please feel free to contact me at cwicklund@csg.org or 859–244–8216.

Sincerely,

CARL WICKLUND,
Executive Director,

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE,
Baltimore, MD, February 1, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY,
U.S. Senate, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.
Hon. MIKE CRAPO,
U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEAHY AND SENATOR CRAPO: On behalf of Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS), the national organization established by Lutheran churches in the United States to welcome immigrants and refugees, thank you for reintroducing the bipartisan Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) (S. 47).

As you are aware, there are many cases in which immigration status is used as a tool for abuse, leading victims to remain in abusive relationships and contributing to the underreporting of serious crimes to local enforcement officials. The creation of the U visa in 2000 by Congress to encourage migrant victims to report criminal offenses to officials has been extremely helpful in advancing community safety. The need for U visas is significant. In 2012, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services ran out of available U visas over a month prior to the end of the fiscal year. Therefore, the lack of a vital increase in the number of available U visas in S. 47 is extremely disappointing. However, I am encouraged by your commitment to increase the cap on U visas as part of immigration reform legislation.

While I applaud efforts to swiftly move VAWA through both chambers of Congress, I caution against any use of VAWA as a means to expand immigration enforcement provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. These changes would be detrimental to the central purpose of VAWA—to address the critical issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and human trafficking—and should remain outside of the VAWA debate.

LIRS commends your leadership in advancing this bill and we are excited to continue to work with you to ensure the inclusion of provisions to protect vulnerable migrant victims in upcoming legislation. Please contact Brittney Nystrom, LIRS Director for Advocacy, at 202–626–7943 or via email at bnystrom@lirs.org with any questions.

Yours in faith,

LINDA J. HARTKE,
President and CEO, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, IL, January 30, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY,
Russell Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. MICHAEL D. CRAPO,
Dirksen Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS LEAHY AND CRAPO: On behalf of the American Bar Association (ABA), with nearly 400,000 members across the country, I write to commend your continued bipartisan leadership in the cause of justice and equal rights with the introduction of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. The ABA strongly supports your effort to renew proven and effective programs that support victims of domestic, sexual, stalking and dating violence and their families.

The ABA has long supported efforts to address domestic, sexual and stalking violence, and we recognize that the legal profession fulfills an important role in addressing these crimes. Since 1994, the ABA's Commission on Domestic & Sexual Violence has also worked to increase access to justice for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking by mobilizing the legal profession.

In recent years, the ABA has adopted policies that specifically address VAWA reauthorization, including some of the more challenging issues that ultimately proved to be barriers to reauthorization during the last Congress:

February 2010: urging reauthorization and highlighting the need for legislation that "provides services, protection, and justice for underserved and vulnerable victims of violence, including children and youth who are victims or are witnesses to family violence, and victims who are disabled, elderly, immigrant, trafficked, LGBT and/or Indian."

August 2012: urging Congress "to strengthen tribal jurisdiction to address crimes of gender-based violence on tribal lands that are committed by non-Indian perpetrators."

VAWA reauthorization was a legislative priority for the association during the 112th Congress and a focus of our annual grassroots lobbying event, ABA Day 2012, when ABA, state, local, and specialty bar leaders from all 50 states met with members of Congress of both parties on this issue.

VAWA reauthorization remains a priority for the American Bar Association during the 113th Congress. We appreciate your leadership and look forward to working with you to ensure passage of this legislation.

Sincerely,

LAUREL G. BELLOWS.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I include for the RECORD a number of letters from advocacy and nonprofit groups in opposition to the House substitute and in support of the Senate-passed bill.

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013 HAS BROAD NATIONAL SUPPORT

More than 1400 local, state, tribal, and national organizations have expressed their strong support for passage of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2011 (S.47), including national service providers and victim advocates, law enforcement organizations, and faith-based organizations.

VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDERS AND ADVOCATES

9 to 5, National Association of Working Women
Alianza-National Latino Alliance to End Domestic Violence
Alternatives to Family Violence
American Bar Association
American Bar Association Commission on Domestic Violence
American Medical Association
Americans Overseas Domestic Crisis Center
Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence
ASISTA Immigration Assistance
Association of Jewish Family and Children's Agencies
Break the Cycle
Casa de Esperanza: National Latino Network for Healthy Families and Communities
Daughters of Penelope
Futures Without Violence (formerly the Family Violence Prevention Fund)
Gay Men's Domestic Violence Project
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African-American Community
Jewish Women International
Legal Momentum
Men Can Stop Rape
Men's Resources International
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators
National-Alliance to End Sexual Violence
National Center for Victims of Crime

National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs
National Congress of American Indians Taskforce on Violence Against Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Dating Abuse Hotline
National Domestic Violence Hotline
National Network to End Domestic Violence
National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault (SCESA)
National Organization for Women
National Organization of Asian Pacific Islanders Ending Sexual Violence
National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
Nursing Network on Violence Against Women International Rape Abuse and Incest National Network
YWCA USA
Victims Rights Law Center
Witness Justice

LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

AEquitas
American Probation and Parole Association
Association of Prosecuting Attorneys
International Association of Chiefs of Police
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Jewish Family & Children's Agencies
Church Women United
Disciples Justice Action Network
Disciples of Christ
FaithTrust Institute
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.
Hindu American Seva Communities
Jewish Council for Public Affairs
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service
Mennonite Central Committee U.S. Washington Office
Muslim Public Affairs Council
National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd
National Council of Jewish Women
NETWORK—A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
Peaceful Families Project
Pentecostals & Charismatics for Peace & Justice
Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Office of Public Witness
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
Presbyterian Women in the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)
Reconstructionist Rabbinical Association
Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice
Safe Havens Interfaith Partnership Against Domestic Violence
The Episcopal Church
The United Church of Christ, Justice and Witness Ministries
Union for Reform Judaism
United Church of Christ
United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society
United Methodist Women
Women of Reform Judaism

OTHER NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 DVas, LLC
9to5
AARP Chapter 60 Waikiki
Abortion Care Network
AFGE Women's/Fair Practices Departments
AFL-CIO
African Action on Aids
After The Trauma
Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Alianza—National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence
Alliant International University
American Arab Anti Discrimination Center
American Association of People with Disabilities
American Association of University Women (AAUW)
American Baptist Women's Ministries, ABCUSA
American Bar Association
American Civil Liberties Union
American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
American Dance Therapy Association
American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO
American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees
American Federation of Teachers, AFL/CIO
American Humanist Association
American Postal Workers Union
American Probation and Parole Association
American Psychiatric Association
American Psychological Association
American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC)
Americans for Immigrant Justice, formerly Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center
Americans Overseas Domestic Violence Crisis Center
Amnesty International USA
Anti-Defamation League
Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum
Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence
Asian American Justice Center, member of Asian American Center for Advancing Justice
Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO
Asian Pacific American Labor Center ASISTA Immigration Assistance
Association of Flight Attendants
Association of Jewish Family & Children's Agencies
Bahá'ís of the United States
Black Women's Health Imperative
Black Women's Roundtable
Break the Cycle
Business and Professional Women's Foundation
Casa de Esperanza: National Latin@ Network for Healthy Families and Communities
Casa Esperanza
Center for Family Policy and Practice
Center for Partnership Studies
Center for Reproductive Rights
Center for Women Policy Studies
Center for Women's Global Leadership
Center for Women's Policy Studies
CenterLink
Central Conference of American Rabbis
Choice USA
Church Women United
Circle of 6 App
Clery Center for Security On Campus
Coalition of Labor Union Women
Coalition on Human Needs
Communications Workers of America (CWA)
Community Action Partnership
cultureID
CWA National Women's Committee
Daughters of Penelope
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Dialog on Diversity
Dialogue on Diversity
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund
Disciples Justice Action Network
Domestic Abuse intervention Programs
Domestic Violence Legal Empowerment and Appeals Project (DV LEAP)
DVas, LLC
Elder Justice Coalition
Episcopal Church
Episcopal Women's Caucus.
Expert Panel on violence, American Academy of Nursing.
FaithTrust Institute.
Family Equality Council.
Federally Employed Women (FEW).
Feminist Agenda Network.
Feminist Majority.
Feminist Majority/Feminist Majority Foundation.
Feminist Peace Network.
Freedom from Hunger.
Friends Committee on National Legislation.
Friends of Nabeela.
Futures Without Violence.
Gay & Lesbian Medical Association.
Gay, Lesbian & Straight Education Network (GLSEN).
General Board of Church & Society, United Methodist Church.
General Federation of Women's Clubs.
George Washington University Law School.
GetEQUAL.
Girls Inc..
GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality.
Globalsolutions.org.
GLSEN (Gay, Lesbian & Straight Education Network).
Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc..
HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society).
Hindu American Seva Communities.
Hip Hop Caucus.
Human Rights Campaign.
Human Rights Watch.
Indian Law Resource Center.
Inspire Action for Social Change.
Institute for Interfaith Activism.
Institute for Science and Human Values.
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community.
International Center for Research on Women.
IOFA.
Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
Jewish Council for Public Affairs.
Jewish Labor Committee.
Jewish Women International.
Junior League of Dallas, affiliated with Junior League International.
Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.
Latino Justice PRLDEF.
League of United Latin American Citizens.
Legal Momentum.
LiveYourDream.org.
Log Cabin Republicans.
Maryknoll Sisters.
Media Equity Collaborative.
Men Can Stop Rape.
Mennonite Central Committee U.S. Washington Office.
Men's Resources International.
Methodist/Catholic.
Migrant Clinicians Network.
MomsRising.
Ms. Foundation for Women.
Muslim American Society.
Muslim Public Affairs Council.
NAPAFASA.
National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.
National Alliance to End Sexual Violence.
National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA).
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
National Association of Commissions for Women (NACW).

National Association of Hispanic Organizations.
National Association of Human Rights Workers.
National Association of Social Workers.
National Association of State Head Injury Administrators.
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators.
National Black Justice Coalition.
National Center for Lesbian Rights.
National Center for Transgender Equality.
National Center for Victims of Crime.
National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence.
National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women.
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development.
National Coalition for LGBT Health.
National Coalition of 100 Black Women.
National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP).
National Coalition on Black Civic Participation.
National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse.
National Community Reinvestment Coalition.
National Congress of American Indians.
National Congress of American Indians.
National Council of Churches, USA.
National Council of Jewish Women.
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA.
National Council of Women's Organizations.
National Council on Independent Living.
National Dating Abuse Helpine.
National Domestic Violence Hotline.
National Education Association.
National Employment Law Project.
National Fair Housing Alliance.
National Family Justice Center Alliance.
National Focus on Gender Education.
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Action Fund.
National Health Law Program.
National Hispanic Council on Aging.
National Housing Law Project.
National Immigration Law Center.
National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health.
National Latina Psych Association.
National Latina/o Psychological Association.
National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty.
National Legal Aid and Defender Association.
National Low Income Housing Coalition.
National Network to End Domestic Violence.
National Org of Asian Pacific Islanders Ending Sexual Violence.
National Organization for Women (NOW).
National Organization for Women, Miracle Mile LA chapter.
National Organization of Asian Pacific Islanders Ending Sexual Violence.
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.
National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual.
Assault National Partnership for Women & Families.
National Partnership for Women and Families.
National Research Center for Women & Families.
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.
National Stonewall Democrats.
National Urban League.
National WIC Association.
National Women's Law Center.
National Women's Political Caucus.
National Women's Health Network.
National Women's Law Center.
National Women's Political Caucus.
NCJW Seattle section.
NCJVV Utah.
NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby.
NLPA.
Nursing Network on Violence against Women International.
NVC Academy.
Ohio NOW.
One Woman's Voice.
Our Bodies Ourselves.
Peaceful Families Project.
People for the American Way.
PFLAG National.
Planned Parenthood Federation of America.
Rape Crisis Services.
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN).
Reformed Church in America.
Refugee Women's Network.
Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice.
Rural Women's Health Project.
Rural Womyn Zone.
Ryan Immigration Law.
Safe Nation Collaborative.
Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law.
Sauti Yetu.
School and College Organization for Prevention Educators.
Seattle Chapter National Organization for Women.
Secular Woman.
Self Empowerment Strategies.
SER-Jobs for Progress National Inc..
Share Time Wisely Consulting Services.
Shore Area NOW.
Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault.
Sisters of Mercy Institute Justice Team.
Sojourners.
South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT).
Southern Poverty Law Center.
Spittin' Out the Pitts.
SuhaibWebb.com.
Survivors In Service.
Tahirih Justice Center.
Take Back The Night
The Episcopal Church
The Jewish Federations of North America
The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights
The Leadership Council on Civil and Human Rights
The Line Campaign
The National Council on Independent Living
The National Resource Center Against Domestic Violence
The Sentencing Project
The United Methodist Church, General Board of Church & Society
The Voice of Midlife and Older Women
Transgender Law Center
U.S. National Committee for UN Women
UAW
Union for Reform Judaism
Union Veterans Council, AFL-CIO
Unitarian Universalist Association
United Church of Christ, Justice & Witness Ministries
United Food and Commercial Workers International Union
United States Hispanic Leadership Institute
United Steelworkers
UniteWomen.org
US National Committee for UN Women
US women Connect
USAction
V-Day
Veteran Feminists of America
Victim Rights Law Center
Vital Voices Global Partnership
We Are Woman
West Pinellas National Organization for Women
Wild Iris Family Counseling and Crisis Center
Winning Strategies
Witness Justice
Women Enabled, Inc.
Women of Color Network
Women of Reform Judaism
Women, Action & the Media
Women's Environment and Development Organization
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, U.S. Section
Women's Action for New Directions
Women's Business Development Center
Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Women's Media Center
Woodhull Sexual Freedom Alliance
YWCA USA

STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

51st State NOW
9to5 Atlanta
9to5 Atlanta Working Women
9to5 Bay Area
9to5 California
9to5 Colorado
9to5 Los Angeles
9to5 Milwaukee
A Safe Place
A Safe Place Domestic Violence Shelter
A Woman's Place
AAUW, Big Bear Valley Branch
AAUW, Honolulu women's coalition, others
Abuse & Rape Crisis Shelter, Warren County
Abuse Alternatives, Inc.
Abuse Prevention Council
ACCESS Social Services
ADRCGNS, Inc.
ADV & SAS
Advocacy Resource Center
Advocacy Resource Center
Advocate Safehouse Project
Advocates Crisis Support services
Advocates for a Violence-Free Community
Advocates for Victims of Assault
African Services Committee
African Women Human Right's Group
After The Trauma, Inc.
Aging Resources
Alabama-NOW
Alamosa County Sheriff's Office
Alamosa Victim Response Unit
Albany Law School
Alice Paul House
ALIVE Alliance of Leaders in Violence Elimination
Alle-Kiski Area HOPE Center, Inc.
Alliance Against Domestic Abuse
Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault
Alliant International University
ALLYSHIP
Alternative Strategies
Alternatives to Violence, Inc.
American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Hawaii Section
American Gateways
American Indians Against Abuse
Angels Recovery & Spirituality
Anna Marie's Alliance
Anne Arundel County NOW
API Chaya
Apna Ghar, Inc. (''Our Home'')
Arab American Association of New York
Arab American Family Services
Archuleta County Victim Assistance Program

Arise Sexual Assault Services
Arizona Bridge to Independent Living
Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Arizona NOW
Arizona State University
Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Arkansas NOW
Artemis Center
Artemis Justice Center
Asha Family Services, Inc.
Asha-Ray of Hope
Asia Pacific Cultural Center
Asian Law Caucus
Asian Pacific American Legal Center, Member of Asian American Center for Advancing Justice
Asian/Pacific Islander Domestic Violence Resource Project
Association of Physicians of Pakistani Descent in N. America (APPNA)
Atlanta Women's Center
AVENUES, Inc
Ayuda
Baltimore Jewish Council
Barren River Area Safe Space, Inc.
Battered Women's Legal Advocacy Project
Bay Area Turning Point, Inc.
Bay Area Women's Center
Belmont Community Hospital
Beloit Domestic Violence Center
Bethany House Abuse Shelter, Inc.
Betty Gallo & Company
Between Friends—Chicago
BIBLE FELLOWSHIP PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLY OF NY INC.
Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program
Bolton Refuge House
Bolton Refuge House, Inc.
Boston Area Rape Crisis Center
Boston University Civil Litigation Program
Branches Domestic Violence Shelter, Inc.
Breastfeeding Hawaii
Bridge to Hope
Bridgeport Public Education Fund
Bridges to Safety
Bridges: Domestic & Sexual Violence Support
Broward Women's Emergency Fund
Buchanan County Prosecutor's Office
Bucks County NOW
Bucks County Women's Advocacy Coalition
C.O.T.T.A.G.E. Life Coaching, LLC
Cadillac Area OASIS/Family Resource Center
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault
California National Organization for Women
California Partnership to End Domestic Violence
California Protective Parents Association
Cambodian Women Networking Association
Caminar Latino
Caminar Latino, Inc.
Cape Organization for Rights of the Disabled
CAPSEA, Inc.
CARECEN Los Angeles
Casa de Esperanza
Casa de Proyecto Libertad
Catalyst Domestic Violence Services
Catholic Charities Diocese of Pueblo
Catholic Charities Hawaii
Catholic Charities of Chenango County
Center Against Sexual & Domestic Abuse, Inc.
Center for A Non Violent Community
Center For Behavioral Change, P.C.
Center for Creative Justice
Center for Pan Asian Community Services, Inc
Center for Policy Planning and Performance
Center for the Pacific Asian Family
Center for Women and Families
Center for Women and Families—Bridgeport, CT
Center for Women and Families of Eastern Fairfield County Connecticut
Center of Women and Families of Eastern Fairfield County
Center on Domestic Violence
Center on Halsted
Centers Against Abuse & Sexual Assault
Central MN Sexual Assault Center
Centre Co. Women's Resource Center
CHANGE Inc./ The Lighthouse
Charlotte NOW
Cherokee Family Violence Center
Cherry Hill Women's Center
Child & Family Service—Hawaii
Children's Advocacy Center for Volusia and Flagler Counties
Children's Institute, Inc.
Choices Domestic Violence Solutions
Choose Victory Over Violence
Christ United Methodist Church, Rockford, IL
Circle—VT
Circle of Hope
Citizen Action of New York
Citizen Action of Wisconsin
Citizen Action/Illinois
Citizens Against Physical, Sexual, and Emotional Abuse, Inc.
Citizens Against Violence, Inc.
City of Chicago
City of Denver
City of Santa Fe
Clackamas Women's Services
Clarina Howard Nichols Center
Clark County District Attorney Victim Witness Assistance Center
Clearinghouse on Women's Issues
Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice, Los Angeles
Cleveland Rape Crisis Center
Clinton County Women's Center
Collaborative Project of Maryland
Colorado Anti-Violence Program
Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CCASA)
Colorado Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Center
Committee on the Status of Women
Community Action Partnership
Community Action Stops Abuse
Community Against Violence Taos, NM
Community Against Violence, Inc.
Community Alliance Against Family Abuse
Community Alliance on Prisons
Community Crisis Center of Northeast Oklahoma
Community Immigration Law Center
Community Overcoming Relationship Abuse
Compass Housing Alliance
COMPASS Rape Crisis
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services
CONTACT Huntington
CONTACT Rape Crisis Center
ContactLifeline, Inc.
COPO (COUNCIL OF PEOPLE ORGANIZATION)
Cornerstone Advocacy Service MN
Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR), Michigan
County Victim/Witness Program
Crime Victim and Sexual Violence Center
Crime Victim Center of Erie County
Crime Victims Center of Fayet County
Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley, Inc.
Crisis Center & Women's Shelter
Crisis Center for South Suburbia
Crisis Center Foundation
Crisis Center of Central New Hampshire
Crisis Center, Inc.
Crisis Intervention & Advocacy Center
CT NOW
C–VISA, Coachella Valley Immigration Service and Assistance
DAP
Day One of Cornerstone
Daya Inc.
Daystar, Inc.
Daystar, Inc.
DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
DCY Dubuque Domestic Violence Program.
DE Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
Deaf Overcoming Violence through Empowerment.
Defying the Odds, Inc.
Delaware NOW.
Delaware Opportunities, Safe Against Violence.
Democratic Women's Club of Northeast Broward.
Des Moines NOW.
Detroit Minds and Hearts.
Dine' Council of Elders for Peace.
Direct Action Welfare Group (DAWG).
District Alliance for Safe Housing (DASH).
District Attorney Victim Witness Assistance Center.
Domestic Abuse & Sexual Assault Intervention Services.
Domestic Abuse Center.
Domestic Abuse Project.
Domestic Abuse Resistance Team [DART].
Domestic And Sexual Abuse Services, MI.
Domestic and Sexual Violence Services (DSVS) of Carbon County Montana
Domestic and Sexual Violence Services, MT.
Domestic Harmony.
Domestic Safety Resource Center.
Domestic Violence Action Center.
Domestic Violence Action Center.
Domestic Violence Action Center Honolulu.
Domestic Violence Alternatives/Sexual Assault Center, Inc.
Domestic Violence Center of Chester County.
Domestic Violence HEALING Coalition.
Domestic Violence HEALING Coalition, West Coast.
Domestic Violence Intervention Program, Iowa.
Domestic Violence Project, Inc.
Domestic Violence Solutions for Santa Barbara County.
Douglas County Task Force on Family Violence, Inc.
Dove Advocacy Services for Abused Deaf Women and Children.
Dove Advocacy Services for Abused Deaf Women and Children.
Dove Story Beads.
DOVES in Natchitoches, LA.
DOVES of Big Bear Lake, Inc.
DOVES of Big Bear Valley, Inc.
Doves of Gateway
DOVES, Lake County.
Downtown Bethesda Condo Assn.
Dream Project Inc.
DSVS Red Lodge, MT.
DSVS-Carbon County, MT.
DuPage County NOW.
DVRCSC.
Empowerment Christian Community Corp.
End DV Counseling and Consulting.
Enfamilia, Inc.
Enlace Comunitario.
Enriching Utah Coalition.
Episcopal Women's Caucus.
EVE (End Violent Encounters).
Everywoman's Center.
Faith House, Inc.
Falling Walls.
Family Crisis & Counseling Center, Inc.
Family Crisis Center.
Family Crisis Center, Inc.

Family Crisis Intervention Center.
Family Crisis Services.
Family LAW CASA.
Family Life Center of Butler County.
Family Place.
Family Refuge Center.
Family Rescue.
Family Rescue, Inc.
Family Resources.
Family Service of the Piedmont.
Family Services of Tulare County.
Family Shelter of Southern Oklahoma.
Family Shelter Service.
Family Violence Council.
Finding Our Voices.
First Step, Inc.
Florida Consumer Action Network.
Florida Council Against Sexual Violence.
Florida Equal Justice Center.
Florida National Organization for Women.
Florida NOW.
Forbes House.
Fordham Prep School
Fort Bend County Women's Center
Forward Together
Franciscan Physician Alliance
Franklin/Fulton Women In Need
Fredericksburg NOW
Freedom House
Friends for Democracy
Gateway Battered Women's Services
Gateway Family Services, Inc.
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Georgia Mountain Women's Center, Inc.
Georgia Rural Urban Summit
Gila Regional Medical Center SANE
Gillette Abuse Refuge Foundation
Global Connections
Golden House
Good Shepherd Shelter
Greater Boston Legal Services, Inc.
Green Haven Family Advocates
Guam Coalition Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence
Guardian Angel Community Services
Gunnison County Law Enforcement Crime Victim Services
Gunnison County Sheriffs Office
Hamdard Center for Health and Human services
Hands of Hope Resource Center
Harbor House
Harbor House Domestic Abuse Programs
Harbor, Inc.
Harris County Domestic Violence Coordinating Council
Hartford GYN Center
Harvey County DV/SA Task Force, Inc.
Haven Hill, Inc.
Haven Women's Center
Haven Women's Center of Stanislaus
HAVEN, MT
HAVEN, Oakland
Hawai'i Women's Coalition
Hawaii Commission on the Status of Women
Hawaii Rehabilitation Counseling Assoc.
Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Hawaii State Democratic Women's Caucus
Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies
HEART Women & Girls
Hearts of Hope
HELP of Door County, Inc.
HelpLine of Delaware and Morrow County
HIAS Pennsylvania
Hispanic AIDS Awareness Program
Hispanic Federation
Hispanic United of Buffalo
Hmong American Women's Association
Hollywood Chapter of the National Organization for Women
Holy Cross Ministries
Hope House of South Central Wisconsin
HOPE of East Central Illinois
HOPE, Inc.
Hospira
Hospitality House for Women, Inc.
Hospitality House, Inc.
House of Ruth, Inc.
Human Rights Campaign
Human Rights Initiative of North Texas Inc.
Human Rights Initiative of North Texas, Inc.
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence
Idaho State Independent Living Council
IEC
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Illinois National Organization for Women
Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota
Immigrant Legal Center of Boulder County
Immigration Services of Mountain View
IMPACT Safe
In Our Own Voices
IndependenceFirst
Independent Living Center of the North Shore & Cape Ann, Inc.
Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Institute for Multicultural Counseling and Education Services (IMCES)
Instituto Para La Mujer
International Association of Counselors & Therapists
International Women's House
Iowa Citizen Action Network
Islamic Association of Greater Detroit
Islamic Center of Greater Cincinnati
Jackson County SART
Jackson Engineering Women's League (JEWL)
Jackson NOW
Jacksonville Area Legal Aid, Inc.
Jafri Law Firm
Jane Doe Inc., The Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence
Jeanne Geiger Crisis Center
Jeff Davis Communities Against Domestic Abuse CADA
Jewish Alliance for Law and Social Action (JALSA)
Jewish Child and Family Services
Jewish Community Action
Jewish Community Relations Council
Jewish Community Relations Council (Tucson)
Jewish Community Relations Council, Milwaukee Jewish Federation
Jewish Family & Career Services, Atlanta, Georgia
Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
Jewish Federation of the Sacramento Region
Johns Hopkins Technology Transfer
Just Harvest
Justice & Mercy Legal Aid Clinic
Justice and Mercy Legal Aid Clinic
Kanawha County Victim Services Center
Kankakee County Center Against Sexual Assault (KC-CASA)
Kansas City Anti-Violence Project
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence
Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs
Kentucky Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
Kentucky Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
Kentucky Domestic Violence Association
Keystone Progress
King County Coalition Against Domestic Violence
L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center
La Casa de las Madres
La Voz Latina
Latin American Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City
Latina Safe House
Latinas Unidas por un Nuevo Amanecer
Latinas Unidas por un Nuevo Amanecer (LUNA, Iowa)
Law Students for Reproductive Justice
Legal Aid—District 11
Legal Aid Society of Rochester, Inc.
LGBT Community Center of New Orleans
LGO Consulting
Liberty House of Albany, Inc.
Local 242
Local 301
Local 365
Local 530
Los Niños Services
Los Niños Services INC
Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault
Louisiana NOW
Lutheran Social Services
M.U.J.E.R. Inc.
Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence
Maine People's Alliance
Manatee Glens Rape Crisis Services
Manatee Glens Rape Crisis Services
Manavi
Manitowoc County Domestic Violence Center
Maijaree Mason Center
Maryland Commission for Women
Maryland National Organization for Women
Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence
Mary's Place Supervised Visitation & Safe Exchange Center
MataHari: Eye of the Day
MCADSV
MD NOW
Men on The Move
Men's Resources International
MensWork: eliminating violence against women, inc
Mercer County Family Crisis Center
Metropolitan Family Services
Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault (MOCSA)
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund
Michigan Citizen Action
Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence
Michigan Muslim Community Council, United Way for Southeastern Michigan
Mid-Iowa SART
Minara Fellowship
MiNDS—Medical Network Devoted to Service
Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women
Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center
Miracle Mile LA NOW
Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Mississippi NOW
Mississippi Women Are Representing (WAR)
Missoula County Crime Victim Advocate Program
Missoula County Department of Grants and Community Programs
Missoula Crime Victim Advocate Program
Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
Missouri NOW
Missouri Progressive Vote Coalition
Missouri Women's Network
Mitchell County SafePlace Inc
Moloka'i Community Service Council
Monsoon United Asian Women of Iowa
Montana Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
Montana National Organization for Women
Montana NOW
Montana State Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence

Montgomery County Commission for Women
Montrose Counseling Center
MORONGO BASIN UNITY HOME
Most Holy Trinity Social Justice Committee
Mount Carmel Crime & Trauma Assistance Program
Mountain Crisis Services, Inc
Moving to End Sexual Assault (MESA)
MS Coalition Against Sexual Assault
MSW court appointed special advocates supervisors
MUJER
Mujeres Latinas en Accíon
Multi-Cultural Counseling and Services, Inc.
Muslim American Society of Charlotte
Muslim Bar Association
Muslim Community of Knoxville
Muslim Community of Western Suburbs
Muslim Mothers Against Violence
Mutual Ground, Inc.
NARAL Pro-Choice Montana
NARAL Pro-Choice Virginia
Nassau County Coalition Against Domestic Violence
National Association of School Psychologists
National Capital Area Union Retirees
National Coalition of 100 Black Women Central Ohio Chapter
National Council for Jewish Education
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Jewish Women—St. Louis Section
National Council of Jewish Women Concordia Section NJ
National Council of Jewish Women Illinois State Policy Advocacy Committee
National Council of Jewish Women NY
National Council of Jewish Women Utah State Policy Advocacy Chair
National Council of Jewish Women, Central Jersey Section
National Council of Jewish Women, Greater Rochester NY
National Council of Jewish Women, Greater Rochester Section
National Council of Jewish Women, Jersey Hills Section
National Council of Jewish Women, Louisiana State Policy Advocacy Chair
National Council of Jewish Women, Missouri State Policy Advocacy Chair
National Council of Jewish Women, New Jersey State Policy Advocacy Network
National Council of Jewish Women, Sacramento Section
National Council of Jewish Women, Seattle Section
National Council of Jewish Women, Texas State Policy Advocacy Network
National Council of Jewish Women, Washington State Policy Advocacy Chair
National Council of Jewish Women, Westbury
National Council of Jewish Women, MI State Policy Advocate Chair
National Council of Women RI
National Hispanic Media Coalition
National Organization for Women—AZ
National Organization for Women—Maryland NOW
National Organization for Women—Nebraska
National Organization for Women—New York City
National Organization for Women New York State Young Feminist Task Force
National Organization for Women, Alexandria, VA Chapter
National Organization For Women, Bay County Chapter
National Organization for Women, Broward Chapter
National Organization for Women, Fayetteville, NC
National Organization for Women, Greater Rochester Chapter
National Organization for Women, North Carolina Chapter
National Organization for Women, NYC
National Organization for Women, Raleigh Chapter
National Organization for Women, Virginia Chapter
National Organization for Women, Washington, DC Chapter
Navos Mental Health Solutions
NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault
NCJW, Southern Maine Section
NCJW, Utah Section
NCJW, YWCA
ND Council on Abused Women's Services
Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence
New Beginning Center
New Beginnings
New Beginnings Without Violence and Abuse
New Hampshire Citizens Alliance for Action
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
New Haven Legal Assistance Association
New Hope for Women
New Hope For Women
New Horizons Shelter and Outreach Centers, Inc
New Jersey Citizen Action
New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault
New Jersey Tenants Organization
New Mexico Asian Family Center
New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.
New Mexico Voices for Children
New Mexico Women's Agenda
New Orleans Family Justice Center
New Orleans NOW
New York Board of Rabbis
New York City Anti-Violence Project
New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault
NEWSED C.D.C.
Nirvana Now!
Nisaa African Women's Project
Ni-Ta-Nee NOW
NJ Coalition for Battered Women
NOA's Ark, Inc./NOA
North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence
North Dallas Chapter of the National Organization for Women
Northeast Williamsport NOW
Northern West Virginia Center for Independent Living
Northwest Georgia Family Crisis Center
Northwest Immigrant Rights Project
NOW Colorado
Oakland County Coordinating Council against Domestic Violence
OASIS, Inc.
Ocean State Action
Office of Samoan Affairs
Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence
Ohio Domestic Violence Network
OhioHealth
OK Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Olneyville Neighborhood Association
OPCC
Open Arms Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis Services
Option House, Inc.
Oregon Action
Otterbein University
Our Lady of the Lake University
OutFront Minnesota
PA Democratic State Committee, Elected Member
PA Immigrant & Refugee Women's Network (PAIRWN)
PADV Partnership Against Domestic Violence
Palm Beach County Victim Services and Rape Crisis Center
Parent-Child Center
Parents And Children Together, A Family Service Agency
Park County Sheriff's Office, Victim Services
Partners for Women and Justice
Partnership Against Domestic Violence
PASSAGES, Inc.
Pathways of West Central MN, Inc.
Path Ways PA
PCADV
Peace Over Violence
Pearl Crisis Center
Penn Action
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape
Pennsylvania Council of Churches
Pennsylvania NOW
People Against Domestic and Sexual Abuse (PADA)
People Against Violent Environment
PERRETTA LAW OFFICE
Personal Development Center, Inc.
Philadelphia Coalition of Labor Union Women
Philadelphia Women's Center
Phoenix/Scottsdale NOW
Pinellas County Domestic Violence Task Force
Pittsburgh City Council Member William Peduto
Polk Co Women's Shelter
Portland Store Fixtures
Prairie Center Against Sexual Assault
Praxis Advisors
Prince George's Crime Victim's Fund
Program for Aid to Victims of Sexual Assault
Progressive Maryland
ProgressOhio
Project Celebration Inc.
Project Peer
Project: Peacemakers, Inc
Promise House, Inc.
Prosecutor's Office
Protecting Arizona's Family Coalition (PAFCO)
Pueblo Rape Crisis Services
Quinnipiac University
Rainbow Community Cares
Rainbow House Domestic Abuse Services, Inc.
Rainbow Services, Ltd.
Raksha, Inc
Range Women Advocates of Minnesota
Rape and Domestic Violence Information Center
Rape and Domestic Violence Information Center, Inc
Rape Assistance and Awareness Program
Rape Crisis Center
Rape Crisis Center, Catholic Charities, Inc.
Rape Crisis Services of The Women's Center
Rape Victim Advocates
REACH/FCC
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Red Cliff Family Violence Prevention Program
Red Lodge DSVS
Refugio del Rio Grande
Renew
RESPONSE: Help for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Rhode Island NOW

Riverview Center
Rockford Sexual Assault Counseling
Rocky Mountain Immigrant Advocacy Network
Rose Forensic & Treatment Services, LLC (Denver, CO)
RSAC
RU12 Community Center
Rural Iowa Crisis Center
Ruth's Cottage
Ryan Immigration Law
S.A.F.E. House, NV
S.H.A.R.E., Inc.
SAFE
Safe Alternatives to Violent Environments (SAVE)
Safe Harbor
Safe Harbor Family Crisis Center
SAFE Harbor Inc.
Safe Harbor of NE KY
Safe Harbor of Sheboygan County, Inc.
Safe Haven
Safe Haven Ministries
Safe Haven of Greater Waterbury
Safe Havens Interfaith Partnership Against Domestic Violence
Safe Homes of Orange County
Safe House, NV
Safe in Hunterdon
Safe Journey
Safe Nest
Safe Passage
Safe Shelter
Safe Space Inc.
SafeCenter
SAFEHOME, Kansas
Safehouse Crisis Center, Inc.
SafePlace
SAFER—Survivors Advocating For Effective Reform
SAGE Metro DC
Salaam Cleveland
Salt Lake Family Health Center
Sam Houston State University
San Luis Valley Immigrant Resource Center
San Luis Valley Victim Response Unit (Alamosa)
Sanctuary for Families
SANE of Otero & Lincoln County
Sankofa Counseling Center
Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors
Santa Fe Natl. Organization for Women
SARA-Goodhue SMART
Sarah's Inn
SASHA Center
Saving Grace
SCSU Women's Center
Seattle Human Rights Commission
Seattle NOW
Seeds of Hope
SEPA Mujer
Servicios de La Raza
Sewing Renewal Network
Sexual Abuse Prevention Awareness Treatment Healing Coalition of NWO
Sexual Assault Center of NWGA
Sexual Assault Counseling and Information Service
Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Eastern Connecticut, Inc.
Sexual Assault Network of Delaware
Sexual Assault Program of Beltrami, Cass & Hubbard Counties
Sexual Assault Resource Center of the Brazos Valley
Sexual Assault Response Advocates, Inc
Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio
Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio
Sexual Assault Services of NW New Mexico
Sexual Assault Support Services
Sexual Assault Victim Advocate Center
Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Center
Shalom Bayit Program of Jewish Family & Career Services
Shasta Women's Refuge
Shelter from the Storm
Shenandoah Women's Center, Inc.
Silver Regional Sexual Assault Support Services
Sinclair Comm College
Sinclair Community College—Domestic Violence Task Force
SKIL Resource Center Inc.
SLV Regional Medical Center
Sojourn Services For Battered Women And Their Children
Sojourn Shelter & Services, Inc
Sojourner Family Peace Center
Sojourner House
Sojourner House
Solace Crisis Treatment Center
Solutions Center
Someplace Safe
South Asian Network (SAN)
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
South Dakota Coalition Ending Domestic & Sexual Violence
South Jersey NOW—Alice Paul Chapter
South Peninsula Haven House
South Suburban Family Shelter
South Suburban Family Shelter
Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault
Southern New Mexico Human Development, INC
Southwest Counseling Center
SpeakOut Georgia LBGT Anti-Violence
Squirrel Hill NOW
St Vincent's Hospital
St. Agnes Hospital Domestic Violence Program
STAND! for Families Free of Violence
Starting Point: Services for Victims of Domestic & Sexual Violence
Stonewall Democratic Club
Streamwood Police Department
Strong Hearted Native Women's Coalition, Inc
Sun City Democratic Club
Sun City/West Valley NOW
Support Center at Burch House
Support in Abusive Family Emergencies, Inc (S.A.F.E.)
Susan B. Anthony Project, Inc.
Susquehanna County Victim Services
Tacoma Women of Vision NGO
Tahirih Justice Center
Taos SANE at Holy Cross Hospital
Tennessee Citizen Action
Tennessee Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence
TESSA of Colorado Springs
Tewa Women United
Texas Council on Family Violence
Texas Muslim Women's Foundation
The Break Away Group
The Bridge to Hope
The Center for Prevention of Abuse
The Center for Sexual Assault Crisis Counseling and Education
The Center for Sexual Pleasure and Health
The Center for Women and Families
The Center for Women and Families of Eastern Fairfield County
The Center for Women in Transition
The Domestic Violence Shelter, Inc. Richland County, Ohio
The Family Center
The Family Place
The Family Place, Dallas TX
The Good Shepherd Shelter
The Haven of RCS
The Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama (HICA)
The Latina Safehouse
The Mary Byron Project
The Network/La Red
The People's Press Project
The SAAFE Center
The Second Step
The Sex Abuse Treatment Center
The Sexual Assault Prevention Program
The Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio
The Underground Railroad, Inc.
The Women's Center, Inc.
Three Rivers Defense
Transitions
Travis County Attorney's Office
Tri-County Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Inc.
Tri-County Mental Health and Counseling
Trinity Episcopal Church
Tri-Valley Haven
Tu Casa, Inc.
Tulsa Immigrant Resource Network, University of Tulsa College of Law
Turning Point
Turning Point for Women and Families
Turning Point, Inc.
TX Association Against Sexual Assault
Unchained At Last
Underground Railroad (URR)
UNIDOS Against Domestic Violence
United Action for Idaho
United Migrant Opportunity Services
United Services, Inc.
Uniting Three Fires Against Violence
Univ. of Tulsa College of Law
University of Louisville PEACC Program
University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic
UNO Immigration Ministry
UofM-Dearborn Student Philanthropy Council
Upper Ohio Valley Sexual Assault Help Center
Utah Assistive Technology Foundation
Utah Domestic Violence Council
Utah Women's Lobby
Valencia Counseling Service Inc.
Valley Crisis Center
Vera House, Inc.
Vermilion County Rape Crisis Center
Vermont Center for Independent Living
Vermont Council on Domestic Violence
Vermont Legal Aid, Inc.
Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
Victim Resource Center of the Finger Lakes, Inc.
Victim Services Inc.
Victim Services South Georgia Judicial Circuit
Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk
Victims Resource Center
Victim-Witness Assistance Services
Violence Free Coalition
Violence Intervention Program
Violence Intervention Project, Inc.
Violence Prevention Center of Southeastern IL
Violence Prevention Center of Southwestern Illinois
Virginia Anti-Violence Project
Virginia NOW
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance
VOA Home Free
VOA Oregon—Home Free
VOICE Sexual Assualt Services
Voices Against Violence
Voices Against Violence/Laurie's House
VOICES DV Stephenson County
Voices of Hope
Volunteer at first step Detroit
Volunteer Attorneys for Rural Nevadans
Volunteer Lawyers Network
VSF & F, LLC
WA State National Organization for Women
Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs
Washington Community Action Network
Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Wayne County Chapter, National Organization for Women
Wayne State University

West Ohio Annual Conference Team on Domestic Violence & Human Trafficking
West Valley City Victim Services
West Virginia Citizen Action Group
West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence
West Virginia Foundation for Rape Information and Services
Wild Iris Women's Service in Bishop, Inc.
William Kellibrew Foundation
WIN
WINDOW Victim Services
WINGS Program, Inc.
WIRC–CAA Victim Services
WIRC–CAA Victim Services
Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Wisconsin Coalition of Independent Living Centers
Wisconsin Community Fund
Wisconsin NOW
WOMAN, Inc
WOMAN'S PLACE
Womanspace, Inc.
Women Against Abuse
Women and Children's Horizons
Women and Families Center
Women Helping Women Lanai
Women In Need
WOMEN IN SAFE HOME, INC
Women In Transition
Women of Color and Allies Essex County NOW Chapter
Women Services Inc.
Women's Aid in Crisis
Women's Aid Service, Inc.
Women's and Children's Crisis Shelter, Inc.
Women's Business Development Center
Women's Center of Greater Danbury, Inc.
Women's Center of Jacksonville
Women's Center-High Desert, Inc.
Women's Coalition of St. Croix
Women's Crisis Center
Women's Crisis Support-Defensa de Mujeres
Women's Information Network
Women's Law Project
Women's Medical Center of Rhode Island
Women's Resource Center
Women's Resource Center for the Grand Traverse Area
Women's Resources of Monroe County, Inc.
Women's Services
Women's Services Inc
Women's Shelter of South Texas
WOMEN'S WAY
WomenSafe
WordsMatter.Episcopal Expansive Language Project
WV Coalition Against Domestic Violence
WV NOW
Wyckoff Heights Medical Center—Violence Intervention and Treatment Program
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Yavapai Family Advocacy Center
Your Community Connection Family Crisis Center
Youth Development Clinic
YWCA Adirondack Foothills
YWCA Alaska
YWCA Bellingham
YWCA Bergen County
YWCA Binghamton & Broome County
YWCA Bradford
YWCA Brooklyn
YWCA Central Carolinas
YWCA Central New Jersey
YWCA Central Virginia
YWCA Charleston WV
YWCA City of New York
YWCA Clark County
YWCA Cortland
YWCA Darien-Norwalk
YWCA Dayton
YWCA Dutchess County
YWCA DVPC
YWCA Eastern Union County
YWCA Elgin
YWCA Elmira & The Twin Tiers
YWCA Evanston North Shore
YWCA Fort Worth & Tarrant County
YWCA Genesee County
YWCA GLA
YWCA Glendale, CA
YWCA Greater Baltimore
YWCA Greater Cincinnati
YWCA Greater Flint
YWCA Greater Harrisburg
YWCA Greater Milwaukee
YWCA Green Bay
YWCA Greenwich
YWCA Hamilton
YWCA Hartford Region
YWCA Jamestown
YWCA Kalamazoo
YWCA Kankakee
YWCA Kauai
YWCA Kitsap County
YWCA Lancaster
YWCA Madison
YWCA McLean County
YWCA MDI
YWCA Metropolitan Chicago
YWCA Missoula
YWCA Mohawk Valley
YWCA Nashville & Middle Tennessee
YWCA National Capital Area
YWCA New Britain
YWCA New York City
YWCA Niagara
YWCA Northcentral PA/Wise Options
YWCA O'ahu
YWCA Oklahoma City
YWCA Orange County
YWCA Palm Beach County
YWCA Pierce County
YWCA Princeton
YWCA Queens
YWCA Rochester & Monroe County
YWCA Rock County
YWCA Rockford
YWCA Salt Lake City
YWCA San Diego County
YWCA Sauk Valley
YWCA Schenectady
YWCA Seattle/King/Snohomish
YWCA Southeast Wisconsin
YWCA Spokane
YWCA St. Joseph (MO)
YWCA Syracuse & Onondaga County
YWCA Tonawandas
YWCA Trenton
YWCA Troy-Cohoes
YWCA Tulsa
YWCA Ulster County
YWCA Victims' Resource Center
YWCA Walla Walla
YWCA West Central Michigan
YWCA Western MA
YWCA Western New York
YWCA Wheeling
YWCA White Plains/Westchester
YWCA Yakima
YWCA Yonkers
YWCA York
YWCA Youngstown
YWCA/SARP
Zacharias Sexual Abuse Center

TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS

Samish Indian Nation
Alaska Federation of Natives
Sealaska Heritage Institute
Advocacy Resource Center
American Indian Task Force on DV/SA & Vulnerable Populations, Inc.
Fort Belknap Indian Community
Great Plains Tribal Chairman's Association
Hoopa Valley Tribe
Kene Me-Wu, American Indian DV/SA Program
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Pechanga Indian Reservation
Pueblo of Tesuque
Samish Indian Nation
Sault Sainte Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
Sault tribe Advocacy Resource Center
Susanville Indian Rancheria
Save Wiyabi Project
Uniting Three Fires Against Violence

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Today, Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this hyperpartisan and inhumane House substitute version of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. This version is inhumane and cynical because it removes certain classes of individuals from the protections of the act as guaranteed by the Senate version.

This inhumane House version removes all references to gender identity and sexual orientation, ignoring evidence that domestic and sexual violence also affects LGBT victims at equal or greater levels than the rest of the population.

It also limits protections for Native American women and omits some protections for immigrant women. Why would we want to exclude these populations from coverage? Vote ''no'' on the House substitute.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. I continue to reserve.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee, to close the debate on our side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Ms. CHU. I rise to oppose the House amendment. For nearly 20 years, Congress worked on a bipartisan basis to expand and improve the Violence Against Women Act. On three separate occasions, we found common purpose in protecting survivors of domestic violence. Today, we will try again.

The Senate bill protects immigrant, LGBT, and Native American victims. The amendment takes this all away.

Right now, an immigrant woman who fears deportation could be terrorized by a violent stalker. She would have no choice but to continue to live every day in fear. The Senate bill fixes this by giving this immigrant woman a legal means by which to save her life. This amendment would deny that protection.

The point of this law is to protect the vulnerable, not to cherry-pick who matters. It's time to return to bipartisanship and protect victims. It's time for the House to pass the Senate VAWA bill as is. We must oppose this amendment.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from South Carolina

(Mr. GOWDY) to close, a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GOWDY. Liz Chesterman was an honors graduate from Hollins University in Virginia. Then she got her Ph.D. in molecular biology. Then she became a patent agent with the largest law firm in South Carolina. And she still wasn't done. At night, she would sit in the kitchen and study for the LSAT. She was going to go to law school. She wanted to be a doctor and a lawyer. But her greatest accomplishment was her character. She was smart, hardworking, a source of joy and inspiration in the lives of everyone who worked with her and knew her.

And with just a little bit of luck, Madam Speaker, Liz Chesterman could be speaking to you from the floor of the House of Representatives. With just a little bit of luck, she would be representing South Carolina in Congress. But she's not in the House of Representatives, Madam Speaker. She's in a cemetery in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Her husband couldn't stand her success, so he abused her. She tried to escape, and she almost made it. She made it to the back door, where he met her with a shovel, and he broke every single bone in her face. And then he nearly decapitated her, leaving her in a pool of blood in the kitchen where she used to study for the LSAT.

I run into her mom from time to time, Madam Speaker, in South Carolina. She comes back for a victims right service. She's just like Liz, warm and compassionate. And she always asks: What can I do to help? Imagine that, a mother who lost a daughter in such a horrific way wants to help.

And that got me wondering, well, maybe we should be asking what we can do to help because we really can help. We can provide women a safe harbor. We can provide the means to leave abusive relationships. We can provide women the counseling that they need. We can accelerate the prosecution of sexual assault cases so women don't have to wait and wonder and worry about whether or not they're going to be abused again before the case gets to trial. We can do all of that; but, I think, Madam Speaker, we can do more.

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When my daughter was little, she would ask me to look under her bed for monsters, and I did. But as our little girls grow into women, we realize the monsters are not under the bed. The monsters are in the bed and in the den and in the kitchen and on the college campuses and walking the halls of the high schools and on the computer and on the phone. And for some women, especially today, the monster is this broken political system that we have, a broken political system which manufactures reasons to oppose otherwise good bills just to deny one side a victory.

The House version protects every single American, period, but it will not get a single Democrat vote because it is our version. Welcome to our broken political system. I never ask a victim if she is a Republican or a Democrat. I never ask a police officer if he or she is a Republican or a Democrat. I never ask a counselor if she is a Republican or a Democrat. I never ask the parents of a victim if they are a Republican or a Democrat because there are some things that ought to be bigger than politics, and protecting people who cannot protect themselves ought to be one of them.

And I had hoped that the House bill would allow us, Madam Speaker, to join arms and walk on a common journey of protecting people who are innocent and cannot protect themselves. And I had hoped, Madam Speaker, that this fractured body could possibly be healed by something that ought to be nonpartisan, like protecting women against violence. And I had hoped, Madam Speaker, that just for 1 day, just 1 day, we will stop scoring political points against each other and try to score political points for other people. And I had hoped, Madam Speaker, that just for 1 day this body could speak with one clear, strong voice for all the women who are too tired and too scared and too hurt and too dead to speak for themselves. I had hoped that today would be the day.

Maybe next time, Madam Speaker, maybe next time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this comprehensive Violence Against Women Act reauthorization that passed the Senate by an overwhelming 78–22 bipartisan majority. Today is a victory for America's women—and for the possibility of bipartisanship on important matters before the U.S. Congress.

This reauthorization strengthens the Violence Against Women Act by protecting all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking. It authorizes vital funding for law enforcement to investigate and prosecute these abuses, and it includes provisions to make college campuses safer and to reduce the current rape kit backlog.

Madam Speaker, the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act is endorsed by over 1300 organizations nationwide and was supported by every Democrat, every woman senator, and a majority of Senate Republicans. We should enact it without any further delay.

I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Speaker, I stand here today to urge my colleagues to bring the Senate-version of the Violence Against Women Act—a bill that would provide critical services to all victims of domestic abuse—to the House floor.

We are faced with two versions of this bill—a GOP House bill that waters down protections and a Senate bill that provides equal protections.

As for the altered House version, which clearly rejects the equal protections outlined in the Senate version . . . it is unfair, unjust, and unacceptable.

The House substitute removes all references to "gender identity" and "sexual orientation," despite clear evidence revealing that domestic and sexual violence affects LGBT victims at equal or greater levels than the rest of the population.

Rather than give tribes the authority they need to protect Indian women, the House substitute limits tribes to charging an abuser with misdemeanors punishable by no more than one year in prison, even if the abuser has committed rape, a vicious assault, or another serious violent crime.

Unlike the Senate bill, the House bill jeopardizes domestic abuse survivors by including a provision that would allow immigration judges to use unreliable evidence to deport persons who have been convicted of domestic violence charges.

I urge the rejection of the GOP House bill and the reauthorization of the Senate version of VAWA. The Senate version will make sure our LGBT brothers and sisters receive appropriate care when they are victimized; it will assure that immigrants, striving proudly toward citizenship, will not have to hide behind their abusers in fear of deportation; and, we can make sure that the three out of five American Indian women who will experience domestic violence in their lifetime can have the peace of mind to know that their abusers will not be given a way out of prosecution.

Equal protection should never be open to political gamesmanship. Equal protection is simply the right thing to do.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, during my service in Congress representing Central Washington, I have always voted to renew the Violence Against Women Act. As a husband, a father, and a grandfather, I strongly believe that providing protection for all women against domestic violence is a duty and a priority. Yet I am deeply dismayed by the manner in which the current reauthorization of this legislation (S. 47), which has long been a simple grant program, has been hijacked in order to pursue unrelated political agendas in very harsh politicized terms.

To be blunt, the bill is simply unconstitutional.

The Indian tribal provisions of S. 47 are the first time in the history of our country that Congress will give tribes criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians. The provisions, found in sections 904 and 905, declare that a tribe's power of self-government includes the "inherent" power of that tribe to exercise jurisdiction over all persons, including non-Indians.

As I've said, these provisions are unconstitutional and contradict over two centuries of law.

There are three fundamental principles underlying how Congress may deal with Indian tribes. First, the Indian Commerce Clause, supplemented by the treaty making powers in the Constitution, give Congress what the Supreme Court has said is "plenary" power over Indian affairs. Second, tribes are defined by the Indian status of their members. Third, when tribes were brought under the jurisdiction of the United States through actc, treaties, and Executive Orders, they have been recognized for the purpose of self-government over their internal affairs and members. Congress may recognize, or terminate, tribes.

With these principles in mind, it is clear that the Indian tribal provisions of the Senate bill are unconstitutional. The measures put a non-Indian American citizen—on American soil—under the criminal jurisdiction of a political entity to which the individual, because of his

race, may not consent. It violates the founding principle of this Republic, which is a government only at the consent of the governed.

The bill overturns all precedents set by Congress and the Supreme Court through its extension of a unique, self-governing power over internal affairs of a race of people, into a territorial government over everyone. The Supreme Court has long held that because tribes are not parties to the Constitution, the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, do not apply to tribes.

In tribal court, an individual only has something called the Indian Civil Rights Act. This provides a set of similar—but not identical—rights as the Bill of Rights. They may be amended or repealed by mere Act of Congress. Even if the rights were meaningful, however, the Supreme Court in 1978 said these statutory rights are unenforceable in federal court.

Does S. 47 provide a defendant with the right to appeal a tribal judgment and conviction in federal court? No, it does not.

Section 904 of S. 47 openly allows discrimination against an individual based on race, sex, age, or if he's an Indian, who he's related to. Where the person's an American citizen, can be expelled from their home and may not have any right to appeal a claim in an impartial federal court.

As a result, enactment of Section 904 will be the first time that Congress has purposefully removed a U.S. citizen's constitutional rights while on American soil so that a political entity defined according to ethnic ancestry may arrest, try, and punish the citizen.

If these arguments do not sound familiar to all, it will be to those who have studied the pertinent case law and Supreme Court precedent from the 18th century to present.

Beginning in modern times with Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, the Supreme Court held that tribes lack inherent jurisdiction over non-Indians. Congress cannot recognize and affirm an inherent—that is to say a pre-existing and continuing—power in a tribe when the Supreme Court ruled the tribe never had it.

There's Duro v. Reina, in which the High Court held that Indian tribes lack jurisdiction over non-member Indians.

In the 19th century, the Supreme Court in United States v. Kagama declared there are only two sovereigns in the geographical limits of the United States, and tribes are not one of them.

Case law, statutes, treaties, and historic dealings with Indian tribes support the sole purpose of federal Indian law and policy: to permit a racially defined group of people who were here first to continue their unique way of life according to their own customs, without interference from others.

This is an honorable and morally correct policy, one which I respect and uphold. This is why I cosponsored legislation to exempt tribes from a federal law permitting compulsory union work places on the reservation, and supported exempting tribes from the Department of the Interior's onerous hydraulic fracturing rule, a rule that could devastate the economies of historically impoverished tribes.

For further clarification, let us examine the work of the distinguished former Democrat Chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, the late Lloyd Meeds of Washington.

Chairman Meeds wrote that tribal powers "have over and again been labeled self-government and not sovereignty. It is one thing for the Congress to permit tribal Indians to govern themselves and not be subject to Federal constitutional limitations and general Federal supervision. It is quite another thing for Congress to permit Indian tribes to function as general governmental entities not subject to Federal constitutional limitations or general Federal supervisions." (Separate Dissenting Views of Congressman Lloyd Meeds, D–Washington, Vice Chairman of the American Indian Policy Review Commission, Final Report, p. 579.)

"[T]he American people have not surrendered to Indians the power of general government; Indians are given only a power of self-government. They have the power to regulate only their members and the property of their members. They have some governmental powers because and to the extent that such powers are appropriate to the Federal policy of allowing Indian peoples to control their own affairs. But there is no Federal policy of allowing Indian peoples to control the liberty and property of non-members. Tribal powers of self-government are limited by their purpose." (Ibid, p. 585).

Our Nation has appropriately recognized Indian tribes' right of self-government. Tribal self-government over Indians and their internal affairs is important and should be respected. Yet self-government does not and should not permit Indian tribal actions to trump the Constitution or violate individual rights of non-Indians.

With the precedent being set under S. 47, tribes will return to Congress for more, expanded power over non-Indians. There would be no reason to deny granting such power, especially if the Constitution continues to be viewed as an obstacle to addressing crime.

It is important to be clear about the scope of a tribe's criminal jurisdiction granted under S. 47. It affects non-Indians who live, work, or travel on 56 million acres of U.S. soil that happen to be called Indian Country. In other words, the bill makes 56 million acres of land in our nation "Constitution-Free Zones" where Due Process and Equal Protection rights—as interpreted and enforced in U.S. courts—do not exist.

What are these areas? There is a misconception that Indian Country is just tribal trust land. In fact, the term Indian Country has a precise meaning under Title 18 of the U.S. Code.

Indian Country includes not just land under tribal jurisdiction, but all private lands and rights-of-way within the limits of every Indian reservation under non-Indian jurisdiction. Homes, farms, schools, businesses. Interstate highways, state roads, and secondary roads. All private, non-Indian lands in Indian Country under the Senate bill are Constitution-Free Zones.

There are incorporated non-Indian cities and towns in many reservations and Indian Country, like Wapato and Toppenish on the Yakama Reservation in my district. Take the Puyallup Indian Reservation in Washington state encompassing parts of Tacoma and Fife. With one of the busiest highways in the nation, Interstate 5, crossing the reservation, the ancient reservation is inhabited primarily by non-Indians living and working and going to school on mostly non-Indian land under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the State. Under the Senate bill, this region is Indian Country on which the tribe may exercise criminal jurisdiction with no Due Process and Equal Protection rights guaranteed to the people living there.

Under a land claim settlement, taxpayers paid $162 million to the tribe in exchange for the tribe ceding most authority over its reservation. However, the "notwithstanding any other provision of law" language in the Senate bill trumps and overrides the land claim agreement.

Take the Coachella Valley in the State of California, with a number of checker-boarded Indian reservations containing non-Indian populations. Tribes in this Valley will get criminal jurisdiction over residents in towns and cities such as Palm Springs for offenses described in Section 904 of the Senate bill. In tribal court, the residents of the Coachella Valley will not have their Due Process and Equal Protection rights.

Take the Oneida Reservation in New York that encompasses about 300,000 acres, 99 percent of which is non-Indian land with non-Indian towns and farms. Under the Senate bill, the tribe will have full powers to arrest, prosecute, and jail residents of Madison and Oneida counties for the offenses described in this bill, with no Due Process or Equal Protection rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

The validity of sections 904 and 905 of S. 47 will eventually come before the Supreme Court. When this happens, it won't be a question of whether these provisions are struck down, but how many other tribal powers will be rolled back, and how many domestic violence offenders will be set free because of the misguided legislation before us.

Some will say that critics of the Senate bill are interested only in the rights of criminal defendants. Then answer these questions: If Congress can justify stripping a citizen of their constitutional rights when accused of a crime, why can't it be justified for other classes of crime, like theft, felony assault, and murder? Why limit the suspension of the Constitution to Indian Country as defined under this bill? Why not create new Indian reservations so there are more Constitution-Free Zones where the Bill of Rights is not an impediment to law and order?

While the House Substitute would delegate criminal jurisdiction to an Indian tribe over non-Indians, it at least guarantees that enforceable constitutional protections are built in so that it might pass muster in Court.

The timing of the consideration of S. 47 is interesting. While proponents say that people have nothing to fear in tribal court, there is at least one tribe in the State of Oklahoma embroiled in litigation over its denial of tribal citizenship to the descendants of the African slaves the tribe's 19th-century members owned. There are also entire families of Indians in California dis-enrolled by their tribe in a dispute over large cash per capita dividends from the tribe's casino, who cannot get a federal court to review their Equal Protection claims.

These cases are merely the latest example of several tribes wielding sovereign immunity to escape any liability for alleged harm caused by possibly depriving individuals—including their own members and ex-members—their constitutional rights.

On the one hand, Indian tribes want criminal jurisdiction over individuals like the Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes or the dis-enrolled

Pechangas. On the other hand, they want to forbid these individuals from participating in the tribes' government.

S. 47 makes more U.S. citizens like the disenfranchised Indians in California and the Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes. It gives tribes the power to put people in jail while denying them a voice in the making of the laws that govern them.

The tribal jurisdictional provisions must be rejected.

Because of the historic policy change the House is poised to make today, it is necessary to elaborate on why the tribal provisions of S. 47 are unconstitutional and contrary to all precedent, if not common sense, in the United States' administration of federal Indian relations.

INHERENT SOVEREIGNTY

For moral and public policy reasons, Congress rightfully recognizes Indian tribes as possessing powers of self-government over their internal affairs and members. Not being parties to the Constitution, Congress has tolerated—perhaps far too long—the power of a tribe to deprive its members' civil rights guaranteed in our country's supreme law. Because of this, Congress has enacted hundreds of laws since 1789 to protect Indians' unique status encroachment by states. At the same time, Congress has never—until today—allowed a tribe to claim power over a non-Indian.

The scope and nature of a tribe's jurisdiction was delineated in Kagama: ''Indians are within the geographical limits of the United States. The soil and the people within these limits are under the political control of the Government of the United States or of the States of the Union. There exist within the broad domain of sovereignty but these two.'' (*United States* v. *Kagama*, 118 U.S. 375, 379 (1886)).

Tribal self-government is therefore not a general government power equivalent to that of a state, but a federal policy governed by Congress for the promotion of Indian self-determination and to preserve and advance their way of life.

TRIBAL JURISDICTION OVER INDIVIDUALS

The reason why the tribal provisions of S. 47 should, I believe, be struck down is best described by the Supreme Court.

''The effort by Indian tribal courts to exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians, however, is a relatively new phenomenon. And where the effort has been made in the past, it has been held that the jurisdiction did not exist.'' *Oliphant* v. *Suquamish Indian Tribe,* 435 U.S. 191 (1978).

''A tribe's additional authority comes from the consent of its members, and so, in the criminal sphere, membership marks the bounds of tribal authority.'' (*Duro* v. *Reina*, 495 U.S. 676 (1990)).

''Retained criminal jurisdiction [of tribes] over members is accepted by our precedents and justified by the voluntary character of tribal membership and the concomitant right of participation in a tribal government, the authority of which rests on consent . . . With respect to such internal laws and usages, the tribes are left with broad freedom not enjoyed by any other governmental authority in this country . . . This is all the more reason to reject an extension of tribal authority over those who have not given the consent of the governed that provides a fundamental basis for power within our constitutional system.'' (Ibid).

Proponents of Section 904 of S. 47 argue that tribal jurisdiction over non-Indians who cannot participate in tribal government is reasonable because it covers only a narrow class of domestic violence crimes, and it includes measures designed to protect a defendant's rights. These do nothing, however, to address the fact this scheme violates the Constitution. As pointed out in dissenting views filed in the Senate last year on these Indian tribal provisions (S. 1925 in the 112th Congress), ''While the present bill's jurisdiction is limited to domestic-violence offenses, once such an extension of jurisdiction were established, there would be no principled reason not to extend it to other offenses as well.''

In seeking to repeal Oliphant, advocates of the Senate language repeatedly rejected offers to increase law enforcement resources in Indian Country, including law enforcement personnel, funding, training, certification, cross-deputizing, and other tools for tribes, U.S. Attorneys, and State law enforcement agencies to arrest and prosecute men who harm Indian women in Indian Country. When the Supreme Court strikes down this bill, how will Indian women be protected given the rejection of law enforcement resources?

This begs a question: since there has been a pressing need to address terrible domestic violence across Indian Country for many years, why did no Member of Congress or U.S. President propose to reverse Oliphant for 33 years? The first such proposal came in 2011, right after the House Democrats lost their majority in a landslide to Republicans, and a year before a presidential election where a political message often called the ''War on Women'' was developed?

Is the proposed reversal of Oliphant a serious attempt to help Indian women who have been victimized? If it were, then Congress would not have let 35 years go by without proposing a jurisdictional change, including spans of time when advocates were in control of the White House and the Congress.

It is abundantly clear the unconstitutional Oliphant reversal is not aimed at helping vulnerable Indian women. It is a political means to an ideological end, one that will ultimately backfire when it is struck down by the High Court, leaving Indian women unprotected because the advocates had rejected offers of increased federal and tribal law enforcement resources in Indian Country.

UNITED STATES V. LARA

Advocates for inherent tribal power over non-Indians argue the Senate bill is permissible under the United States v. Lara. This reflects a common misunderstanding of Lara.

This case concerned an Act of Congress to reverse Duro v. Reina. In the so-called Duro ''fix'', Congress gave tribes jurisdiction over non-member Indians (i.e. Indian individuals not members of the tribes exercising jurisdiction over them). In Lara, the question before the Court was whether Billy Jo Lara, an Indian man convicted by both a tribal court and a federal court for the same crime, had been twice put in jeopardy. Resolving this hinged on another question, the only one the Court considered: did the tribe's jurisdiction over Lara (authorized by the Duro ''fix'') result from the recognition of ''inherent authority'' or from a federal delegation of power?

A majority of the Court held that the Duro ''fix'' law stemmed from an Act of Congress to recognize the inherent power of the tribe, not to delegate a federal power. As a result, Lara was not put twice in jeopardy because the tribe that convicted him did so as a separate sovereign, not as an agent of the federal government.

Contrary to what tribal advocates have been arguing, the Supreme Court did not find the tribe's jurisdiction over Lara to be constitutional. Why? Because the Court declared it was not facing ''a question dealing with potential constitutional efforts to legislate far more radical changes in tribal status.'' (Majority opinion, U.S. v. Lara) The Court was not considering ''the question whether the Constitution's Due Process or Equal Protection Clauses prohibit tribes from prosecuting a nonmember citizen of the United States'' (Ibid).

The reason why was because, as Anthony Kennedy's separate concurring opinion stresses, ''The proper occasion to test the legitimacy of the tribe's authority, that is, whether Congress had the power to do what it sought to do, was in the first, tribal proceeding. There, however, Lara made no objection to the tribe's authority to try him.'' (Kennedy concurring opinion). In other words, Billy Jo Lara waived any right to challenge the constitutionality of the tribe's criminal jurisdiction over him, a non-member Indian. The Court was reviewing only whether the federal government put him twice in jeopardy.

Kennedy goes out of his way to cast doubt on the constitutionality of Congress recognizing tribal jurisdiction over non-Indians and over non-member Indians. ''[lit should not be doubted that what Congress has attempted to do is subject American citizens to the authority of an extraconstitutional sovereign to which they had not previously been subject.'' (Kennedy concurring opinion).

Those who say the Supreme Court holding in Lara have probably not read it. Perhaps fittingly, Justice Kennedy was the lone dissent in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in Oliphant, a dissent ultimately vindicated by the U.S. Supreme Court that Kennedy would years later join.

In conclusion, S. 47 denies basic rights, is unconstitutional and will be tied up in court challenges for years.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 47, the Senate's bipartisan, comprehensive reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act that passed 78–22.

I look forward to the House passing this crucial bill later today and sending it to the President.

The House Republicans delay in bringing this bill forward is inexcusable. It should have been the law of the land last year.

Why did they delay it? In no small part because of their concern over recognizing tribal authority to protect Native American victims of domestic violence, even though Native women are victimized at a rate that is more than twice the national average.

I stand with the National Congress of American Indians, the oldest and largest tribal organization in the country, in opposing the Republican substitute amendment and supporting the Senate version. It is well past time that Congress recognizes the inherent power of tribal nations to protect their own and hold criminal offenders, regardless of race, accountable.

Indeed, I stand with all women of this country to say ''no more.'' No more delay in reauthorizing this bill. No more escape for those who attack women. No more violence against women.

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Madam Speaker, legislation that is passed here needs to be more than just a title that sounds good in the press. I understand that when most in this country hear the ''Violence Against Women Act,'' they think, ''of course I don't support violence against women. This must be a great bill.'' When I was a high school teacher I used to tell my English students that you can't judge a book by its cover. Well, maybe we should learn here in Congress that you can't judge a bill by its title.

The gruesome and oftentimes cruel experience of domestic violence should not happen to anyone. It shouldn't matter what race or ethnicity you are. It shouldn't matter your religion, your sexual orientation, age, immigration status or economic standing. And it shouldn't matter your gender. No one should feel unsafe at home.

Unfortunately, this bill doesn't do that. This bill segregates people into groups, making gendered designations that assume a feminization of victimhood. We live in a fallen world in which all kinds of people are capable horrid, violent behavior, every victim of domestic violence should receive protection and support regardless of their circumstances. I wish this bill simply dealt with domestic violence instead of gender stereotypes.

Furthermore, the Tenth Amendment exists and we can't ignore it. Each State already has criminal statues targeting domestic violence. If more laws are needed, there is no reason why each state can't pass stronger laws. I understand that there are cases where Washington can help, that's why I support the SAFE Act, which will end the needless backlog of rape kits, leaving too many sexual predators still at large. I wish we were voting on that today and I hope we can do so as soon as possible.

Laws should be passed that don't place people into groups. My constituents sent me to Washington to vote for sound policy, not for titles that just sound good in the media. For these reasons, I cannot support this bill.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. I urge my colleagues to pass this bill which aims to protect all Americans from domestic and sexual abuse.

I thank Speaker BOEHNER for bringing S. 47 to the House floor for a vote. This bill passed in the Senate earlier this month by a vote of 78–22. Altogether, 23 Republican senators voted for this bill, including every Republican woman senator. Madam Speaker, this bill, introduced by Senator PATRICK LEAHY, a Democrat, and Senator MIKE CRAPO, a Republican, is not only bipartisan, but it is also a comprehensive and inclusive solution to the domestic and sexual violence plaguing American society.

While I fully support reauthorization of this law which, since 1994, has been an essential tool to protect victims of domestic and sexual violence, I do, however, have major concerns with the GOP substitute to this bill. Unlike S. 47, the substitute offers a lesser form of protection for Indian women abused on tribal land.

The House version requires that Native American tribes seek certification from the U.S. Department of Justice before they are able to prosecute non-Indian offenders on tribal land. Madam Speaker, this doesn't make any sense. A sovereign tribe should not have to willingly hand over part of their sovereignty to prosecute these offenders. Ultimately, the House version falls short of protecting Native American women.

However, today the House has an opportunity to pass S. 47 which is supported by those it aims to protect, including the Native American community. S. 47 offers comprehensive protection for all of our people, not just some.

Madam Speaker, unfortunately, domestic and sexual crimes have been on the rise in the U.S., including my district of American Samoa. And like many cases in the States, almost always, the perpetrator is a family member or close neighbor.

Furthermore, these crimes often go unreported due to fear of authorities or shame. It is the fear to come forward that allows abusers to continue their abuse. But when laws are in place to offer full support and protection for victims, we can ensure that more and more of these victims will come forth and their abusers are brought to justice.

Through this inclusive legislation, S. 47, we take one step forward to reinforce support even for the most marginalized communities. Today the House has the opportunity to pass this bill to protect all people, whether they are from the inner city or a tribal reservation, whether they are immigrants who would otherwise be afraid to come forward, or whether they are part of the LGBT community.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote no on the House amendment and to pass S. 47, a bill to protect all people, because that, Madam Speaker, is what America is all about.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to be support this very good bill. I only wish it had been allowed on the House floor a year ago for a vote.

For the first time in years, the Congress is poised to pass a VAWA reauthorization that is worthy of the name. Finally, we will be providing real protections for a number of vulnerable populations among America's women.

Of course, this bill almost didn't make it to the House floor. The House majority was going to simply sit on S. 47 and offer their own VAWA substitute. After a massive public shaming, the majority backed down. They are still offering their own so-called substitute—which is a sham—but we will also have the chance to vote on the Senate bill, which is the true VAWA reauthorization.

This bill provides tangible, enforceable protections for LGBT, Native American and immigrant victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. The bill will help ensure the availability of services to all victims of domestic and dating violence, no matter their sexual orientation or gender identity. S. 47 also provides authority to Native American tribes to prosecute non-Indian perpetrators for a narrow set of crimes related to domestic, dating violence and violations of protecting orders. The Senate bill also adds stalking to the list of crimes for which victims can receive protection through the U-Visa program. Finally, S. 47 also includes authorizations for programs preventing human trafficking, sexual assault on college campuses, as well as additional resources to address rape kit backlogs.

Madam Speaker, this day has been entirely too long in coming, but I am pleased that it is finally here and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill and sending it to President Obama for his signature.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Senate-approved Violence Against Women Act reauthorization bill known as S. 47 and to explain my concerns about its counterpart in the House.

Since it was first authorized in 1994, VAWA has supported countless victims of domestic violence, stalking, dating violence and sexual assault. VAWA-funded programs have provided housing and legal services to survivors across the country. The law has provided police and nonprofit organizations the resources they need to investigate more cases and prosecute those responsible. Over time, VAWA has progressively protected more Americans, including seniors and Americans with disabilities.

VAWA has meant tangible successes in the fight against domestic and other forms of violence. Reporting of these incidents has increased by 51 percent since 1994, when we first passed the law.

S. 47 builds on these successes by adding protections for immigrants, Native Americans, and LGBT Americans. Under this measure, Native Americans will be able to effectively address sexual violence in their own communities. U-Visa holders will receive new legal protections against stalking. LGBT Americans will be added to the measure's non-discrimination clause. More funding will be given to college campus programs that combat human trafficking and sexual assault.

I applaud my colleagues in the Senate for passing this strong measure 78 to 22 with bipartisan support.

Unfortunately, my colleagues introduced a weaker and unacceptable House version of S. 47 last week. It removes the necessary protections for Native Americans, immigrants, and LGBT Americans and weakens the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and the SAFER Act.

As lawmakers, we must cement protections for every American harmed by sexual violence—regardless of race, sexual orientation, or country of origin.

As discussions of VAWA conclude this week, I urge my colleagues to support the Senate bill, and to accept no substitute for a strong, inclusive final product.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) has historically provided a vast network of support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking since its initial passage in 1994. As the House considers the reauthorization of these critical protections, Members of Congress will have to choose between two vastly disparate futures for the women of our Nation.

In one future, the House extends these important protections for all Americans by approving the Senate-passed reauthorization of VAWA, S. 47. This bipartisan bill not only extends the protections afforded to women under previous reauthorizations, but also expands those protections to LGBT individuals, Native Americans, and immigrants. In this future, abusive partners and perpetrators of violence are swiftly brought to justice as Congress builds upon the successes of VAWA, and incorporates new and innovative approaches to combating violence against women.

However, in a harshly dissimilar future that could be realized through the passage of the House substitute bill, only select groups of battered and abused women are protected

from violence or sexual assault. In this dismal scenario, college students, Native Americans, LGBT individuals, and others are left to fend for themselves against their attackers. In this future, perpetrators may remain confident that the strain on limited law enforcement resources will prevent them from being prosecuted for these gross violations of the law. This is not the future that I would want to envision for these victims of violence.

Madam Speaker, the Senate-passed version of the VAWA reauthorization is the result of extensive deliberation and consultation with real victims of violence, law enforcement personnel, and outside organizations that specialize in combating domestic violence and abuse. This Congress must vote to pass S. 47 immediately if we are to stand behind the women of this Nation, and send a strong message that these acts will not be tolerated. Every victim of domestic violence in America deserves equal protection under the law, and the House substitute to VAWA does not acknowledge the pervasiveness and severity of the violence that women must face each and every day.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act. According to the US Department of Justice, in 2007 intimate partners committed 14 percent of all the homicides in the United States.

In 2007, of all the deaths caused by Intimate Partner Violence, 70 percent were females and 30% were males.

In 2008, females age 12 or older experienced about 552,000 nonfatal violent victimizations by an intimate partner.

From 1994 to 2010, about 4 in 5 victims of intimate partner violence were female.

All those numbers are all real. And so are the tragedies behind them. The body count is indisputable. The pain—the suffering—the loss—are hard to bear even in our imaginings.

And the damaging effect on the children that witnessed such acts of violence—lingers into future generations—spreading its toxic effects.

Grim facts like these are why the Violence Against Women Act was originally passed: Women were dying—disproportionately—from intimate partner violence. Women were the ones being beaten. Women were the ones being raped. And the ordinary efforts of law enforcement at the time—were simply not able to keep them safe.

More needed to be done to stop the plague of violence. And that is why the Violence Against Women Act was passed with strong bi-partisan support. And was re-authorized—again—with strong bi-partisan support.

And yet somehow—in this sad new world of partisan politics and endless rancor—the simple reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act has become a political football. A way—not to save lives—or keep women and children safe—but to score points—to win a game.

But this is not about politics—this is about the single most fundamental task that we require of our government—keep it's citizens safe from violent assault.

That is what the Violence Against Women Act is about—keeping people safe—people who are at clearly demonstrable risk.

And in America—we have long stood by the principle that the protections of the law are not meant just for some—not just for those who may be in greater favor or hold greater sway. But the law should be there to keep all people safe. Period.

And yet—our Republican colleagues have seen fit to weaken the Violence Against Women Act and strip from the Senate version of the bill—new protections for populations that we know beyond dispute have been victimized by intimate partner violence—and are in need of protection.

We know that long standing prejudices put these populations at risk. We know that without the specific protection of the law—they will continue to suffer. And yet these protections have been stripped.

And we know beyond question—there are estimates that hundreds of thousands of rape kits are sitting on shelves un-tested—and that each and everyone of those rape kits may hold the information that will solve a violent crime—and bring some closure to a traumatized victim.

And yet our Republican colleagues weakened the bill and ripped from the VAWA a provision which I sponsored, that would help state and local governments conduct audits of those rape kits with no new spending.

The SAFER Act (H.R. 354) would also have provided a measure of open government and public accountability, by requiring audit grantees to issue regular public reports that detail the progress they have made in clearing the rape kit backlog.

Additionally, it would have allowed the National Institute of Justice to publish a set of non-binding protocols and practices to provide guidance in cases that include DNA evidence. And yet the Republicans chose to weaken the bill and take that out.

We also know that recent studies have shown that 1 in 5 women will be sexually assaulted during her college years.

That grim statistic is made even worse by the fact that a study of sexual assaults on campuses, showed that even though victims' may be profoundly traumatized, the students deemed 'responsible' for the sexual assaults typically faced little in the way of real consequences.

How then, could Republican's in the House also strip from the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act, The Campus Save Act (H.R. 812), another provision I offered that would increase the obligations of colleges to keep students safe and informed about policies on sexual assault?

To keep your daughters safer, the bill would also have required colleges to collect and disclose information about sexual assault; and to update and expand existing domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking services on their campuses. And yet Republicans chose again—to weaken the bill—and to take that out.

To turn a blind eye to such a fundamental obligation of government—to simply keep its citizens safe from sexual assault—is to throw up your hands and surrender to a level of savagery that is unworthy of a great nation.

LET'S RENEW VAWA TODAY

(By Carolyn Maloney)

Today, Congress has an historic opportunity to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). It has been more than 500 days since VAWA expired and women have gone without critically important protections. Despite the fact that last year the Senate voted on a large bipartisan basis to renew VAWA, the House Republican leadership blocked a vote on that bill and instead pursued a highly partisan plan that actually narrowed VAWA's protections.

Last week, the Senate again passed a bipartisan bill (S. 47) to reauthorize VAWA and today my colleagues and I in the House may finally get the vote we have been waiting for. The Senate bill renews and expands VAWA's protections and also includes several new provisions I have been pushing for years to help rape victims, reduce violence on college campuses and assist human trafficking victims.

The facts are indisputable and they are grim. Women are far more likely than men to be the victims of domestic violence. Women are the ones being beaten. Women are the ones being raped. Without VAWA, the federal government is extremely limited in what it can do help combat this plague of violence.

I was proud to be an original cosponsor of the Violence Against Women Act when Congress passed it in 1994, and was proud to support the previous renewals in 2000 and 2005. These bills always enjoyed large, bipartisan support.

Yet somehow in this sad new world of partisan politics and endless rancor, even the Violence Against Women Act has become a political football. But this is not about politics. It is about the single most fundamental task that we require of our government—to keep its citizens safe from violent assault.

In America, we have long stood by the principle that the protections of the law are not meant just for some. The law should be there to keep all people safe. That is why I support the Senate bill's expansion of VAWA to protect vulnerable populations such as Native American victims, LGBT victims, and immigrant victims.

We know that long standing prejudices put these populations at risk. We know that without the specific protection of the law, they will continue to suffer. We cannot let these protections fall by the wayside.

I'm also incredibly proud that the Senate's VAWA bill includes two bipartisan bills I authored that will help keep women safe and do not cost any new money—The SAFER Act (H.R. 354), which I introduced with Rep. Ted Poe, and the Campus SaVE Act (H.R. 812).

According to some estimates, hundreds of thousands of untested rape kits are sitting on lab shelves across the country. Each and every one of these rape kits may hold the information to solve a violent crime and bring some closure to a traumatized victim. By creating a new grant mechanism to conduct audits of unprocessed kits so that the backlog can be tracked and reallocating funding already approved under the Debbie Smith Act so that more money is spent processing untested rape kits, the SAFER Act will help eliminate this backlog—and apprehend more rapists.

My other bill included in the Senate's VAWA version, the Campus SaVE Act, will increase the obligations of colleges to keep students safe and informed about sexual assault policies. Recent studies have shown that 1 in 5 women will be sexually assaulted during their college years. To keep our daughters safer, the bill requires colleges to collect and disclose information about sexual assault, and to update and expand domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking services on their campuses.

The Senate bill also reauthorizes the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, providing programs and services to help victims of human trafficking rebuild their lives. For years I have fought to end human trafficking in America and around the globe and I commend the Senate for including this amendment to end this modern day slavery.

When the House considers the Violence Against Women Act later today I will urge my colleagues to pass the Senate bill with the same overwhelming bipartisan support it received in the other chamber. We cannot turn a blind eye to such a fundamental obligation of government, keeping its citizens safe. With today's vote on VAWA, the House has an opportunity to renew our nation's commitment to do everything we can to protect our sisters, daughters, nieces, mothers, and grandmothers from violence. I hope we take it.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, the satisfaction I have that we've finally renewed the Violence Against Women Act is tempered by how hard it was to get the acceptance of two critically important provisions. Why should there be any question about respect for Native Americans' sovereignty in their own territory to protect their own female citizens? Arguments to the contrary are bogus and demeaning.

It was also critical that protection be extended to people regardless of their sexual orientation.

This victory is a small sign of the shifts in the House where Democrats are united in supporting core values and a minority number of Republicans, increasing in number, are willing to buck their leadership and the Tea Party majority. It would be nice if this could carry forward to other critical issues of the day.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, while I'm glad that we will have the opportunity to vote on Senate passed version of the Violence Against Women Act today, I can't believe that we have to stand here playing partisan political games with legislation meant to protect the most vulnerable among us.

Since the Violence Against Women Act first passed in 1994, it has had strong bipartisan support. Instead of passing the bipartisan Senate bill, a bill that received 77 bipartisan votes, including the vote of every woman Senator, the majority has decided instead to turn women's safety and security into another partisan political fight by offering their substitute. The statistics tell the chilling story. According to the CDC 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, on average 24 people per minute are victims of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in the United States. In New Jersey alone, there were 70,311 domestic violence offenses reported by the police in 2011.

The Violence Against Women Act has made great strides when it comes criminal justice and community-based responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in the United States. It shouldn't matter if a woman is an immigrant, or a member of the LGBT community, or a Native American. All women deserve the protections provided by VAWA.

Instead of strengthening the Senate language, the Majority's substitute waters down or completely erases provisions that would make sure that victims are not denied services because they are gay or transgender. It also fails to fully protect the confidentiality of immigrant women.

I reject that partisan approach. I urge my colleagues to vote no on the Republican substitute, and yes on the Senate bill.

Let's show the American people that despite our differences, bipartisanship is possible, and Congress can in fact get some common sense things done. We need legislation that lives up to its name, and lives up to the promises we have made to all women in this nation.

Ms. CLARKE. Madam Speaker, today, I rise in support of the Senate passed bill, S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 also known as "VAWA."

This bipartisan bill expands the authority of the Federal Government, the States, law enforcement, and service providers to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults and stalking.

In 2012, the New York City Police Department responded to two hundred sixty three thousand two hundred seven (263,207) domestic violence incidents; this averages to over 720 incidents per day.

Yet, there are countless more people that are victims of domestic violence that did not call the police. Estimates range from one to three million victims per year, who have experienced violence by a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend.

These stats are more than numbers—they represent our sons and daughters; our mothers and fathers; our friends and neighbors.

Victims of all races, genders, sexual orientation and nationality are equally vulnerable to violence by an intimate partner.

The Senate bill includes provisions that that will allow every victim of domestic violence to receive protection. The bill specifically includes language that makes it clear that members of the LGBT community should be afforded protection under the reauthorized VAWA.

It also extends the protection of domestic violence laws to undocumented immigrants. Undocumented immigrants are often one of the most vulnerable populations due to their fear of deportation and due to the fact that they were denied access to many of the programs funded by VAWA.

Often undocumented immigrants and members of the LGBT community suffered—and died—in silence as a result of domestic violence. So, I applaud the Senate for recognizing that the status quo simply just won't do!

And I ask my colleagues to vote in support of this long overdue reauthorization.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to see the Republican Leadership in the House has decided to relent on its ideological objections to renewing the landmark protections and support services for women who are victims of violence or domestic abuse.

Until just days ago, it appeared the House was again preparing to stand in the way of reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act, which was supported by a majority of Republican Senators when the bill passed that chamber on a stronger, more bipartisan vote than it did in the 112th Congress. I am proud to cosponsor the House companion, which now has 200 cosponsors.

Far too many of us have been touched by domestic violence in one way or another. Maybe it was a mother, a sister, a college roommate, or co–worker, who was forced to suffer in silence following an attack. Domestic violence is a real and troubling problem in our communities, and the need for these protections continues to grow. In my district, Turning Points, the only domestic violence intervention program in Prince William County served 6,000 clients last year. In neighboring Fairfax County, there were more than 8,000 cases of domestic violence reported, and we have seen a 40% increase in homelessness due to domestic violence.

This vital legislation will renew our successful partnerships with local nonprofits and law enforcement agencies. It will improve protections for underserved communities, particularly immigrants and victims of human trafficking. It will expand housing assistance for victims and provide support regardless of sexual orientation.

Since these victim protections were first adopted in a bipartisan fashion 19 years ago, reporting of domestic violence has increased as much as 51% as more victims are coming forward. Today's legislation will ensure more women, children and families receive this lifesaving assistance so they can finally move from a situation of crisis to one of stability.

Again, I commend my Republican colleagues for compromising on this important legislation. This is yet another example of the tremendous work we can achieve for our constituents when we work together, and I hope we continue in that spirit as we turn to address the devastating cuts of sequestration and the budget for the rest of this fiscal year, which will affect these new victim protections among our many other priorities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 166, nays 257, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 54]

YEAS—166

Aderholt	Collins (NY)	Hensarling
Alexander	Conaway	Herrera Beutler
Amash	Cramer	Holding
Amodei	Crawford	Hudson
Bachmann	Crenshaw	Huizenga (MI)
Bachus	Davis, Rodney	Hultgren
Barletta	DesJarlais	Hunter
Barr	Duffy	Hurt
Barton	Ellmers	Jenkins
Benishek	Farenthold	Johnson (OH)
Bentivolio	Fleischmann	Jordan
Bilirakis	Fleming	Joyce
Bishop (UT)	Flores	Kelly
Black	Forbes	King (IA)
Blackburn	Fortenberry	King (NY)
Bonner	Foxx	Kingston
Boustany	Franks (AZ)	Kinzinger (IL)
Brady (TX)	Gibbs	Kline
Brooks (AL)	Gingrey (GA)	Labrador
Brooks (IN)	Goodlatte	LaMalfa
Buchanan	Gowdy	Lankford
Bucshon	Graves (GA)	Latham
Burgess	Graves (MO)	Latta
Campbell	Griffin (AR)	Lipinski
Cantor	Griffith (VA)	Long
Carter	Guthrie	Lucas
Cassidy	Hall	Luetkemeyer
Chabot	Harper	Lummis
Chaffetz	Harris	Marino
Collins (GA)	Hartzler	Massie

McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Palazzo
Paulsen
Perry
Pittenger
Pitts
Posey
Price (GA)
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (IN)

NAYS—257

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibson
Gohmert
Gosar
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huffman
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Noem
Nolan
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stockman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—8

Coble
Granger
Hinojosa
Johnson, Sam
Marchant
Miller, Gary
Reed
Young (AK)

□ 1139

Messrs. STOCKMAN, LAMBORN, DIAZ-BALART, and GARDNER changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. ROHRABACHER, BENTIVOLIO, and HALL changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 286, noes 138, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]

AYES—286

Alexander
Amodei
Andrews
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Hunter
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Rigell
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—138

Aderholt
Amash
Bachmann
Barton
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Broun (GA)
Burgess
Campbell
Cantor
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Collins (GA)
Conaway
Cotton
Crawford
Culberson
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Garrett
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hall
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt
Johnson (OH)
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
Kingston
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCaul
McClintock
Meadows
Mica
Miller (FL)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Ribble
Rice (SC)

Roby	Scott, Austin	Walberg
Roe (TN)	Sensenbrenner	Weber (TX)
Rogers (AL)	Sessions	Wenstrup
Rogers (KY)	Smith (NE)	Westmoreland
Rohrabacher	Smith (NJ)	Whitfield
Rooney	Smith (TX)	Williams
Roskam	Southerland	Wilson (SC)
Ross	Stewart	Wittman
Rothfus	Stockman	Wolf
Salmon	Stutzman	Womack
Scalise	Thornberry	Woodall
Schweikert	Wagner	Yoho

NOT VOTING—7

Coble	Johnson, Sam	Young (AK)
Granger	Miller, Gary	
Hinojosa	Reed	

□ 1156

Mr. STEWART changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HINOJOSA. Madam Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably detained in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 54 and "aye" on rollcall vote 55.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 307. An act to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards preparedness and response, and for other purposes.

REMOVAL OF NAMES OF MEMBERS AS COSPONSORS OF H. RES. 88

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove all cosponsors from H. Res. 88.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEWART). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend the majority leader, Mr. CANTOR, for the purposes of inquiring of the schedule for the week to come.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman from Maryland, the Democratic whip, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and noon for legislative business. On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. The last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m. On Friday, the House is not in session.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a number of suspensions on Monday and Tuesday, a complete list of which will be announced by the close of business tomorrow. In addition, the House will consider a resolution to fund the government for the remainder of the fiscal year. I expect the resolution to also include bipartisan bills to fund the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, thus providing more flexibility to our military and allowing the Pentagon to engage in new starts, something it would not be allowed to do under the CR.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight two additional items.

On Tuesday, the House passed legislation to establish a nationwide academic competition in the STEM fields. This competition will encourage entrepreneurship and provide a unique opportunity for America's high school and college students in each congressional district to showcase their creative capabilities.

I thank Chairman CANDICE MILLER and Ranking Member BRADY for their hard work in making this bipartisan program possible, and I look forward to the success of the competition for years to come and of the benefit it will provide our institution.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight the Congressional Civil Rights Pilgrimage occurring this Friday through Sunday in Alabama, led by Congressman JOHN LEWIS—a true American hero and champion of civil rights and freedom. A bipartisan delegation of Members will participate in the 3-day journey through Alabama, concluding with the commemoration of the 1965 civil rights march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma.

Alongside the Democratic whip, I am honored to participate in this pilgrimage and to reflect on the sacrifice that shaped the greater democracy we live in today.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for the information. I also thank him for his reference to the march over the Edmund Pettus Bridge from Selma to Montgomery, which we will commemorate. That march occurred on March 7, 1965.

Yesterday, we had the honor of dedicating and accepting a statue in memory of Rosa Louise Parks. Rosa Parks, of course, is known in many respects as the mother of the civil rights movement that led to America's perfecting its Union—to its allowing and making sure that every American, irrespective of race or color or nationality or religion, could be treated equally. It's appropriate that we participate in this march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge to recall this country's commitment in 1965 to the Voting Rights Act, which ensured that every American would have what is intrinsic in the definition of democracy—the right to vote and the right to have one's vote counted.

I look forward to being the honorary cochair—with the majority leader—of this march with a true American hero, who is the chair, the leader, the person who has shown such extraordinary courage, not only on March 7, 1965, but years before that and every year thereafter, including until today.

□ 1210

So I thank the gentleman for calling attention to that march, and I look forward to participating with him in Alabama this weekend.

Now, Mr. Leader, as all of us know, automatic, draconian—in my view, irrational—cuts will occur starting tomorrow as a result of the so-called sequester. I did not see any legislation on the floor for next week which would obviate the happening of that event, the sequester, although I do see that there is some desire, apparently, to make sure that the Defense Department and the Department of Veterans Affairs have the ability to manage those cuts in a way that will be least detrimental.

I would ask the gentleman—there are, of course, 10 other appropriation bills; there are 10 other major agencies and multiple departments and offices that will have a problem similar to that of the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration—is the gentleman aware of any efforts that will be made to accommodate the domestic side of the budget?

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding; and I would say, Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, the House has acted twice to offer alternatives to what we agree with is a very wrong way to go about cuts, which is the sequestration measure. But unfortunately, both times the Senate rejected or refused to take up the alternative. I'm aware that the other body is anticipating or at least attempting to vote on an alternative, both of which are predicted to fail in the Senate.

So I would say to the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, that he's right in saying that our intent is to try to provide the flexibility for the Defense Department in terms of its appropriations, as well as the MilCon bill; and we do so because there is bipartisan agreement around those two bills.

I would say to the gentleman that if bipartisan agreement somehow is reached in other bills, I would say to the gentleman we certainly would like to be able to take a look at that. But I believe, Mr. Speaker, it is prudent for us to try to do the things that we can do right now so that we don't have to bear the burden of the wrongheaded way of controlling spending, which is that sequestration.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments. Let me only observe that the bills which the gentleman has now discussed for 3 weeks running, on which we've had colloquies, are no longer available in either the Senate or the House. He knows that. They were in the last Congress, and they died in the last Congress. There has been no legislation in the 59 days that we've been here, put on this floor, and only the majority leader can put legislation on the floor, no legislation which would have an alternative to the sequester.

And, in fact, notwithstanding some of the representations that have been made, Mr. Speaker, there was a bill on this floor on July 19, 2011, which was called cut, cap, and balance; 229 Republicans voted for that bill. That bill had as its fallback, if the objectives of the bill were not reached, sequester. That was substantially before—many days before—the President, and through the person of Jack Lew, talked about making that a part of a piece of legislation that we needed so that we did not default on the national debt. And for the first time, not only since I've been serving in the Congress, some 32 years, but for the first time in history, as a result of that action of coming so close to defaulting on the national debt, this country was downgraded by a single point.

The gentleman talked about the STEM bill that was passed. He voted for it. I voted for it. An overwhelming majority of Democrats and Republicans voted for it to help our economy. That event substantially hurt our economy. Mr. Speaker, the inability to get to agreement on the sequester is hurting the economy. And I will tell my friend that we've offered three times to have a bill considered as an alternative to sequester which cuts spending, raises some additional revenue—and I know the gentleman is going to give me a lecture about raising taxes. I understand that.

But I would urge the gentleman, let a vote happen on this floor. Let the House, as you said in 2010, work its will. That's what the Speaker said he wanted to do. Let us vote on an alternative, not just blindly go down this road of sequester, not blindly go down this road that the gentleman has just agreed with me, and we agree together, I think most of us agree, the sequester is irrational. It should not happen. In fact, it was put in the bill on the theory that surely we wouldn't let it happen. But in 59 days, we've had no bill on this floor. All the gentleman talks about is a bill that is dead and gone and buried that we can't consider, that won't make a difference, that will not in any way ameliorate the sequester. And I regret that, Mr. Leader, because I think we can.

Frankly, next week we can put alternatives on the floor. If you have an alternative, put it on the floor. I may vote against it, but that's what the American people expect. They expect us to try to solve problems, and they sent us here to vote on policy.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the ranking Democrat on the Budget Committee, has asked three times, Mr. Leader, to bring an amendment to this floor to provide an alternative to sequester.

It seems strange that when both of us agree that sequester is wrong, irrational, will have adverse effects, and Ben Bernanke says it will substantially hurt the economy, that we don't provide alternatives, and all we talk about is something that we yesterday—actually, 3 or 4 months ago—that is dead and gone. We need to do something now, and we need to come together on a bipartisan basis.

I might say to the leader, we've had four major bills signed into law in this Congress by the President. Every one of those bills was passed in a bipartisan basis with an average of 168 Democrats voting for it, and an average of 124 Republicans voting for it. We saw a perfect example, Mr. Leader, on the floor today of making very good policy. How did we do it? We did it in a bipartisan vote. I suggest to my friend, the majority leader, that we could do that as it relates to the sequester if we would bring something to the floor, have a vote on it; and in my view in a bipartisan fashion, we could in fact set aside this irrational, negative sequester, and move on to a rational fiscal policy.

I would be glad to yield to my friend if he wants to make a comment on it.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

First of all, there would not be a bipartisan vote on the Democratic suggestion on how to deal with the sequester. As the gentleman rightfully suggests, that measure will include tax increases. You know, we've heard a lot of talk about balance, that we need to approach the situation in a balanced way. Well, the President has enacted $149.7 billion worth of tax increases for this fiscal year. Sequestration results in $85.3 billion worth of spending reductions.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, the balance is clearly in favor of tax increases, taking people's money and then allowing Washington to decide how to spend it when most people realize the government is never the best one to spend and allocate someone else's dollars, which is why we insist on having a limited government, providing the necessary support and roles that it should, and not continuing to take other people's money and deciding how we spend it.

Now, I'd say to the gentleman, he knows as well as I do that the Senate refuses to take up whatever we send them. They have refused again and again. So we've got a real problem that somehow one House does its work. Twice this House went and passed bills with alternative measures to address sequestration, and a significant portion of both of those bills, one of which I sponsored, were provisions taken out of the President's own budget, not the tax increases, but actually spending reductions that the President says are okay, but yet still the Senate failed to take them up.

□ 1220

So there's a meeting tomorrow at the White House, Mr. Speaker, and I know the gentleman shares the desire to perhaps have that meeting prod the Senate into acting. That's what we need to happen. The House does its work. The House can produce a plan, and has, twice, to replace this sequester.

Now, I'd say to the gentleman, he's concerned about the economy, and so are we, very concerned about the economy. We're concerned about the rating agencies' outlook on our fiscal situation as well, as the gentleman suggests. But, I'd like to remind the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, that the warnings from these rating agencies are not warnings that are wholly addressed by just coming to some deal. Those warnings from the rating agencies are directed at our doing something about the underlying fiscal problem this Federal Government has, which is the mountains of debt caused by the growth and the unfunded liabilities in our entitlement programs. And, as the gentleman knows, we failed to come to agreement in 2011 as to how to deal with those unfunded liabilities, which is why the sequestration is in place.

We've got to have that deal on the unfunded liabilities because that's what those warnings are about. That's what we should be concerned about, not raising more taxes. Those warnings are not about raising more taxes. It's about getting rid of the out-of-control liabilities that are racked up because of the spending, which is out of control.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

It doesn't get—we've been here 59 days, in this Congress. Not a single bill has been brought to this floor which will deal with the sequester, not one. As a matter of fact, we've only met 17 of the 59 days this year. So my friend laments the fact that the sequester is going into effect and he talks about bills that, as he didn't deny, they're dead and gone. The Senate can't take them up.

So many folks want us to read the Constitution of the United States. I'm for doing that. It's Article I that gives to the House, as the leader, I'm sure, knows, the responsibility to raise revenues and to pass appropriation bills. It's the House that needs to initiate legislation, and we guard that pretty jealously. We guarded it—we just passed VAWA. There was a lot of discussion about VAWA having—in the last Congress, that passed overwhelmingly, was delayed because, very frankly, they had some money effect in that bill. We said that was subject, therefore, to objections on our side.

We haven't met very often, and when we do meet, the only real bills we pass are passed in a bipartisan fashion, as happened today.

And when we talk about balance—and I get very frustrated. Take somebody else's money. Did you want to take it out of your pocket? Was the Constitution of the United States, which formed a more perfect Union, designed to take the Chinese money or European money and fund our education, our health care research, our highways, our national security? Of course not.

It is our money. Each one of us individually works hard, and we apportion a part of our earnings to the common good, to the common defense, to the common investment in our future, in education, in innovation, in infrastructure. Yes, we do that.

And I will tell my friend, and he well knows this, I get somewhat frustrated when I hear this. When I served in this Congress from 2001 to 2008, when the economic policy that was in effect was all your party's economic policy, and you cut revenues substantially and you increased spending substantially and we went from surplus to deep deficit, we need to solve that. I agree with the gentleman. We need to solve it, but we need to do it on a bipartisan basis.

That's why I point out the only bills of substance that have been signed by the President, that weren't suspension bills on which we all agree, were bipartisan bills that had an average 124 Republicans voting for them and an average 168 Democrats voting for them. Both parties joined together to solve problems. That's what needs to happen.

And I will tell the gentleman, he can talk about confidence all he wants, talk about why the rating agencies downgraded us. There were a number of reasons. But the greatest reason was—and they articulated it, Standard & Poor's articulated it—they weren't confident that we could solve problems, and we're not doing that.

The gentleman continues to not want a balanced program. Every group, every group that I've seen or read about or talked to people about has said, you cannot get from where we are in the deep debt that was created in the last decade to where we need to be, a balanced fiscal and sustainable plan for America for the years to come, without addressing both the spending side and the revenue side.

The example I use is, we are selling a product, Mr. Leader, that many of us have voted for it, and you want to accommodate on the defense side, which costs $23, and we are pricing it at $15. No business in America or in the world could survive with that imbalance. We need to bring that in balance. And you're not going to get to the 15 percent of revenues that we're collecting, or now maybe 16 or 17 percent, simply by savaging either defense or non-defense spending or entitlements.

And so I would certainly hope, Mr. Leader, that we would come together. You and I have talked about this a lot. Every Member goes home and says how bipartisan we're going to be.

On our side, I will tell you, we are prepared. We understand there are going to be things that we have to do that we won't like. On your side there will be things to do that you won't like. That will be a compromise. That's the definition of a compromise. Our country needs it. Americans want it.

I would hope that we could, in the coming days, not only address the sequester, but address the need, over the next 10 years, to get this country back to balance where we were in 2000, where we had a balanced budget, the debt was coming down, and, in fact, some people were concerned that it was coming down too fast.

Mr. CANTOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. CANTOR. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding, Mr. Speaker.

The gentleman loves to go back and talk about that period from 2001 to 2008 and the fact that there were too many tax cuts in place and without the control in spending.

Mr. HOYER. Can I just reclaim my time? Because my point, I'll tell the leader, is that we didn't pay for what we bought. We kept buying but we didn't pay.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I was saying that there were too many tax cuts in place. And I agree with the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, not on the fact that there were tax reductions and cuts in place, but the fact there wasn't a control on spending. And that is a problem here, Mr. Speaker.

But, ironically, the gentleman has consistently been in support of and just voted to extend 98 percent of those tax cuts. And so what we're saying right now is we've got to do something about the spending.

You just got $650 billion in tax increases, Mr. Speaker, over the course of the next 10 years through the fiscal cliff deal. And I, just prior, spoke about the imbalance this year, FY 2013, of the amount of new revenues versus the actual spending that is being projected to be reduced in this sequester.

I agree, let's get back to balance. Let's go ahead and increase the spending reductions. Washington does have that spending problem. The gentleman agrees.

So, again, I think it's unfair to say that there's just no agreement on the fact that we ought to go and reduce tax rates and taxes, because the gentleman supports doing that. So let's talk about balance.

And we've got the highest level of revenues. It's been reported that we have the highest level of revenues coming into the Federal Government this year, ever. And the gentleman does know, as well, the spending is out of proportion in terms of history, in terms of the percentage of GDP. So why can't we focus on that? We've got to get this economy growing.

And the gentleman is correct in saying the government needs to be adequately funded, but we've got to take a look at what we're funding. That's what we're talking about in replacing the sequester is prioritizing. What are the functions of government? And the sequester, it does cut spending, but we'd rather cut it in smarter ways.

□ 1230

Again, I hear the gentleman talked about he would like to be here on the floor passing bills. We would, too. Get the Senate to act. We have a bicameral process here, and the Senate has not acted.

The White House, the President hasn't even sent up his budget, Mr. Speaker. The President has that obligation at law and has not presented his budget to the House. The Senate refuses to do anything.

And what is the White House doing right now? The President has been going around the country campaigning for the past 2 months scaring people, creating havoc. That's supposed to be leadership? The President says to the Americans that their food is going to go uninspected and that our borders will be less patrolled and unsafe. His Cabinet Secretaries are holding press conferences and conducting TV interviews, making false claims about teacher layoffs.

I just feel that people ought to take a look and say, hey, these sequester spending levels—not the sequester, but the spending levels, and say, in 2009 was food not inspected? Because that's what the claim is, Mr. Speaker, that somehow if we were ever to reduce spending at all, we couldn't have food inspectors. Did we have any border patrol agents in 2009? Of course we did; of course we did. They will be funded at the same levels under the sequester. And that's our point: replacing the sequester with smart cuts.

But the other side, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman and his Caucus, won't join us in doing that, because all we hear again and again is: Raise taxes. And I have said, as the gentleman knows, we can't, in this town, be raising taxes every 3 months. That's just not the way we can get this economy back on track.

Did the FAA shut down in 2009? That's the claim. That's the claim that the President is saying: Shut down the FAA, stop air travel as we know it, or give us higher taxes. That's the false choice that this President and his administration are out there hawking. We can't have that. That's not leadership. Let's come together.

I agree with the gentleman. Let's stop the false choice, stop the games, and let's get it done.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman said a lot, and I could have a lot of comments on that, but I will say this. As long as the gentleman believes it's only us saying that we need a balanced program, he will oppose it because we are Democrats.

If the gentleman listens to independent advice all over this country, from all sorts of sources, Republicans

and Democrats, conservatives and liberals, they will say you need a balanced approach. We need to cut spending. We need to restrain spending and we need to balance the cost of what we provide with the income that we have. Every businessperson, small, medium, and large, understands that concept. We have not followed it, and we did not follow it in the last decade.

I regret the fact that the gentleman doesn't like the President going around the country and telling the truth saying what the consequences may well be. Now, are they going to be on March 1? No. But will they inevitably occur if the sequester stays in place? The answer to that I think is an emphatic, ''Yes.'' I think the President is going around the country saying these are the alternatives.

And saying that the Senate won't act or the President won't act—people did not elect me, I will tell you, to make the President act or to make the Senate act. They didn't think I could do that. What they did think I could do was make STENY HOYER act. And if I were the majority leader, they expected me to have the House act, even if people didn't agree with legislation I put on the floor. They expect us to do our job, not to cop out, with all due respect, to the fact that the President is not doing something or the Senate is not doing something.

We have a responsibility here in this Chamber, the people's House, as representatives of 435 districts, to do our job. And if the other folks don't do their job, we can lament that, we can criticize them, we can inform the American public of that, but we cannot say that's why we are not acting.

So I would hope that next week we would, in fact, act and bring legislation to the floor. And I would be, as the gentleman knows, my friend knows, I'm for a big deal. I'm for getting us to that $4 trillion that Simpson-Bowles recommended, because I think that would give real confidence to our economy, really grow businesses and put our country on a fiscally sustainable path.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MARCH 4, 2013

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL OLYMPICS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize more than 20,000 individuals who represent the Pennsylvania Special Olympics.

The Special Olympics is about people helping people. It's a global movement that has flourished due to the commitment and passion of its local volunteers and the determination of its participants and athletes.

In March of each year, the Pennsylvania Special Olympics hosts more than 300 athletes and 100 coaches for the State Floor Hockey Tournament. This year's 2-day competition in team and individual skills floor hockey will be held at my alma mater, the Bald Eagle Area High School in Centre County, Pennsylvania, where I will have the opportunity to attend and lend a helping hand on Saturday, March 2.

I would like to commend the Pennsylvania Special Olympics for their years of hard work, from expanding an ever-growing volunteer base to providing more opportunity for athletes to develop physical fitness, courage, and the lifelong relationships that are gained as a result of these games.

I look forward to sharing these experiences with our local community and wish all of our participants the very best in this week's competitions.

SEQUESTRATION

(Mr. PETERS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PETERS of California. Mr. Speaker, the sequester is scheduled to go into effect in less than 24 hours, and I stand today to call out a particularly objectionable concept that this is not taking effect today, that this is going to somehow not affect people today, it's going to roll out over time; and that's just not the case. Because if you're a family who is facing layoffs or furloughs; or if you're an admiral or a general who is trying to figure out how to defend the country and you've got to be spending your time worrying about what jobs you're going to stop and who you're going to lay off; or if you're that scientist, that budding scientist, who is thinking about where are you going to do your science, whether it's here in a country that invests in science or abroad, someplace where it looks like you will get better opportunity, those impacts are happening today.

And that's why, today, we should not adjourn. We should be staying here, working on the sequester, avoiding these cuts. Let's stay at work and get this problem solved.

SEQUESTRATION

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the President seems to think that the only way for us to replace the arbitrary spending cuts, known as the sequester—the sequester which the President's own operatives came up with—is to enact more tax increases. But should we really be talking about raising taxes when so many examples of government waste abound?

Do we need to spend $1.2 million to have the National Science Foundation pay people to play video games?

Do we need the EPA to give away over $100 million in grants to foreign countries like China?

Or what about bankrolling Tax TV? The IRS spends $4 million of our tax dollars every year to run its very own full-service television studio.

Instead of raising taxes, let's get serious about cutting waste. The House has acted to replace the sequester with commonsense cuts and reforms. It's time to see a serious plan from the President.

□ 1240

IT'S A BEAUTIFUL DAY IN WASHINGTON STATE

(Mr. HECK of Washington asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, it's a beautiful day back in my hometown of Olympia, Washington—of course it's raining cats and dogs, but that's what passes for beauty in our corner of the world.

It's a beautiful day at the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge near Olympia, and it's a beautiful day at Mount Rainier National Park, which you can see from my neighborhood. But Mr. Speaker, if we don't replace sequestration, I'm worried about how many more beautiful days there are ahead.

If we don't replace sequestration, then some of the 7.5 million visitors who are scheduled to visit one of our 13 national parks aren't going to be able to. They have already announced that they are closing the Ohanapecosh Visitors Center at Mount Rainier. All of this because Congress can't—or won't—do its job.

Mr. Speaker, it is a beautiful day in Washington State, but I don't know for how long.

LAKELAND LINDER REGIONAL AIRPORT

(Mr. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for Lakeland Linder Regional Airport.

Unfortunately, with the pending sequester, the Federal Aviation Administration announced that they may close 238 control towers, including the tower at my local airport.

Lakeland Linder Regional Airport hosts the annual 6-day Sun 'n Fun fly-in that celebrates aviation and is the second-largest event of its kind in the world. This Sun 'n Fun fly-in is also the second largest convention in the State of Florida. It provides a $50 million economic impact to the region

each year. The potential closure of the tower is unacceptable.

As we know, President Obama initially proposed the sequester in 2011. I voted against its creation, and I voted twice to replace its arbitrary cuts. Americans deserve real solutions and genuine accountability. Improper payments by the Federal Government exceeded $115 billion in 2011. Surely, the President would be willing to address those improper payments before allowing the sequestration cuts to take place.

IMPACTS OF SEQUESTRATION

(Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring awareness to the automatic trigger cuts—known as sequestration—and the impact they will have on domestic programs in California.

I thank my colleagues who voted today for a commonsense piece of legislation known as the Violence Against Women Act. This landmark legislation comes on the eve of looming budget cuts that will have devastating impacts on domestic violence preventive programs throughout California, which already operate on tight budgets.

The Obama administration estimates almost $1 million of funds that provide services to victims of domestic violence in California will be cut, resulting in 3,000 fewer victims being served. Although we have made significant strides towards safeguarding all women by passing this important bill, we must ensure that we continue to strengthen these programs by avoiding this sequester.

IT'S TIME TO GET SERIOUS

(Mr. STUTZMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STUTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, President Obama's sequester will take effect tomorrow. Because of the President's irresponsibility of cutting just pennies of waste for every dollar Washington spends, the men and women of the 122nd Air National Guard in my district face furloughs. Across the globe, our national security will pay the price for Washington's failures.

How did this happen? It seems that during his Chicago-style campaigning, President Obama forgot that his primary responsibility is to serve as Commander in Chief. Today, instead of working to replace these security cuts with cuts to waste, President Obama and HARRY REID are trying to pass a tax hike in the Senate, a tax hike that the nonpartisan CBO says will increase our deficit for the next 2 years. It seems that instead of solving the problem, President Obama and his allies are only making it worse.

Mr. Speaker, it's time to get serious about the $3 billion we borrow every day and cut spending in a responsible way that saves the American Dream and keeps our national security strong.

SEQUESTRATION

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, unless we do something, Friday will be a day that none of us want to see but that very few of us seem to have the courage or conviction to prevent.

Today, we stand here with two options: devastating, meat-cleaver cuts or political courage.

Last week in my district I met with the leadership of the Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base. California military cuts of almost $70 million would put this base at risk.

Who are we talking about? These are our first responders, our firefighters, our citizen soldiers. These are the people that will be affected by sequestration.

If we must choose between cuts or political courage, I choose political courage. We must come together to do what is right.

I ask for a balanced approach to deficit reduction that eliminates sequestration. I support Congressman VAN HOLLEN's bill, H.R. 699, and I ask unanimous consent to bring this bill to the floor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded on page 752 of the House Rules Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the gentleman's request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

TRIBAL PROVISIONS IN VAWA

(Mr. SCHWEIKERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, this is one of those moments where you come up here for 1 minute, and I wanted to share a certain frustration, particularly the votes we just had here in the House.

I come from Arizona. We have 22 tribal communities, 21 actual designated reservations. I lived almost my entire life alongside the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community. It's a sophisticated tribe with wonderful outreach into the community. They've come light years in the last 10. They've done amazing things.

We have been working with that community and Congressman COLE's office trying to work on language that would work with them in VAWA, and yet Congressman COLE and Congressman ISSA were not allowed in the process to offer their amendments. That's of great frustration to me because there was months of months of labor and work put into that.

But there was also another irony here. I heard some folks on the right and a lot on the left talking about the self-determination court process within those tribal communities. Okay, great. Are we now ready to have this body step up and help our tribes in Arizona that are sophisticated manage their own finances and their own health care? Because they're asking for that self-determination.

SEQUESTER

(Mr. O'ROURKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give voice to the concerns I am hearing from my constituents and my community when it comes to the sequester.

El Pasoans are worried about cuts to public education, canceled flights, delays in processing Social Security and veterans' benefits, and fewer resources for law enforcement.

They are also worried about their jobs. For example, I represent 20,000 workers and their families who are going to be facing furloughs. We are concerned that wait times at our ports of entry will increase to 4 or 5 hours if the sequester happens and furloughs result in 7,000 fewer Customs and Border Protection officers. This undermines those employees and their families and the trade that supports nearly 100,000 jobs in the El Paso region.

Mr. Speaker, let's fix this. Let's vote on legislation that will replace the sequester with responsible cuts and revenues.

I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 699.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

□ 1250

SEQUESTRATION

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the impending cuts to the Federal programs that are harmful to our national security, education system, transportation infrastructure, and economy. If we allow the sequester to take effect, Americans will see more teachers laid off in their neighborhood schools, indiscriminate cuts to special education, a loss of 4 million meals for seniors, and debilitating cuts to health care for military families.

The severe and arbitrary cuts caused by sequestration will go into effect tomorrow. Unless we vote on a resolution today, these cuts will deeply hurt the constituents that I represent in the north Texas Congressional District 33 and also citizens across the Nation.

I was not in Congress when sequestration was passed 2 years ago as part

of the Republican cut, cap and balance bill. There's still time to prevent these harmful, across-the-board spending cuts.

I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 699, a balanced bill to replace the sequester that includes both spending cuts and revenues.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained without appropriate clearance.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to really applaud the House for renewing today the Violence Against Women Act. This will protect our citizens. It's important legislation. I had the privilege of helping to author the original one in 1994 with Patricia Schroeder, LOUISE SLAUGHTER, and JOE BIDEN; and we reauthorized it twice. I'm pleased that it passed today.

I was very pleased that the bill included two bills that I had authored, one the SAFER Act with Congressman POE, in a bipartisan way, that would process the DNA rape kits that are sitting on shelves across this country gathering dust and hopefully put rapists behind bars and protect women from future assaults from these particular rapists; and also the Campus Security Act, which would require campuses to keep statistics on violence on the campus and steps that they're taking to protect their citizens; also the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act to crack down on sex trafficking.

It's an important bill. I applaud my colleagues for passing it.

SEQUESTRATION

(Mr. GARCIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share my deep concern with my colleagues of what these dangerous sequestration cuts mean to my community.

I have the honor to represent the suburbs of Miami-Dade County and the Florida Keys. We are a community of middle class families, and my constituents will be hurt if the leadership of this Congress fails to act.

Here are a few examples: south Florida's economy depends on the flow of tourists. It is an engine which fuels us. If sequestration goes into effect, TSA and customs agents will be furloughed, passengers throughout the country will miss their connecting flights, and we will have fewer tourists and hurt business.

Up to 600 civilians who work in the Florida Keys Naval Base will be furloughed. This means less money for everyday needs in the economy of the Keys. Students on work-study programs at schools like Miami-Dade College and FIU will see their funding cut. The leadership of this Congress owes the American people an explanation of why we have gotten to this point.

There is a better alternative that will create jobs, and that is H.R. 699. I respectfully ask unanimous consent to bring up this balanced budget bill that replaces the sequester with balanced cuts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair has previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF CONGRESSIONAL ADVISORY PANEL ON THE GOVERNANCE OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 3166(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Pub. L. 112–239), and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Congressional Advisory Panel on the Governance of the Nuclear Security Enterprise:

Ms. Heather Wilson, Albuquerque, New Mexico

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO BRITISH-AMERICAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276L, and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following Members on the part of the House to the British-American Interparliamentary Group:

Mr. PETRI, Wisconsin
Mr. CRENSHAW, Florida
Mr. LATTA, Ohio
Mr. ADERHOLT, Alabama
Mr. WHITFIELD, Kentucky

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6913 and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China:

Mr. SMITH, New Jersey, Co-Chairman

SEQUESTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, in this Chamber, we've heard over the last several days numerous speakers who have spoken quite eloquently about the impact of sequestration on their communities and their constituents across this country; and I daresay there are many Americans who have no idea what sequestration is. But they will come to know, Mr. Speaker, exactly what sequestration is when they figure out that of the range of programs and services that impact them and their communities, the Federal Government is taking a step backwards because of Republicans' failure to bring forward a balanced approach to dealing with our budget. In fact, we've just been moving from one crisis to the next crisis.

Today, in this House Chamber, we did something very special. We passed the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, which was first passed in 1994 and had enjoyed bipartisan support up until recently. We ended up passing the Senate version of the Violence Against Women Act which, frankly, we could have done about a year and a half ago but for failure in this House Chamber.

In passing the Violence Against Women Act, we, on the one hand, provided for authorizing funds to support shelters, services, and programs for victims of domestic violence, many of them women, all across this country. And on the other hand, March 1 sequestration looms and, in fact, is happening, and we take away with one hand what we've provided with the other under the Violence Against Women Act that was just reauthorized today by a bipartisan vote with overwhelming support from Democrats. But tomorrow, $29 million will be cut from the very shelters and programs that we authorized today.

Six million women all across this country face domestic violence, and yet the programs and services that they depend on from the Federal Government will be ripped away in a sledgehammer approach—across-the-board cuts, arbitrary cuts to the budget beginning on March 1.

Workers and families all across this country have truly grown weary of watching this and past Congresses create and kick down the road fiscal disaster after fiscal disaster. Sequestration is going to rattle our very still-recovering economy and take an axe hammer to so many agencies and programs that are struggling to meet their work loads to deliver services for the American people.

□ 1300

Sequestration is estimated to lower the U.S. economic output by $287 billion.

In the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland that I have the privilege of representing in this Chamber, people are truly preparing for the drastic impact sequestration will have on them, their capacity to pay their bills and to meet their obligations.

These cuts are devastating, and today we're here to talk very specifically about the devastation to women

and children across this country, and specifically to women of the impact of sequestration. Whether that is the devastating cuts to the Women, Infants, and Children program that so many low-income women depend on; school nutrition programs in our Nation's schools; K–12 education; cuts to Head Start; cuts to serving children with disabilities; cuts to health care screenings like cancer, cervical cancer and breast cancer screenings that so many women rely on, and this at a time when we just discovered that, in fact, younger women are suffering from greater rates of breast cancer than ever before in our history, here we go slashing and burning a budget.

I don't like to use the term ''war on women,'' but, Mr. Speaker, as a woman, it sure feels like it. Sequestration definitely has that impact.

Joining me today, who I will yield to in just a few moments, is my good friend from New York, CAROLYN MALONEY, who has been quite a leader on a range of women's issues, and she knows clearly the devastating impact of sequestration on women.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I want to thank my colleague for leading this very important Special Order and to note two women's issues that will be introduced next week.

One is the women's museum. It will cost no extra money and will create a commission to put a women's museum on the Mall. We have it for postage stamps, flights. It should be there for half the population, and it is something, hopefully, we can move forward with in a bipartisan way.

Also, next week, I'm reintroducing the equal rights amendment. We really lag behind in the Western World in not having that important provision in our Constitution. But regrettably, this country has a habit of sweeping women's issues under the rug and ignoring them; and this meat cleaver approach through sequestration will disproportionately hurt women.

Tomorrow, $85 billion will be cut from our budget, sequestration will go into effect, and economists predict that over 700,000 jobs will be lost.

Chairman Bernanke testified yesterday before the Financial Services Committee that the sequester could make it harder to reduce the deficit, not easier. The whole purpose of sequestration is to reduce the deficit. But as he pointed out in his testimony—and I will quote him directly—he said that it would have ''adverse effects on jobs and incomes,'' and ''a slower recovery would lead to less actual deficit reduction.'' So here we are hearing from the head of the Federal Reserve and many economists that sequestration will literally hurt the deficit, hurt our economy, and hurt jobs.

Why can't we agree on a measured, balanced approach that targets certain areas such as tax loopholes? Why in the world are we giving tax deductions to companies that move jobs overseas? We should be giving tax incentives to people who create jobs in America, not those who move their companies and their jobs overseas. And why are we giving up to 40 percent subsidies to very profitable oil companies that are making profits? Why are we doing that when we are going to be turning around?

Because of sequestration, we'll be cutting teachers, which is the very investment that we need for the future. Teaching is one of the professions that is disproportionately headed by women. So disproportionately these cuts are not only going to hurt the future of our country, but women teachers and male teachers in our country.

I am particularly concerned in one area that my friend mentioned, and that's research. This country has invested in research, and it is one of the areas that has moved us out of our recessions with innovative ideas. But there are across-the-board cuts in research. NIH may face as much as 40 percent cuts. That's the National Institutes of Health.

Right now, 1 in 7 women contracts breast cancer. Because of the research in our great country, lives are being saved. There are 2 percent more lives saved each year because of new breakthroughs in breast cancer treatment. I venture to say there is not a person in this body or America who doesn't have a sister, a mother, a grandmother, or a friend who has not suffered from breast cancer. Yet the treatments, the research, the medical facilities that are there to help women confront this disease will be cut back in the sequestration.

Men also are contracting breast cancer. It is a disease that men are suffering from, and also prostate cancer, but the breakthrough in cures every year to save lives are going to be cut.

This past week, I had a meeting with some of the teaching hospitals in the district that I am privileged to represent, and they had a survivor there. His life had literally been saved with a new breakthrough in treatment and technology that they had developed while at Cornell. He testified that the doctors there with their new research had literally saved his life.

It is this lifesaving, cutting-edge research that we will be cutting away, along with many other important areas. Why are we passing the Violence Against Women Act and then turning around and cutting it dramatically with sequestration?

So I join my good friend from the great State of Maryland in really protesting sequestration. The approach doesn't work. Even Chairman Bernanke says it's wrong, wrong-headed, and will not help us reduce the deficit. And it particularly is disastrous to programs, research, and health care that impact women.

With that, I thank the gentlelady for organizing this Special Order.

Ms. EDWARDS. I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York. Thank you so much for your leadership.

You know both as a woman and a woman legislator what this impact is going to be to your communities in New York, and I know what they will be to mine in Maryland.

Sometimes, Mr. Speaker, we throw out these numbers, and most Americans have no idea what these numbers mean in real terms. From March 1, until the end of this fiscal year, we'll have to cut $85 billion with a wide range of impacts across this country. Women are going to be disproportionately impacted by these. And there is no other word, Mr. Speaker, for these absolutely senseless cuts.

It is as though as legislators we are brain dead when it comes to making decisions that impact people's lives. These deep cuts are going to slash vital investments in job training, in public health, in public safety and education and small business. We know that so many women are juggling multiple responsibilities. They are juggling the responsibilities of their homes and their families; the responsibilities of a job or running a business; the responsibilities of being active in their community and making sure that there's a quality of life for themselves and their children.

They're also doing this and operating at the absolute margin. It's really unfair and completely lacking in compassion to place this additional burden of sequestration on their already burdened households. Even worse, low-income women and women of color who are toiling in the fragile economy at the lowest-wage jobs are going to be hit the hardest by sequestration.

I want to highlight these cuts and the resulting fiscal instability that is in addition to the fact that we are already falling farther behind other Western World nations in providing employment protections, pay equity, sick leave, promoting child care services. These are all the things that particularly women have use of as caregivers.

□ 1310

Is this really the way, Mr. Speaker, that we see ourselves as leaders of the free world? I don't think so.

With that, I would like to yield to my good friend and colleague from Texas, SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the gentlelady from Maryland and thank her for her leadership. This is a very important statement today because I was on the floor earlier this morning and said that we should not go home, that we should stay here. I'll say it again: We should not go home. We should stay here.

With all of the chatter of disagreement and accusations and blame games, what should be the message to the American people is, in fact, that we are committed to finding some form of common ground. Now, common ground is enormously challenging when there is no give from our Republican friends.

I do want to applaud the Congresswoman today in that the Violence

Against Women Act was passed because of Democrats' championing the right direction so that immigrant women, so that the LGBT community and so that Native Americans could be specifically covered, which, as a lawyer, is what the law is all about. Fuzzy legislation cannot work, but when you specifically designate in law the protection of these groups, then you have brought about a change. I say that only because I want to thank our Republican friends who voted for that ultimate Senate bill that was passed in a bipartisan way in the Senate and now in the House.

That should be an example of what we can do with regard to this dastardly act that is going to occur tomorrow—the sequester—which most Americans don't even understand. So I am delighted to join and to be able to be part of this Special Order, led by the gentlelady from Maryland, on explaining how vulnerable women can be impacted.

We did a good act today. Vulnerable women have been in the eye of the storm since this legislation was not reauthorized, and women's centers and shelters all over America were feeling the ax of the non-funding of the STOP grant, but today we made a difference. I want to make a difference in stopping the onslaught against women and children that the sequester will bring about, and I am going to use as an example the impact on a State like mine—the State of Texas—that has a diverse, if you will, congressional delegation, with more Republicans than Democrats. Frankly, the people of the State of Texas are not interested in what party we are; they simply want to find out why we can't come to the floor and vote to block the sequester and find common ground.

So, to my State of Texas, let me tell you what you will be facing, and why I want to say, stay and work, stay and work, and find some kind of common ground. In the alternative, all of us are willing to be called back this weekend. We're willing to be called back Friday night and Saturday morning. I want that to be on the record. We're willing to get back in a short order of time to come here and solve this problem.

Specifically, I have worked extensively with our teachers and schools and school districts:

$67.8 million for funding for primary and secondary education, putting 950 teachers' and aides' jobs at risk, meaning that they may ultimately be terminated. Those jobs are at risk in the State of Texas. 172,000 fewer students can be served in approximately 280 schools. That's not just in Houston; that's throughout Republican and Democratic districts in the State of Texas. That is shameful. Texas will lose approximately $50 million in funds for about 620 students and aides to help children with disabilities;

Work study jobs will impact our college students. 4,720 fewer low-income students will be able to have those jobs, and, of course, it will eliminate the opportunity to finance the cost of college to around 1,450 students, who will not get work study jobs;

Head Start. Many of my Head Start leaders advocated and asked me, as I was in Austin this past week, to stop the elimination of their funding. I will be meeting with those from AVANCE next week, approximately 4,800 students in Texas, on the reducing of access to critical early education;

Law enforcement. Part of the Violence Against Women Act specifically speaks to the question of helping the crime victims. When I had a gun briefing in Texas, I made sure that the victims of gun violence were in the room. What we'll be stopping is $1.1 million in what we call Justice Assistance Grants, which specifically deal with our crime victims;

This is an example of what will happen in America if you're looking for jobs and if you want assistance from the Federal Government. It's interesting how people make light that the Federal Government does nothing. My friends, the Federal Government is you. It is the tax dollars used wisely to ensure that it is a bridge, a complement, a collaborator with State government. So you will be losing in the State of Texas, for those of you who are searching for jobs—and you do it every day—some $2.2 million if this goes through.

Child care. Up to 2,300 disadvantaged and vulnerable children may lose their access to child care. That impacts women who go out every day, one possibly to look for a job but, more importantly, to go out to go to work. I hate the thought that 9,000 children will have a lack of access to vaccines. That's a mother's responsibility, that's a parent's responsibility to ensure her children are getting vaccines, and the public health system will collapse because of the lack of resources;

$1.1 million will be lost, in particular, for HIV tests, which is devastating among the African American community, particularly women. We have encouraged them now to get tested. We've tried to remove the stigma. When they go up to the door of the public health entity to get tested, you're going to tell me that there are a million less dollars and that the door will be closed? On the STOP Violence Against Women's program, which we'd now reauthorize, I'm sad to say that Texas could lose $543,000 and that 2,100 more victims will not have this.

Let me come to a close and look at it generically across America as I cite what Congresswoman EDWARDS just cited about small businesses, and I would indicate that, on a nationwide impact, two-thirds of all new jobs we know have come from small businesses. As I listened to the news this morning about a woman-owned business that does work with the Defense Department, she was being interviewed, and she said, about 5 days from now, she'll literally be shut down. So what we're talking about is losing $900 million across the Nation in helping small businesses. That is a travesty.

When we travel internationally, one thing we sort of look at is the question of food safety, and what we pride ourselves on here in the United States is that which stops disease and that which stops contamination. Well, my friends, 2,100 food inspectors for the Nation, who deal with helping to ensure the kind of safe food for our women and children, will be shut down. That means that billions in food production will be shut down. I heard a plant manufacturer, or a food manufacturer—a packaging company—say that it literally cannot do anything without a food inspector saying ''yes.''

Let me indicate something that is very close to my heart, and that is those who are needing mental health services. Do you realize, with the sequester, Congresswoman, that 373,000 mentally ill adults and seriously emotionally disturbed children will lose public services for their needs? That is a travesty, and asks the question: Why are we going home? Why don't we stay here and find the compromise that we did for the Violence Against Women Act?

Let me close on our work in dealing with homeland security. I am the ranking member on the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security. We have responsibilities with ranking member THOMPSON and our chairperson, who has noted in our hearings as recently as this week that we would lose some 2,750 Customs and Border Protection officers, CBP. Those are the individuals who allow goods to travel, to meet individuals at airports; and we would lose 5,000 Border Patrol officers at our borders, where we're talking about the question of border security.

Are we talking out of two sides of our mouths? Here we're making the argument that we want border security, and we're willing to allow 5,000 Border Patrol agents—willy-nilly—to just go away? We're allowing difficulties with the FAA and, as well, with TSA officers of whom some have critiqued. I serve on the Transportation Security Subcommittee. These officers every day face the trials and tribulations of ensuring safety on our airlines and airplanes, and we are telling them that we don't care about security? Right now, we've got a sequester and you're out, and we don't know how long the lines are. Frankly, the statement is being made by my Republican friends and leadership that they simply don't care.

We have an opportunity to work together. We can work with the Senate. We can work with the White House. We can understand the underpinnings of this whole debate, and that is: revenue and cuts. Why do I want revenue? Because I want for the money not to run out when the victims of Hurricane Sandy are desperate. That's why I want revenue.

□ 1320

I want the Head Start programs to be funded, and I want our military in a

balanced way to be funded. So I support the utilization of the Buffett rule that has been offered by the Senate, and aspects of many other proposals. They are out there, we can do it, and we can do it with the kind of grace and mercy and understanding of the needs of the American people, and protecting the middle class. And, as Congresswoman EDWARDS stated, we can do that with an eye on women, to make sure that women, many of whom are heads of households, do not face these devastating cuts that would literally shut them down, their small businesses, Head Start, teachers for their children's schools, to ensure that there is funding for the Violence Against Women Act.

I want to say thank you to Congresswoman EDWARDS for allowing us to have an opportunity to share our concerns today. I am pained by what we are saying today, but I am extending a hand of friendship to my friends on the other side of the aisle. Leadership can call us back. We are ready to be called back. We can huddle somewhere else. We can find a way to get consensus by email so that when we come back next week, we have an immediate vote because we have been willing to do so.

I'll close by saying I'm supporting Mr. CONYERS, who has offered an alternative that will be coming forward next week that ends the sequestration. I believe that is the way to go to allow us more time for debate and collaboration. I hope others will join us in supporting this legislation we're introducing today. I thank him for his leadership on that. I think that speaks to the fact that all Members, Congresswoman EDWARDS, are following the leadership of this Special Order, which is to protect women from this devastating impact of sequester. Thank you so very much for the opportunity to speak today.

Ms. EDWARDS. I want to thank the gentlelady, and especially to thank her for, Mr. Speaker, pointing out to us that in virtually everything that impacts our lives as Americans, and particularly impacts women, there is a devastating impact of sequestration on a whole range of things that, you know, most of us get up every day and don't even think about. But we will think about them beginning on March 1 because the services won't be there.

The gentlelady pointed out, as she was speaking and as others have as well, the devastating impacts to education. Just a few weeks ago, many of the people in this body, Republicans and Democrats, stood on their feet and cheered the President of the United States when he talked about the need to invest in early education, in Head Start, in making sure that our young people get started early in school so that they are prepared through their education years to take on the challenges of the 21st century. And yet here we are, just a couple of weeks after that great moment of a bipartisan show of support, ripping apart the very programs that the President talked about that are so important, Mr. Speaker, to the development of our children.

I would note that in my great State of Maryland, and Maryland has now been named the State with the number one schools in the Nation for the fifth year in a row. Well, we've been able to achieve those great heights in Maryland because of the commitment of our governor, because of the commitment of our legislators, and because of the commitment of the Federal Government, especially to some of our most vulnerable schools.

To our students who depend on investing in Head Start, to our students who are in some of our most vulnerable communities served by our title 1 schools, to the idea that we're going to educate all of our young people, even those with disabilities, so that they can achieve their greatest ability, and in Maryland we're going to see in fact very devastating cuts to the number one school system in the country—$5 million ripped out of Head Start; $14 million ripped out of our title 1 schools; $9 million, almost $10 million, taken out of funding our young people with disabilities, and that's a total of almost 300 jobs that will be lost as a result of these cuts. And that's in my small State of Maryland.

You know, we've heard from Members representing New York and Texas. Well, they're going to suffer even more devastating cuts. I would note, for example, in Texas, Texas will lose $51 million from education for children with disabilities. Texas will lose $67 million from their title 1 schools. And Head Start will lose to a tune of $30 million from Head Start. This is devastating for women and children, for their families.

But it doesn't end there, Mr. Speaker. Would that it would, but it doesn't end there. Sequestration, as I said, has a devastating impact and a disproportionate impact on women and children.

I would note that about 600,000 children and pregnant women are going to lose access to food and health care and nutrition education, including supplemental nutrition programs that are the difference between having a meal or a healthy meal, or not. The difference for a mother who, even as she is working every day, has the ability to make sure that there is a good meal on the table for her children. Six hundred thousand children and pregnant women will lose those benefits.

Let's look at child care. There's not a one of us, Mr. Speaker, who hasn't had children and had the need of child care. Now if you are a wealthy woman or if you have a high income, your needs may be very different. But for most of us who get up and go to work every day, we really do need child care assistance. About 30,000 children across the country who are in low-income families are going to lose essential Federal funding for child care services. That's about $121.5 million, Mr. Speaker.

Let's just look at the Centers for Disease Control. Twenty-five thousand low-income women—and this is according to thinkprogress.org so I'm not making it up. Americans across the country can go to thinkprogress.org, and what they can find is the same information that I'm sharing with you today. At the Centers for Disease Control, 25,000 low-income women who rely on the Centers for Disease Control for their breast cancer and cervical cancer screenings are just going to be lost. So there we will have a ripple effect through the health care system as these women, potentially with cancers that are curable, will not have those diagnosed in time.

In Army military construction of family housing where we have so many more female recruits who are in need of housing, they're going to lose about $424 million. How on one hand can we say that we support and honor those who serve and who are in uniform, but at the same time take away the kinds of things that would be supportive for our military families.

In the area of global health care—I mean, after all, these cuts apply not just to those of us in the United States but to the support that we provide for vulnerable communities around the world. There are 1.6 million women around the globe who rely on family planning services, and guess what? They're going to be turned away, too, Mr. Speaker.

We could go on and on, as we have. But the reality is that beginning on March 1, beginning tomorrow, America's women and children will see cuts to things that they had no idea about, and those cuts will be, in fact, devastating. And what are we doing here in this Chamber? We're going home for the weekend. Where else in America do you stop working, Mr. Speaker, after 3½ days, a couple of journal votes saying we approve of the business of the day, a couple of adjournment votes, a vote to rename a space center, and then devastating cuts to health care, to Head Start, to education, to food inspection, to all of the things that impact so many of our families. If it weren't true, if it weren't reality, it would seem like it was just a bad B movie, Mr. Speaker.

□ 1330

We can go through so many other impacts to our children, 70,000 children, Mr. Speaker, who are going to be cut from Head Start and Early Head Start programs. Sixty percent of these program recipients, 60 percent of those 70,000 children, are children of color.

And so I guess we're saying, Mr. Speaker, that we don't care about our Nation's children. We don't care that they go hungry. We don't care that they're not receiving adequate child care. We don't care that they're not getting the education that they need. Mr. Speaker, these across-the-board, arbitrary, senseless cuts just say to the rest of America, we don't care.

And you know what? I would love it if the blame were equally shared across the board, but the reality is that Republicans control this Chamber, and this Chamber could be gaveled in tomorrow morning, straight up, and stop this sequestration. That's what could happen, and that is what would make a difference to America's women and children.

You know, I would look to, Mr. Speaker, women and girls across this country and just share with them that no matter what their age, no matter, really, what their income, whether they're young children in school readiness programs or they're older women who rely on senior nutrition programs, things like Meals on Wheels, that these cuts will have an impact on them.

We've already talked, Mr. Speaker, about devastating impacts to education. Can you believe that 7,400 special education teachers, their aides and other staff servicing our vulnerable kids with disabilities are going to be laid off, 7,400 educators who will be laid off because we haven't provided the resources for them to serve our children with disabilities? It's pretty shameful, Mr. Speaker.

I'm thinking about the landmark Affordable Care Act, ObamaCare. You know, we did something very special, actually, in this Chamber when we passed ObamaCare. But the reality is that, because of these looming cuts, these cuts that will take place just hours, hours from now, Mr. Speaker, they're going to jeopardize critical health care services, prevention initiatives, medical research to help women lead healthier lives. These sequestration cuts will affect millions of women.

Four million dollars is going to be cut from the Safe Motherhood Initiative. Who knew that the Congress doesn't like motherhood? And so $4 million in cuts, Mr. Speaker, to the Safe Motherhood Initiative.

And what does that do? It helps prevent pregnancy-related deaths. In this great Nation, the leader of the free world, we still have pregnancy-related deaths, and the way that we've chosen to deal with that is through the Safe Motherhood Initiative. But, beginning on March 1, these devastating cuts will have an impact on that program.

In addition, 5 million fewer low-income families will be able to receive prenatal health care. And we know, those of us who've had children, know the importance of getting prenatal health care, know the importance of a successful pregnancy that goes to term. We know the importance of prenatal health care because it becomes a determinant of overall health care as that child is born. And yet, with these devastating cuts, these across-the-board cuts, these arbitrary cuts, these senseless cuts, 5 million fewer low-income families will receive prenatal health care. And this is particularly concerning, Mr. Speaker, and very serious, because two to three women die each year, each day, in fact, from complications as a result of pregnancy.

I don't know if you're aware of this, Mr. Speaker, but the fact is that the United States has an infant mortality rate that is twice as high as the rate of other wealthy nations. We're not a leader when it comes to prenatal health care. It is why we need the Motherhood Initiative.

Eight million dollars in cuts are going to go, Mr. Speaker, to breast and cervical cancer screening. That means that there will be 31,000 fewer cancer screenings for low-income women.

Now, I suppose we could just write these low-income women off the books. But you know what happens, Mr. Speaker? When they're diagnosed with cervical cancer or with breast cancer, they show up in the emergency room and they require even greater treatment, or worse, it becomes a mortality risk because they lose their lives, not because the cancer was not curable, but they lose their lives because the cancer was not diagnosed.

And yet here we are, Mr. Speaker, ready to exact $8 million in cuts that will prevent low-income women from receiving cervical cancer screenings and breast cancer screenings. That's not what a leader nation does, Mr. Speaker.

Now, we can recall very recently the very fierce battles to protect Title X family planning and reproductive health services. I will just remind the Speaker that sequester would cut $24 million from these lifesaving programs. That's right; $24 million that would be ripped out of Title X family planning and reproductive health services, lifesaving programs that provide care to low-income, uninsured and underinsured women, men, children, and families—$24 million. Our Nation really can't afford this.

And let's talk about research. The National Institutes of Health could lose as much as $1.5 billion in medical research funding. And that means there will be fewer research projects for treatments and cures for diseases like cancer, like diabetes, like Alzheimer's, like all of these diseases where we're right on the cusp of the kind of research that will make a tremendous difference, Mr. Speaker, in the lives of so many, and particularly a tremendous difference in the lives of women. But, oh, no, National Institutes of Health, on the chopping block March 1, losing up to $1.5 billion for medical research funding.

Women, Infants, and Children programs, something that's particularly important to me and to people in my community, to women and children in my community, $353 million, remind you, to begin, Mr. Speaker, on March 1; $353 million cut from the Women, Infants, and Children program.

And I'll tell you, Mr. Speaker, if you go to any State in this country, talk to your Governors. It doesn't matter whether you talk to a Republican Governor or to a Democratic Governor. Those Governors will tell you that the investment and the payoff for making investments in Women, Infants, and Children programs is enormous, that it results in great benefit, not just for the quality of lives of the women, infants, and children who are served by the WIC programs, but, really, to communities, enabling them, people, women, to go out and get an education, to get on their feet, to take care of their children.

These are really lifeline programs, and they're highly effective. And yet there's no sense to these cuts, and so we will end up cutting the most ineffective programs in the same way that we cut the most effective ones. That's what sequester means.

Let's look at unemployment benefits. Here we are, Mr. Speaker, really recovering from the devastation of the economy of the last 5 years, unemployment going down, but still the need for so many in this country for unemployment benefits. Now, I don't know, Mr. Speaker, about other people, but any of us who've ever received an unemployment check because of the misfortune of losing a job, it's not a big check, Mr. Speaker. And yet, even that small check, which is a fraction of what your income might have been were you working, even that check will face devastating cuts, and particularly to the long-term unemployed, to people who are out of work and who've been searching for a new job for at least 6 months, not because they don't want to work, Mr. Speaker, but because the economy is recovering and because work is hard to find.

□ 1340

And yet we rip apart 10 percent of their weekly jobless benefits if this sequester goes into effect. Maybe the 1 percent or the 2 percent out there can get away with not having 10 percent of their income. But the families that I know, the communities I come from, a 10 percent cut in an income is the difference between paying your electric bill and your water bill and your rent or your mortgage. A 10 percent cut. No one can afford that. And yet that's exactly what happens beginning on March 1 with this senseless sequester.

Child care assistance is going to be cut by $121 million. Child care. What great nation doesn't ensure child care for its nation's children so that moms and dads can go out and work and not have to worry about the care that their children are receiving? Worse yet, not have to worry about leaving young ones unattended because the choice is between going to work and staying at home because there's not quality child care available. Child care assistance cuts 30,000 children across this country who would lose essential Federal funding for child care.

And we've talked about the Violence Against Women Act. But I want to get specific because I spent a lot of years before I came into Congress working on these issues of violence against women, on domestic violence, on sexual assault, on stalking, trying to make sure

that the Federal Government meets its responsibilities for women. I've worked on a hotline. I've been in a shelter. I know what it means to provide those services. I know that when a woman calls and she's being abused and she's seeking help, that that phone call needs to be answered.

And yet, Mr. Speaker, we've passed the Violence Against Women Act and we're running the risk that because of these cuts in this sequester—because of these senseless cuts—that phone call from that woman in the middle of the night calling a shelter or a program or a hotline, that call won't be answered.

Who's going to take responsibility when that abuse results in the death of a woman or her children because we've not done the right thing in this Congress? That's what's at stake. And that is real and it is harm, Mr. Speaker, to this Nation's women. And so we passed the Violence Against Women Act, but you can be sure that what we gave with one hand, we took away with the other hand beginning on March 1 because of these devastating cuts to domestic violence shelters and programs and hotline services, to the law enforcement officials who need to be trained about issues of domestic violence so that they don't endanger themselves and so that they provide the kind of law enforcement assistance that's needed in every community across this country.

Mr. Speaker, you sit on that hotline and know that you can't pick up a call because the other phone is going unanswered. Because the other phone is going unanswered because the Congress hasn't done what we need to do to protect women and children and their families.

The Department of Justice estimates that the cuts to the Violence Against Women Act is going to mean that 35,927—and I want you to hear, Mr. Speaker, every single one of them—35,927 victims will be prevented from gaining access to shelter and to legal assistance and to services for themselves and for their children, every single one of them vulnerable because Republicans in this Congress, Mr. Speaker, have not done their job. The cuts are going to mean that domestic violence training is going to be eliminated for 34,000 police officers, prosecutors, judges, and victim advocates. This really is shameful, Mr. Speaker.

And for women who work and who own small businesses, the sequester is going to be a handicap as well. And we know that women work. Some of us work not because we want to. We work because we have to because we're partners in our families with our spouses, with our partners taking care of our families, taking care of our children, because we're women living on our own, because we're women as caregivers to other members of our family. That's why we work. We create businesses; and, thankfully, we've had the support of the Federal Government for women-owned small businesses, a really fast-growing sector.

But these contracts are in jeopardy, Mr. Speaker. In fact, contracts that have been won by women-owned businesses dropped 5.5 percent in fiscal year 2011; and the damage that they are facing now, the harm our vulnerable women-owned businesses are facing is even more devastating. The gender gap may reflect stiffer competition over a shrinking pool of contract revenue, but it may get worse for women as women face difficulty in winning a greater share of contracts in an era of these devastating spending cuts.

And that's according to Bloomberg. It's not made up by this Congresswoman from Maryland. It is what is happening in our economy, Mr. Speaker. Thousands of public sector jobs are going to be lost. That's on top of jobs that have already been lost, Mr. Speaker. And since women are 50 percent more likely than men to be employed in the public sector, just like education, these jobs are going to be cut and lost needlessly.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to think that my colleagues in this Congress have the ability to exercise common sense and rationality; but these cuts don't reflect common sense at all. In fact, they don't reflect much thought, in my view. When you say across the board, that would be like in your own family budget, when you know you have to tighten up the budget, rather than looking at where you're doing your spending and going with a scalpel to cut that wasteful spending—in my household, I would probably cut the coffee expenditures—but we're not doing that. We say we cut coffee just like we cut the mortgage. We cut coffee just like we cut the groceries. We cut coffee just like we cut buying school clothing.

But this is what is happening with the Federal budget. We're taking an ax or hammer to the entire budget. We're not looking at every single line and making strategic and thoughtful and important choices about what needs to stay and what needs to go. That's the danger here. And for women, the impact is really substantial.

Mr. Speaker, I'm going to close now, but I wish I were closing and saying I'll see you tomorrow. But, unfortunately, we won't be seeing each other tomorrow, Mr. Speaker, because when you gavel out this evening, Mr. Speaker, what you will know is that we've said sequester is going to go into effect. So what? Sequester is going to go into effect and we'll just come back next week and name a couple more buildings. But we won't deal with the real issues that are facing America's families, that are facing America's women.

And as I said before, I'm not particularly fond of the term, Mr. Speaker, ''war on women.'' But as a woman, when I know that there's a threat of not getting a cervical exam or a breast exam, when I know that as a woman there's a threat of not receiving family planning services, when I know as a woman that my children won't be able to go to a Head Start program or that if I have a child with a disability that that child won't receive the kind of education that he needs to get his or her fullest potential, when I know as a caregiver that a senior woman won't get Meals on Wheels, when I know that the important research that could lead to a cure for Alzheimer's isn't going to happen, Mr. Speaker, it may not be a war on women, but it feels like as women we are on the front line and we are taking all of the heavy-duty fire coming in.

And so I would urge you, Mr. Speaker, and I would urge my Republican colleagues to do as my colleague from Texas said: get back to work. Come back to work and let's do the business of the American people. Let's take up a truly fair and balanced approach to our Nation's fiscal problems. Let's make certain that we preserve and protect a social safety net for so many of our vulnerable families.

□ 1350

Let's make certain that we make the investments we need to make in education, in research and development, in small business so that we really can grow our economy, so that we, Mr. Speaker, together can create growth, but create growth by making great investments.

So, Mr. Speaker, I will close by just saying to you that I want to work with our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, but it does take two to tango. Unless we do that, women in this country are going to face the devastating impact of these budget cuts that go into effect on March 1.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

VIOLENT MEDIA ROLE IN MASS SHOOTINGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STOCKMAN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. WOLF. Today, I rise as the father of five and the grandfather of 16—many of whom are of the age to play video games—to express my deep concerns about the lack of discussion on mental health issues and violent media and the role they play in mass shootings.

As we continue to seek ways to end mass violence, in addition to gun safety, we must address the impacts of mental illness and, of equal importance, violent video games, movies, and TV.

I have supported legislation that would keep guns from getting into the wrong hands. I voted for the Brady Bill in 1993, safety lock requirements, and provisions that help police conduct effective background checks. My father was a Philadelphia policeman.

As chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that funds the Justice Department, I have increased funding for the national background check

system to keep firearms out of the hands of the mentally ill and violent criminals. In fact, my bill provided more than double the funding requested by both the President's and the Senate's budget plan.

In January, I wrote to ask Attorney General Holder to use existing funds to immediately improve the Nation's background check system. In addition, I asked the Obama administration to create a national center for campus public safety, which has strong support from lawmakers on both sides of the aisle and the Virginia Tech Family Outreach Foundation, a group of families and victims of the shooting at Virginia Tech. In fact, the idea for my bill to create the national center for campus public safety came from the Virginia Tech families and lead cosponsor, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT from the State of Virginia. I'm expecting a response from the Justice Department soon. The shooter in the Virginia Tech massacre lived in my congressional district, and a number of the victims were from my district. I have met with their families, and I understand they are hurting.

Dealing with mental illness has to be part of the solution. I have long advocated for measures that prevent health insurers from placing discriminatory restrictions on mental health and addiction treatments. I continue to remain hopeful that the nearly 20 million Americans who suffer from mental illness receive the treatment they need.

Mr. Speaker, though, I was disappointed that President Obama did not seize the opportunity to address, in depth, the role of mental health and media violence as factors of mass violence during his State of the Union address. To only focus on guns, on just one piece of a very large and complicated puzzle, is simply irresponsible.

The President said that the victims of mass shootings, including Congresswoman Gabby Giffords, the college students at Virginia Tech, the children at Sandy Hook, the high school students at Columbine, and the movie-goers in Aurora, all deserve a vote for gun control proposals. How can he, in good conscience, call for that but not acknowledge the fact that each one of these shooters in these events was mentally disturbed? How could he not acknowledge the role that violent media played in some of their lives?

The President is failing the American people and the families of the victims by remaining frustratingly silent on these crucial issues and ignoring the other central factors related to mass violence of this kind.

As I mentioned, in a number of tragic shootings, there has been a pattern of the shooters playing or even imitating violent video games.

Let's begin with Anders Breivik, the Norwegian who shot 69 people at a youth camp in 2011. Forbes Magazine reported that Anders used the video game ''Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 2'' as a simulator to help him practice shooting people. Anders said:

> I just bought ''Modern Warfare 2,'' the game. It is probably the best military simulator out there, and it's one of the hottest games this year.

He goes on to say:

> I see ''Modern Warfare 2'' more as a part of my training-simulation than anything else. You can more or less completely simulate actual operations.

And who can forget that day at Columbine High School when Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold murdered 13 classmates and wounded 23 others before turning the guns on themselves? The Simon Wiesenthal Center, which tracks Internet hate groups, found in its archives a copy of Harris' Web site with a version of the first-person shooter video game ''Doom'' that he had customized. In Harris' version, there are two shooters, each with extra weapons and unlimited ammunition, and the other people in the game cannot fight back.

For a class project, Harris and Klebold made a videotape that was similar to their customized version of ''Doom.'' In the video, Harris and Klebold dress in trench coats, carry guns, and kill school athletes. They acted out their videotape performance in real life less than a year later.

An investigator at the Wiesenthal Center said Harris and Klebold were ''playing out their game in God mode.''

In another videotape, Harris referred to a sawed-off shotgun as ''Arlene,'' a favorite character in the ''Doom'' video game. Harris said, ''It's gonna be like (expletive) Doom.''

And now we have a report this month from the Hartford Courant that says that Sandy Hook shooter Adam Lanza may have been imitating violent video games as well. The Courant reports:

> During a search of the Lanza home after the deadly school shootings, police found thousands of dollars' worth of graphically violent video games.

The paper goes on to say:

> And detectives working the scene of the massacre are exploring whether Adam Lanza might have been emulating the shooting range or a video game scenario as he moved from room to room at Sandy Hook, spewing bullets, law enforcement sources have told the Courant.

Then he goes on to say, Mr. Speaker:

> Before he killed his mother and set off for Sandy Hook Elementary, Adam Lanza destroyed the hard drive on his computer, which probably kept some of the records of the games he played and who he played with. He also may have destroyed any chance to see if he had a manifesto or had written down anything indicating that he planned the shootings or why he chose the elementary school.

Let me repeat, Adam Lanza may have been emulating a video game shooter or scenario as he went room to room at Sandy Hook. What parent cannot see this problem?

This week, I had the opportunity to meet with a few elementary school principals from my congressional district. During the course of our discussion, the issue of media violence, particularly violent video games, came up. One principal said that when children misbehave in school and he asks them why, they will frequently say that they saw it in a video game. Another principal with him said the problem with video games is that, when young children are playing violent ones where they shoot or kill other characters, there are no repercussions or punishment, and usually the characters will even come back to life. This gives children and adolescents whose brains are still developing no sense of reality. He also said that video games desensitize kids to violence.

How can we continue to ignore what common sense is telling us? Just take one look at the movie trailers and how violent they are. Some of the video games on the market today like ''Call of Duty'' and ''Halo'' all give points for killing another character. Players are rewarded for shooting people. The level of violence in ''Grand Theft Auto'' is astonishing.

□ 1400

Players drive around, shoot people, including police officers, pick up prostitutes, and then kill them. There is a racial element to it also.

Soon after the Newtown shooting, I asked the National Science Foundation to pull together experts from across the country to look at the impact of all three contributors to mass violence. These experts include Dr. Brad Bushman from Ohio State University, along with several other scholars from top-tier universities across the Nation, including Johns Hopkins; Georgetown; Columbia University; University of Pennsylvania; Penn State; Carnegie Mellon; and the University of California, Berkeley. And we will have the list at the end of this statement. Earlier this month, the NSF released a report compiled by these experts whose names, as I said, will appear at the end of the statement.

It draws on reliable evidence and a number of theories to explain youth violence that have emerged from decades of research, including research supported by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the National Research Council, and other Federal agencies.

According to the report, violent video games increase aggressive thoughts, angry feelings, psychological arousal and aggressive behavior, and decrease helping behavior and feelings of empathy for others. The report compiled by these experts shows that rating systems have not kept up with the increasingly violent content of popular media, and there is no standard rating system in the U.S. across varying media platforms.

Dr. Bushman, who holds the Margaret Hall and Robert Randal Rinehart chair at Ohio State University and is widely respected in his field, offers a solution to this issue. There could be a universal rating system on all media, with universal symbols that are easy for parents to understand. The Pan European Game Information system, for

example, has five age-based ratings: 3-plus, 7-plus, 12-plus, 16-plus, and 18-plus; and six well-recognizable symbols for potentially objectionable material: violence, sex, drugs, discrimination, fear, and gambling.

The current rating system is confusing to parents. For example, there is R for movies, TV-MA for TV, and FV for fantasy violence in video games.

Another possible idea, which is something that I have long advocated for, is to put warning labels on violent video games. The report also quotes:

More research is also needed on what types of individuals are most strongly affected by violent video games. Many of the spree shooters have been described as ''social outcasts.'' Are such individuals more likely to behave aggressively after playing a violent video game? Are such individuals more likely to play violent games alone?

A copy of the National Science Foundation report can be found on my Web site at www.wolf.house.gov. Let me say that again, because parents might want to look at this, and hopefully the Members of the body on both sides will look at it, and hopefully members of the administration will look at it. A copy will appear at www.wolf.house.gov. And these are the views of these experts.

I am not naive enough to think that video game violence is the only issue here. We need to have an honest discussion about media violence, TV, movies, and video games. We need to have an honest discussion about mental health. And we need to have an honest discussion about guns.

It is easy for the President to go after the NRA. He doesn't support the NRA, and the NRA doesn't support him. But will the President of the United States ever, ever ask the entertainment industry to get involved or will he continue to be silent?

While media violence is not the only factor of mass violence, it is one of the easiest factors to change and it needs to be addressed, in addition to looking at access to firearms and mental health.

Don't we owe it to all the victims who have been killed to look at everything?

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

PARTICIPANTS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES DIRECTORATE, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 4, 2013, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

558. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tomatoes Grown in Florida; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-12-0051; FV12-966-1 IR] received February 22, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

559. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the annual report on operations of the National Defense Stockpile (NDS) in accordance with section 11(a) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act as amended (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.) for FY 2012; to the Committee on Armed Services.

560. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Housing Administration (FHA): Hospital Mortgage Insurance Program-Refinancing Hospital Loans [Docket No.: FR-5334-F-02] (RIN: 2502-A174) received February 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

561. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Dubai Aerospace Enterprise (DAE) Limited of Dubai, United Arab Emirates pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

562. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations, (Greenup, Illinois) [MB Docket No.: 12-225] (RM-11668) received February 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

563. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Addition of South Sudan to the Restricted Destinations List [NRC-2012-0278] (RIN: 3150-AJ21) received February 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

564. A letter from the Principle Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Regulations; Areas of the National Park System, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Bicycling [NPS-SLBE-12083] [PPMWSLBES0-PPMPSPD1Z.YM0000] (RIN: 1024-AE11) received February 15, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

565. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Annual Report to Congress on the Refugee Resettlement Program for the period October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009 as required by section 413(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1523(a); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. JONES, and Mrs. LUMMIS):

H.R. 879. A bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. CHU, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 880. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on certain trading transactions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. BOUSTANY, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 881. A bill to limit the use of cluster munitions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ (for himself and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 882. A bill to prohibit the awarding of a contract or grant in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that the contractor or grantee has no seriously delinquent tax debts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ (for himself, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. LABRADOR):

H.R. 883. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit certain veterans who were discharged or released from the Armed Forces by reason of service-connected disability to transfer benefits under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 884. A bill to require Members of Congress to disclose delinquent tax liability and to require an ethics inquiry into, and the garnishment of the wages of, a Member with Federal tax liability; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 885. A bill to expand the boundary of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, to conduct a study of potential land acquisitions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GERLACH (for himself and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 886. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POMPEO (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. AMASH, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO):

H.R. 887. A bill to terminate the Economic Development Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POMPEO (for himself, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. LONG, and Mr. LATTA):

H.R. 888. A bill to amend section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (relating to prevention of accidental releases); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. HONDA):

H.R. 889. A bill to combat trade barriers that threaten the maintenance of an open Internet, that mandate unique technology standards as a condition of market access and related measures, and to promote online free expression and the free flow of information; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. KLINE, Mr. SCALISE, and Mr. SOUTHERLAND):

H.R. 890. A bill to prohibit waivers relating to compliance with the work requirements for the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 891. A bill to establish a grant program in the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to fund the establishment of centers of excellence to support research, development and planning, implementation, and evaluation of effective programs in financial literacy education for young people and families ages 8 through 24 years old, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 892. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for S corporation reform, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 893. A bill to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons who transfer to or acquire from Iran, North Korea, or Syria certain goods, services, or technology that contribute to the proliferation activities of Iran, North Korea, or Syria, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, the Judiciary, Science, Space, and Technology, Financial Services, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio (for himself, Mr. STIVERS, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 894. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the supervision of fiduciaries of veterans under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. NADLER, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. HAHN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. RUSH, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 895. A bill to provide for an effective HIV/AIDS program in Federal prisons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 896. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to improve the quality, health outcomes, and value of maternity care under the Medicaid and CHIP programs by developing maternity care quality measures and supporting maternity care quality collaboratives; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. HAHN (for herself and Mr. RUNYAN):

H.R. 897. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the definition of homeless veteran for purposes of benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 898. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2014 through 2017 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. MCINTYRE):

H.R. 899. A bill to provide for additional safeguards with respect to imposing Federal mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Rules, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. GRAYSON):

H.R. 900. A bill to eliminate the sequestration under section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Ms. JENKINS:

H.R. 901. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the logical flow of return information between partnerships, corporations, trusts, estates, and individuals to better enable each party to submit timely, accurate returns and reduce the need for extended and amended returns, to provide for modified due dates by regulation, and to conform the automatic corporate extension period to longstanding regulatory rule; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOUSTANY (for himself, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 902. A bill to authorize certain Department of Veterans Affairs major medical facility leases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOUSTANY (for himself, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, and Mrs. BLACK):

H.R. 903. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the employer health insurance mandate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa (for himself and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 904. A bill to establish a common fund to pay claims to the Americans held hostage in Iran, and to members of their families, who are identified as class members in case number 1:08-CV-00487 (EGS) of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 905. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the research credit permanent and to increase the alternative simplified research credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 906. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for improvements under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the criminal justice system.amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to include human trafficking as a part 1 violent crime for purposes of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

H.R. 907. A bill to authorize project development for projects to extend Metrorail service in Northern Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):

H.R. 908. A bill to preserve the Green Mountain Lookout in the Glacier Peak Wilderness of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 909. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to require States to implement a drug testing program for applicants for and recipients of assistance under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 910. A bill to reauthorize the Sikes Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 911. A bill to restore the application of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance to protect competition and consumers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HANABUSA (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. SABLAN, and Ms. GABBARD):

H.R. 912. A bill to amend title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 to restore Medicaid coverage for citizens of the Freely Associated States lawfully residing in the United States under the Compacts of Free Association between the Government of the United States and the Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 913. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 to provide for expedited project implementation relating to the comprehensive Everglades restoration plan; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP (for himself, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JORDAN, and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 914. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that implementation of the repeal of the former Department of Defense policy concerning homosexual behavior in the Armed Forces not infringe upon the free exercise of religion by and the rights of conscience of members of the Armed Forces, including chaplains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. FARR, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. PETRI):

H.R. 915. A bill to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. BISHOP of Utah):

H.R. 916. A bill to improve Federal land management, resource conservation, environmental protection, and use of Federal real property, by requiring the Secretary of the Interior to develop a multipurpose cadastre of Federal real property and identifying inaccurate, duplicate, and out-of-date Federal land inventories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. DEUTCH):

H.R. 917. A bill to provide for media coverage of Federal court proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. FARR):

H.R. 918. A bill to provide for the issuance of a semipostal to benefit the Peace Corps; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 919. A bill to promote industry growth and competitiveness and to improve worker training, retention, and advancement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS (for herself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa):

H.R. 920. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of optometrists in the National Health Service Corps scholarship and loan repayment programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 921. A bill to amend the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Programs Enhancement Act of 2001 and title 38, United States Code, to require the provision of chiropractic care and services to veterans at all Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers and to expand access to such care and services; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MICHAUD (for himself, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 922. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to extend the authorization of the Northern Border Regional Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 923. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny any deduction for direct-to-consumer advertisements of prescription drugs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. CARNEY):

H.R. 924. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an investment tax credit related to the production of electricity from offshore wind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Ms. MENG, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. COOK, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RADEL, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SALMON, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. YOHO):

H.R. 925. A bill to amend the Diplomatic Security Act to revise the provisions relating to personnel recommendations of the Accountability Review Board under such Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. JONES, and Mr. GRIMM):

H.R. 926. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to disclose certain return information related to identity theft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 927. A bill to permit certain current loans that would otherwise be treated as non-accrual loans as accrual loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. FARR, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Ms. PINGREE of Maine):

H.R. 928. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to deliver a meaningful benefit and lower prescription drug prices under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 929. A bill to provide Federal contracting preferences for, and a reduction in the rate of income tax imposed on, Patriot corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHOCK (for himself, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 930. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the archeological site and surrounding land of the New Philadelphia town site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 931. A bill to provide for the addition of certain real property to the reservation of the Siletz Tribe in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California):

H.R. 932. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to protect the well-being of soldiers and their families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H. Res. 89. A resolution condemning the attack on Iranian dissidents living at Camp Hurriya, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. DEUTCH):

H. Res. 90. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that

the Committee on Agriculture should not propose any reduction in the availability or amount of benefits provided under the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP) in effect under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, and that the House of Representatives should reject any proposed legislation that includes any provisions that reduce the availability or amount of benefits provided under SNAP; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. LANCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H. Res. 91. A resolution expressing support for designation of February 28, 2013, as Rare Disease Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H. Res. 92. A resolution encouraging people in the United States to recognize March 1, 2013, as Read Across America Day; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LEWIS (for himself and Ms. MOORE):

H. Res. 93. A resolution expressing support for designation of the month of February 2013 as ''National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H. Res. 94. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding women's health and economic security; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

2. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 86 expressing strong opposition to the United States Supreme Court ruling in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 879.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 880.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 881.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (to provide for the common Defense and general Welfare); Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 (to make Rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval Forces); and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (to make laws necessary and proper . . . in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof).

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 882.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I, To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Clause 2 of Section 8 of Article I, To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I, To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 883.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 14 of Section 8 of Article I, To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I, To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 884.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I, To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I, To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 885.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 886.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. POMPEO:

H.R. 887.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. POMPEO:

H.R. 888.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 889.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CAMP:

H.R. 890.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to ''provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.''

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 891.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 892.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN:

H.R. 893.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 894.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 895.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution,

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution, and

Amendment VIII to the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 896.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under the following provisions of the United States Constitution:

Article I, Section 1;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. HAHN:

H.R. 897.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 898.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

article 1, section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 899.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 900.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JENKINS:

H.R. 901.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BOUSTANY:

H.R. 902.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BOUSTANY:

H.R. 903.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 904.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 905.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 906.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power * * * To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 907.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 908.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution:

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 909.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 910.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution, which states ''The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.''

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 911.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

''The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Ms. HANABUSA:

H.R. 912.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: ''The Congress shall have power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: ''The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

H.R. 913.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, including but not limited to Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 914.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 14, which grants Congress the power to ''make Rules for the Government and Regulation of land and naval Forces,''; Article 1, Section 8, Clause 16, which grants Congress the power to ''provide for the organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States''; and the ''free exercise'' clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution, which ensures the right to freely exercise one's religion.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H.R. 915.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8; Article IV, Section 3.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 916.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 917.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Congress' powers to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court under Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 918.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 919.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H.R. 920.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority in which this bill rests is the power of the Congress to regulate Commerce as enumerated by Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 as applied to healthcare.

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 921.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 922.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 923.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, sec. 8, cl.1.

Art. I, sec. 8, cl.3.

Art. I, sec. 8, cl.18.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 924.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 925.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 926.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 which, in part, states: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, . . . and the Sixteenth Amendment which states: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 927.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 928.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 929.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. SCHOCK:

H.R. 930.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 931.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 932.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 24: Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. GRIMM, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 50: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 106: Mr. YOUNG of Florida and Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 125: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 129: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 137: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 141: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 151: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 163: Mr. DINGELL.
H.R. 164: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. LABRADOR, and Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 176: Mr. WOMACK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. NUGENT.
H.R. 185: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. BARTON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FLORES, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 232: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 239: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 258: Mr. TONKO, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. HALL, Mr. LABRADOR, and Mr. REED.
H.R. 278: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 301: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 330: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 331: Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. PETERS of California.
H.R. 335: Mr. PETRI and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 341: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 354: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.
H.R. 366: Mr. YOHO and Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 416: Mr. RADEL.
H.R. 432: Mr. HECK of Nevada.
H.R. 446: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 454: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 482: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 485: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H.R. 506: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 507: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 517: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 519: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 523: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia and Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 530: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 531: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 532: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 544: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 558: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. PETRI, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 563: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 568: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 569: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 570: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 578: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.
H.R. 582: Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 595: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 597: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 609: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 612: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 621: Mr. ROSS and Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 627: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PEARCE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. MARINO, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HALL, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 628: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MENG, and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 630: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 637: Mr. JORDAN and Mr. LONG.
H.R. 654: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 671: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 673: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 688: Mr. BENTIVOLIO and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 693: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 728: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 745: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 749: Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 755: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. HIMES, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 760: Mr. JONES, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. STEWART, Mr. YOHO, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. STUTZMAN.
H.R. 761: Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. FLORES.
H.R. 763: Mr. COFFMAN and Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 786: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 792: Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 807: Mr. HALL, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FLORES, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
H.R. 811: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 812: Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 816: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. CONAWAY.
H.R. 824: Mr. BARTON, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. YODER, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
H.R. 828: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. LONG, and Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.
H.R. 841: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 847: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. COFFMAN, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HANNA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HIMES, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. RUNYAN.
H.R. 849: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 850: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 852: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 855: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H. J. Res. 24: Mr. GIBSON.
H. J. Res. 31: Mr. LYNCH.
H. Res. 30: Mr. NOLAN, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. HORSFORD.
H. Res. 36: Mr. HALL, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. MULLIN.
H. Res. 51: Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 69: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H. Res. 71: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. CARNEY.
H. Res. 75: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan and Mr. LOBIONDO.
H. Res. 80: Mr. RUSH.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H. Res. 88: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. COTTON.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

5. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City of Miami Beach, Florida, relative to Resolution No. 2013–28124 urging the Congress to ban the sale and possession of semi-automatic assault weapons and high capacity ammunition devices and magazines; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.