



The Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 H.R. 3402

Sec. 1. Short title.

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Sec. 3. Universal definitions and grant provisions.

Universal Definitions

There are many new definitions that will be helpful in understanding eligible entities and who should receive services. Some of the most important new definitions include:

Child Abuse and Neglect—this was included because there are so many new children’s programs in VAWA that make reference to child abuse and neglect. This definition makes clear that “child abuse and neglect” does NOT mean “failure to leave an abusive relationship, in the absence of other action constituting abuse or neglect.” This will help clarify that “failure to protect” is not the fault of the nonabusing parent.

Community-based Organization—This presents a significant new eligible entity. There are many organizations doing violence against women work who have previously not been eligible for funding because they could not show their primary work was violence against women, even where they were doing exemplary work to address the impact of violence against women in their communities. This includes immigrants’ rights groups and cultural affinity groups (like services for Latino youth or programs targeting poverty issues in the African American community). This definition allows such organizations to apply if they have a specially designed culturally specific program addressing violence against women (even if it is not their primary work) or if they are able to effectively collaborate with others addressing violence against women .

Linguistically and Culturally Specific Services—This definition relates to the community-based organizations and describes the kinds of services such groups would offer to overcome obstacles to access to more traditional services. This also means that mainstream programs that have a goal of serving underserved populations must ensure that they offer full linguistic access and culturally specific services. For example, if you have translated a brochure, you should be able to provide services in that same language

Personally Identifying Information—This provision defines information that is protected in many places in the Act, particularly the confidentiality provision and the HMIS confidentiality provision. What is especially helpful is that this definition very broadly defines types of information that can be used to locate or tamper with the identity of a victim and her children. It goes beyond name, address and Social Security number and also includes recognizable demographic elements that, in combination with other facts, could be used to identify or locate a survivor. For example, it would be impermissible to include in a rural area the race of a woman who is one of the few members of that race in the area.

Rural—The rural definition is changed to allow rural areas within non-rural states to apply for funding. While this is helpful, note that in the Rural Grants program, there is still a requirement that 75% of the awards must go to rural states.

Coalitions—the various types of coalitions are defined: state, tribal, territorial, as well as sexual assault and domestic violence. For the most part, this simply brings together existing definitions from other parts of the Code (such as the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act).

Victim Advocate/Victim Assistant—This creates separate definitions identifying persons providing services for violence against women programs differently from those providing assistance to victims through government agencies (such as courts, prosecution, and law enforcement). This was done for two reasons:

- (1) to clarify which funding sources support which positions (so law enforcement must use law enforcement dollars, not victim services dollars, to pay for victim assistance through their offices); and
- (2) to clarify who’s supervising the person providing services to the victim, because that difference impacts both confidentiality protections and the nature of the services offered.

New Grant Conditions

Most programs will now serve “adult and youth victims” of violence against women.

Most programs must serve victims of all four crimes: domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking.

No matching funds will be required for a grant or subgrant for any tribe, territory or victim service provider. Additionally, any other program may be exempted from match if they can demonstrate adequate financial need.

Confidentiality—See the explanation of “personally identifying information” above. Additionally, this prohibits disclosure unless compelled by statutory or court mandate. If disclosure of survivor information must happen, adequate safety protections must be offered (such as issuing coordinated protection orders through court or limiting release only to entities with a specific need to know). Release of survivor information is allowed if the survivor signs an informed consent waiver that is reasonably time-limited. Survivor information can be shared in password protected government databases utilized for protection order enforcement or law-enforcement or prosecution generated information.

Male victims—Language makes clear that male victims can receive services under VAWA. It does not require the funding of male only programs.

Prohibition on tort litigation and lobbying—these provisions reflect existing federal restrictions on grant funding. Money cannot be used for tort litigation, but funding can support restitution claims in protection order and criminal cases (marital dissolution should have been included—technical amendment needed).

Technical assistance is set at 3% to 8% of program funding. If technical assistance has been offered at a higher rate previously, that higher rate can be maintained.

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

Sec. 101. STOP grants improvements.

Provides state formula grants that bring police and prosecutors in close collaboration with victim services providers. Reauthorized at \$225 million per year (2007 to 2011). The basic formula allocation – 30% victim services, 25% police, 25% prosecutors, 5% courts and 15% discretionary – remains unchanged.

Purpose area changes—

- (1) requires funding to maintain core services, even if new innovations are funded;
- (2) funding can be used for Jessica Gonzalez Victim Assistants (victim assistants in law enforcement agencies whose primary purpose is to help develop protocols for law enforcement agencies to ensure

- adequate triage of the lethality and emergency nature of cases called in and ensure that victims receive appropriate referrals in addition to police assistance);
- (3) funding can be used for Crystal Judson Brame Advocates who can help persons abused by law enforcement personnel and to develop protocols to respond to such abuse.

Underserved Populations—These provisions make changes that focus State efforts on underserved populations by:

- (1) emphasizing the requirement to address such needs in the State plan;
- (2) emphasizing the need to fund linguistically and culturally specific services; and
- (3) requiring certification that the State worked with victim services to develop their plan.

Tribal and Territorial Set-asides—

- (1) The tribal set-aside is increased to 10 percent in all grant programs, and these set-asides will be combined to create a new funding stream for tribes;
- (2) The territories each receive 1/56 of the funding, making them equivalent to States (this is necessary because the territories have no other governmental resources to carry out their work—there is no equivalent of state support for them)

Culturally Specific Community-based Organizations Set-aside— This amendment requires that 10% of the victim services money in the STOP formula be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations providing services that respond to violence against women.

Forensic Medical Exams— When STOP funding is used to pay for forensic medical exams, the victim cannot be required to seek reimbursement for the exam from insurance carriers. Additionally, the federal legal provisions regarding use of STOP funds for forensic exams do not permit a government entity to require a sexual assault survivor to participate in criminal justice investigations in order to receive a forensic medical exam.

Judicial Notification About Firearms—States may not receive STOP funds unless they certify that their courts notify domestic violence offenders about the federal firearms prohibitions affecting respondents in protection orders and defendants in criminal cases.

Polygraph Testing Prohibition— States have three years to certify that they do not require victims to undergo polygraph or other truth telling devices as a condition for proceeding with an investigation. States that do not make such certification will not be eligible for STOP grants.

Sec. 102. Grants to encourage arrest and enforce protection orders improvements.

Reauthorized at \$75 million annually 2007 – 2011. States and localities use this funding to develop and strengthen programs and policies that encourage police officers to arrest abusers who commit acts of violence or violate protection orders.

Purpose Area changes—

- (1) Adds the four crimes of violence against women: domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking;
- (2) Changes “mandatory arrest” to “pro-arrest”;
- (3) Adds language encouraging protocols and training to avoid dual arrest;
- (4) Permit the use of GTEAEP funding to support Family Justice Centers;
- (5) Adds new sexual assault provisions allowing training of criminal justice system
- (6) Permits the use of GTEAEP funding to maintain local protection order registries

GTEAEP has a new HIV testing provision. GTEAEP grantees will lose 5 percent of their funding if they do NOT certify that their laws and policies allow HIV testing of indicted defendants. However, such testing must only occur at the request of the victim.

Sec. 103. Legal Assistance for Victims improvements.

Reauthorizes at \$65 million annually 2007 -2011, to be administered by the Attorney General. Reauthorizes the grant program for legal services for protection orders and related family, criminal, immigration, administrative agency, and housing matters.

Allows victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault to obtain access to trained attorneys and lay advocacy services, particularly pro bono legal services, when they require legal assistance as a consequence of violence. Expanded to provide services to both adult and youth victims. The new provisions also permit LAV-funded attorneys to provide support to victims navigating the criminal justice system: e.g., helping a victim prepare a victim impact statement or respond to a subpoena. These provisions do not allow LAV funding to pay for either prosecutorial or defense functions, however.

Sec. 104. Ensuring crime victim access to legal services.

This provision also includes an amendment to ensure that all legal services organizations that receive funding from the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) can assist any victim of domestic violence, sexual assault and trafficking without regard to the victim's immigration status. The organizations can use any source of funding they receive – LSC, VAWA, foundation, faith-based – to provide legal assistance that is directly related to overcoming the victimization, and preventing or obtaining relief for the crime perpetrated against them that is often critical to promoting victim safety.

Sec. 105. The Violence Against Women Act court training and improvements.

\$5 million annually 2007 – 2011, administered by the Department of Justice.

Creates a new program to educate the courts and court-related personnel in the areas of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual abuse and stalking. The goal of this education will be to improve internal civil and criminal court functions, responses, practices and procedures, including the development of dedicated domestic violence dockets.

This section will also authorize one or more grants to create national and tribal educational curricula for state and tribal judiciaries to ensure that all states have access to consistent and appropriate information.

Sec. 106. Full faith and credit improvements.

See protection order definition change below.

- (1) Custody, visitation, and support provisions included in a protection order and issued under the state protection order statute must also receive full faith and credit—enforceable across state lines.
- (2) Law enforcement and courts are required to enforce these orders.
- (3) Courts cannot publish information about survivors on the internet (e.g., no internet posting of information or evidence contained in court jackets).

Sec. 107. Privacy protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, and stalking.

Authorizes \$5 million per year for 2007 - 2011 to be administered by the Department of Justice.

Creates new and badly-needed protections for victim information collected by federal agencies and included in national databases by prohibiting grantees from disclosing such information.

It creates grant programs and specialized funding for federal programs to develop “best practices” for ensuring victim confidentiality and safety when law enforcement information (such as protection order issuance) is included in federal and state databases.

It also provides technical assistance to aid states and other entities in reviewing their laws to ensure that privacy protections and technology issues are covered, such as electronic stalking, and training for law enforcement on high tech electronic crimes against women.

Sec. 108. Sex offender management.

Reauthorized for \$3 million for FY 2007-2011. Due to a technical error, this program is also reauthorized for \$5 million annually in the Department of Justice Reauthorization Title of the bill. This will be corrected in a forthcoming technical corrections bill.

The Attorney General will consult with victim advocates and experts in the area of sex offender training. The Attorney General will develop criteria and training programs to assist probation officers, parole officers, and others who work with released sex offenders.

Sec. 109. Stalker database.

Reauthorizes the program at \$3 million annually for 2007 – 2011. The Attorney General may issue grants to states and units of local governments to improve data entry into local, state, and national crime information databases for cases of stalking and domestic violence.

Sec. 110. Federal victim assistants reauthorization.

Reauthorizes \$1 million annually 2007 – 2011. This section authorizes funding for U.S. Attorney offices to hire counselors to assist victims and witnesses in prosecution of domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

Sec. 111. Grants for law enforcement training programs.

Authorizes \$10 million annually from 2007 - 2011. Authorize a Department of Justice grant program to help train State and local law enforcement to identify and protect trafficking victims, to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases and to develop State and local laws to prohibit acts of trafficking.

Sec. 112. Reauthorization of the court-appointed special advocate program.

Reauthorizes \$12 million annually for 2007 – 2011. Reauthorizes the widely used Court-Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA), a nationwide volunteer program that helps represent children who are in the family and/or juvenile justice system due to neglect or abuse.

Sec. 113. Preventing cyberstalking.

To strengthen stalking prosecution tools, this section amends the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223(h)(1)) to expand the definition of a telecommunications device—in regard to the current prohibition against anonymous communications with the intent to annoy, abuse, threaten, or harass the recipient—to include any device or software that uses the Internet and possible Internet technologies such as voice over internet services.

This amendment will allow federal prosecutors more options in charging stalkers.

Sec. 114. Criminal provision relating to stalking.

Improves the existing federal stalking law by borrowing state stalking law language to:

- (1) Criminalize stalking by surveillance (this would include surveillance by new technology devices such as Global Positioning Systems (GPS) or through an interactive computer service;
- (2) To expand the accountable harm to include substantial emotional harm to the victim. The provision also enhances minimum penalties if the stalking occurred in violation of an existing protection order.

Sec. 115. Repeat offender provision.

This section updates the criminal code to permit doubling the applicable penalty for repeat federal domestic violence offender or stalker – a sentencing consequence already permissible for repeat federal sexual assault offenders.

Sec. 116. Prohibiting dating violence.

Utilizing the Act’s existing definition of dating violence, section 116 amends the federal interstate domestic violence prohibition, Sec 2261(a) of title 18, United States Code, to include interstate dating violence.

Sec. 117. Prohibiting violence in special maritime and territorial jurisdiction.

This section expands the interstate domestic violence criminal provision to include special maritime and territories within the scope of federal jurisdiction.

Sec. 118. Updating protection order definition.

The definition is expanded to cover all “injunctive” court orders. Many protective provisions issued by courts are not in protection orders, but are instead issued as temporary injunctions in divorce or criminal cases. This clarifies that they are considered “protection orders” also, so long as their purpose is to provide safety and protection for survivors of violence against women.

Sec. 119. GAO study and report.

GAO shall conduct a study to establish the extent to which men, women, youth, and children are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and the availability to all victims of shelter, counseling, legal representation, and other services commonly provided to victims of domestic violence.

Sec. 120. Grants for outreach to underserved populations.

Authorizes \$2 million from 2007 – 2011. Funds to be used to carry out public information campaigns focusing on addressing issues in underserved and immigrant populations by organizations that serve those populations.

Sec. 121. Enhancing culturally and linguistically specific services for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

A new grant program to provide resources to racial and ethnic community based organizations to work directly with their own communities to develop or maintain outreach and victims services. The program is funded by taking a small percentage from a number of existing VAWA discretionary grant programs and pooling those funds together.

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

Sec. 201. Findings.

Sec. 202. Sexual assault services program.

The Sexual Assault Services (SASP) will create a desperately-needed funding stream for direct services for sexual assault victims, as well as provide resources for state, territorial and tribal sexual assault coalitions. Under this new program, funding will be distributed by the Department of Justice to states, territories and tribes and their sexual violence coalitions. The formula grant funds will assist states, territories and tribes in their efforts to provide services to adult and minor sexual assault victims and their family and household members. In addition, a discretionary grant program for non-profit organizations serving Communities of

Color is established. Grants can be used for general intervention and advocacy, including accompaniment through medical, criminal justice, and social support systems, support services, and related assistance. These funds can also be used to provide training and technical assistance relating to sexual assault for various organizations, including governments, law enforcement, courts, nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, and professionals working in legal services, social services, and health care.

Authorizes \$50 million for each of fiscal years 2007-2011.

Funding is distributed by formula grants to states and territories; 10% set-aside from congressionally approved funding level for state, territorial and tribal coalitions; 10% set-aside for tribes; and 10% set-aside for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis to eligible entities for culturally specific programs addressing sexual assault. Funding also available for evaluation (2.5%) and technical assistance (2.5%).

Sec. 203. Amendments to the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance Program.

Reauthorized at \$55 million annually for 2007 through 2011. This section reauthorizes and expands the existing education; training and services grant programs that address violence against women in rural areas.

This provision renews the rural VAWA program, extends direct grants to state and local governments for services in rural areas and expands purpose areas to include community collaboration projects in rural areas and the creation or expansion of additional victim services.

New language expands the program coverage to sexual assault, child sexual assault and stalking. It also expands eligibility from rural states to rural communities, increasing access to rural sections of otherwise highly populated states, but 75% of funds are dedicated to rural states.

At least 25% of funds must be used to address sexual assault victims' needs, but as appropriations increase, the percentage for sexual assault increases. At \$45 million, the percentage rises to 30%, at \$50 million, the percentage rises to 35%, and at \$55 million the percentage rises to 40%.

Sec. 204. Training and services to end violence against women with disabilities.

Reauthorized at \$10 million annually 2007 -2011.

This section reauthorizes and expands the existing education; training and services grant programs that address violence against women with disabilities. New purpose areas include personnel costs for shelters to better serve victims with disabilities, the development of collaborative partnerships between victim service organizations and organizations (such as centers for independent living) serving individuals with disabilities and the development of model programs that situate advocacy and intervention services for victims within organizations serving individuals with disabilities.

Sec. 205. Training and services to end violence against women in later life.

Reauthorized at \$10 million annually 2007 - 2011.

This section reauthorizes and expands the existing education; training and services grant programs that address violence against elderly women. Grants will be distributed by the Attorney General through the Office on Violence Against Women to States, local government, nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations for providing training and services for domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking victims age 50 and older.

Sec. 206. Strengthening the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

Expands the purpose area to allow the Hotline to upgrade its infrastructure and train its personnel to use new technology provided through an existing private/public partnership.

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

Sec. 301. Findings.

Sec. 302. Rape prevention and education.

Reauthorized at \$80 million annually 2007 - 2011.

Of the total funds made available under this subsection in each fiscal year, a minimum of \$1.5 million will be allotted to the National Sexual Violence Resource Center.

Sec. 303. Services, education, protection, and justice for young victims of violence.

This section establishes a new subtitle that would create four new grant programs designed to address violence committed against children and youth.

Sec. 41201: Services to Advocate for and Respond to Youth program

This program authorizes grants to nonprofit, nongovernmental and community based organizations that provide services to teens and young adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. This section is authorized for \$15 million annually for 2007 through 2011 and will be administered by the Department of Justice in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services.

Sec. 41202: Access to Justice for Youth

This program is a demonstration grant program to promote collaboration between courts (including tribal courts), domestic violence and sexual assault service providers, youth organizations and service providers, violence prevention programs, and law enforcement agencies. The purposes of the collaborative projects are to identify and respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking committed against teens; to recognize the need to hold the perpetrators accountable; to establish and implement procedures to protect teens; and to increase cooperation among community organizations. This section is authorized at \$5 million annually for 2007 through 2011 to be administered by Department of Justice.

Sec. 41203: Grants for Training and Collaboration on the Intersection between Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment

The third program provides grants to child welfare agencies, courts, domestic or dating violence service providers, law enforcement and other related community organizations. Grant recipients are to develop collaborative responses, services and cross training to enhance responses to families where there is both child abuse and neglect and domestic violence or dating violence. This section authorized at \$5 million annually 2007 through 2011 to be administered by the Department of Health and Human Services in consultation with the Office on Violence Against Women.

Sec. 41204: Supporting Teens through Education and Protection

The fourth program provides grants to combat domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in middle and high schools. The grants awarded to middle and high schools, working in collaboration with domestic and sexual violence experts and other government and community-based organizations, will be used to develop appropriate school policies addressing teen dating violence, and to provide services and education to faculty and students. \$5,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year 2007 through 2011 and is administered by the Department of Justice.

Sec. 304. Grants to combat violent crimes on campuses.

This section is authorized at \$12 million for FY 2007 and \$15 million annually for 2008 through 2011. Individual institutions may not receive more than \$500,000 and consortia may not receive more than \$1,000,000.

To the extent practicable, the institution shall collaborate with any nonprofit and victim services programs. If such services are not available the campus must provide services on campus or collaborate with a community based-organization

The program is repealed from the Higher Education Act and Amended to the Violence Against Women Act to clarify jurisdiction of the program which will continue to be administered by the Office on Violence Against Women

Sec. 305. Juvenile justice.

The overwhelming majority of girls entering the juvenile justice system are victims of abuse and violence, and the system must provide adequate services that are tailored to girl's gender-specific needs and to their experiences of abuse. These provisions amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to ensure that states are analyzing the needs of their juvenile population and planning for adequate gender-specific services to meet those needs.

Sec. 306. Safe havens.

This section continues and expands a pilot Justice Department grant program aimed at reducing domestic violence and child abuse during parental visitation or the transfer of children for visitation by expanding the availability of supervised visitation centers.

It reauthorizes the program for \$20 million annually for 2007 through 2011.

TITLE IV—STRENGTHENING AMERICA’S FAMILIES BY PREVENTING VIOLENCE

Sec. 401. Preventing violence against women and children.

Establishes a new subtitle for the purpose of breaking the often intergenerational cycle of violence by focusing on effective prevention programs targeting children who have been exposed to violence, young families at risk for violence, and men and boys.

Sec. 41301: Findings

Sec. 41302: Purpose

Sec. 41303: Grants to Assist Children and Youth Exposed to Violence

These funds are intended to provide services for children and youth who are exposed to domestic and sexual violence and to assist child and youth-serving organizations in safely identifying children in violent homes and linking them and their families with appropriate assistance. These programs are administered through the Department of Justice in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services. *Authorization: \$20 million per year for FY 2007 – 2011.*

Sec. 41304: Development of Curricula and Pilot Projects for Home Visitation Programs

These funds are to be primarily used to train home visitation programs, which work with pregnant women and new parents in their homes, on how to recognize and address domestic and sexual violence and link women and children experiencing violence with community resources that can help them be safe. Home visitation programs have been shown to successfully reduce child abuse but often are not as successful in homes where there is domestic violence. The program will be administered jointly by the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services. *Authorization: \$7 million per year for FY 2007-2011.*

Sec. 41305: Engaging Men and Youth in Preventing Domestic Violence

Competitive grant program to engage men and youth in the prevention of domestic and sexual violence. Funds would go toward programs that help young people develop mutually respectful and nonviolent relationships and engage men as allies and role models for younger men through public education and community-based

programs. This program will be administered by the Department of Justice in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services. *Authorization: \$10 million per year for FY 2007-2011.*

Sec. 402. Study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Section 402 directs the Centers for Disease Control Prevention to study best practices for reducing and preventing violence against women and children and to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. *Authorization: \$2 million per year for FY 2007 – 2011.*

Sec. 403. Public Awareness Campaign.

This section authorizes the Office on Violence Against Women to make grants to states to carry out a campaign to increase public awareness of issues regarding domestic violence and pregnancy. *No specific amounts were authorized.*

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

Sec. 501. Findings.

Sec. 502. Purpose.

The purpose of this title is to improve the health care system’s response to domestic and sexual violence and to increase the number of women who are properly identified and treated for lifetime exposure to violence.

Sec. 503. Training and education of health professionals in domestic and sexual violence.

The purpose of this program is to train medical and other health professional students on how to properly and safely identify, treat, and refer victims of domestic and sexual violence. Funds will go to medical schools working in collaboration with other health professional schools, including schools of nursing, public health and dentistry, and may be used to offer specialized training for rural areas, and to provide stipends to students underrepresented in the health professions. Funds may also be used to address child and elder abuse as part of a comprehensive program. The program is to be administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration. *Authorization: \$3 million per fiscal year for FY 2007 – 2011.*

Sec. 504. Grants to foster public health responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking grants.

These grants are intended to promote collaboration at the state and local level between health care providers, public health departments and domestic and sexual violence advocates for the purpose of improving health care services for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Strategies include training; development and dissemination of materials, policies and procedures; on-site care for victims of violence; and collaboration with health professional training schools around accreditation and licensing examinations. This program is administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Authorization: \$5 million per fiscal year for FY 2007 – 2011.*

Sec. 505. Research on effective interventions in the healthcare setting.

The purpose is to fund research on effective interventions in the health care setting that prevent and address domestic and sexual violence, including the health outcomes of lifetime exposure to violence. Funds are divided between the CDC and AHRQ. CDC is charged with focusing on the health effects of violence and social norm change around violence. AHRQ research will focus on the health costs and health care utilization associated with domestic and sexual violence. *Authorization: \$5 million per fiscal year for FY 2007 – 2011.*

TITLE VI—HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES AND SAFETY FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Sec. 601. Addressing the housing needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Amends the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 to include Subtitle N, Sections 41401-41405.

Sec. 41201-3. Findings; Purpose; Definitions

Sec. 41204. Collaborative Grants to Increase the Long-Term Stability of Victims.

This program authorizes \$10 million to fund collaborative efforts to: place victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking who are or are at risk for becoming homeless into long-term housing as soon as it is reasonable and safe; provide services to help individuals or families attain and retain long-term housing; and create partnerships purchase, build, renovate, repair, convert and operate affordable housing units. Administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in partnership with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for fiscal years 2007-2011.

Sec. 41205. Grants to Combat Violence Against Women in Public and Assisted Housing.

This program authorizes \$10 million for grants to assist public housing agencies, tribally designated housing entities, and other assisted housing providers to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in a manner consistent with best practices. The grants will be used for education and training, development of policies and practices, collaboration with victim service providers, and capital improvements designed to improve tenant safety. Grant recipients are required to enact policies that allow victims to call the police, receive orders of protection, and move to a new housing unit when their safety is threatened, while ensuring that the housing authority can evict the perpetrator and comply with court orders against the batterer. The program will be administered by the Office on Violence Against Women in the Department of Justice (DOJ) and is authorized for fiscal years 2007-2011.

Sec. 602. Transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Amends the transitional housing program authorized by the PROTECT Act and administered by the Office on Violence Against Women in DOJ. The amendment would increase the authorized funding for the grant from \$30 million to \$40 million and expand the current direct-assistance grants to include funds for operational costs. Other changes include providing services to victims of dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, extending the length of time of receipt of benefits to match that used by HUD transitional housing programs (24 months), and clarifying that individuals receiving assistance from this program cannot be forced to participate in supportive services. Authorization is for fiscal years 2007 through 2011.

Sec. 603. Public housing authority plans reporting requirement.

Amends the 5-year planning process that Public Housing Authorities engage in to include a requirement that public housing authorities must describe any goals, objectives, policies, or programs in place to serve the needs of victims. Also amends the annual plan reporting requirement to include a description of services or amenities provided or offered to victims, any policies or programs that help victims obtain or maintain housing, and any policies or programs to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking or enhance victim safety.

Sec. 604. Housing strategies.

Amends the housing strategies planning process, commonly known as the consolidated or “con” plan, which all communities must engage in to receive HUD funding. Housing strategies must include a description of the housing needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and how those needs will be met.

Sec. 605. Amendment to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

Amends the Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) statute in the McKinney-Vento Homelessness Assistance Act to prohibit any victim service provider from entering personally identifying information about any victim into an HMIS database. Victim service providers may be asked to share non-personally identifying information after a public comment period.

Sec. 606. Amendments to the low-income housing assistance voucher program and Sec. 607. Amendments to the public housing program.

These sections amend the Low Income Housing Assistance program, also known as the Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher program, and the Public Housing Program. The purpose of these amendments is to ensure that victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking have access to the criminal justice system without jeopardizing their housing and are not discriminated against because of their status as victims. The amendments state that an individual's status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is not an appropriate basis for denial of tenancy or of program assistance by a PHA or landlord, so long as that individual would otherwise qualify for assistance. They also state that incidents of abuse shall not be good cause for terminating a lease held by the victim, and that the abuser's criminal activity directly related to abuse shall not be grounds for eviction or termination. The amendment specifies that the authority of an owner or PHA to evict or terminate perpetrators of abuse shall not be limited. Victims must certify their status as victims by presenting appropriate documentation to the PHA or owner, and the language clarifies that victims can be evicted for lease violations or if their tenancy poses a threat to the community. The language gives landlords and PHAs the ability to bifurcate a lease to maintain the victim's tenancy while evicting the perpetrator and to use certification documents in eviction cases. PHAs must provide notice to landlords and tenants of their rights and responsibilities.

TITLE VII—PROVIDING ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

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

Creates a resource center to provide information and assistance to employers and labor organizations to assist them in developing and implementing workplace responses to assist victims of domestic and sexual violence.

TITLE VIII—PROTECTION OF BATTERED AND TRAFFICKED IMMIGRANTS

[The immigration title is lengthy and complex and the summary is organized thematically rather than by section. Section references are noted.]

In 1994 and 2000 Congress included in the Violence Against Women Act immigration provisions designed to remove obstacles inadvertently interposed by immigration laws that prevent immigrant victims from safely fleeing domestic violence and prosecuting their abusers. VAWA 2000 extended immigration relief to immigrant victims of sexual assault, human trafficking, and other violent crimes who agree to cooperate in criminal investigations or prosecutions. A key goal of VAWA's immigration protections is to cut off the ability of abusers, traffickers, and perpetrators of sexual assault to blackmail their victims with threats of deportation, and thereby avoid prosecution. VAWA allows immigrant victims to obtain immigration relief without their abusers' cooperation or knowledge. Congress understood that in order to stop domestic violence, all victims need protection and assistance without regard to their immigration status.

While VAWA 1994 and 2000 made significant progress in reducing violence against immigrant women, there are still many women and children whose lives are in danger today. Many VAWA-eligible victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, or trafficking are still being deported. Others remain economically trapped by abusers or traffickers in life-threatening situations. Some needy victims of family violence, including incest survivors and elder abuse victims, are totally cut off from VAWA's immigration protections.

Finally, many trafficking victims are too afraid to cooperate with law enforcement for fear that traffickers will retaliate against their family members. VAWA 2005 eliminates some of the major obstacles immigrant crime survivors face in achieving safety and legal immigration status.

A. Implements VAWA’s original intent by stopping deportation of immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or trafficking:

- Gives VAWA-eligible applicants the opportunity to file one VAWA motion to reopen to pursue VAWA relief. **Exempts VAWA cancellation of removal or suspension of deportation applicants from the motion to reopen filing deadlines and numerical limits, provided that they are physically present in the U.S. at the time of filing. Also provides that the filing of such motion shall stay their removal pending final disposition of the motion including exhaustion of all appeals, if the motion establishes a prima facie case for the relief sought. [Section 825].**
- **Adds battery or extreme cruelty to the list of exceptional circumstances in removal proceedings** for motions to reopen *in absentia* orders. [Section 813(a)].
- **Exempts victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or trafficking from sanctions for failing to voluntarily depart.** VAWA petitioners, VAWA cancellation of removal applicants, and VAWA suspension of deportation applicants are not subject to the penalties for failing to depart after agreeing to voluntary departure if the extreme cruelty or battery was at least one central reason for the overstay of voluntary departure. [Section 812].
- Encourages the use of the I-212 process **that allows DHS to waive prior entry and removal problems for immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or trafficking so that immigrant victims who qualify for VAWA, T, or U relief can overcome reinstatement of removal problems.** [Section 813(b)].
- Improves VAWA cancellation of removal through technical amendment so judges can grant VAWA 2000 domestic violence victim waivers. [Section 813(c)].
- **Fixes the filing deadline problem for VAWA NACARA 202 applicants** by allowing abused spouses and children eligible for legal immigration status as a Nicaraguan or Cuban under the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act of 1998 to apply even if the abuser did not apply for status and even through the filing deadline has passed. [Section 815].
- **Improves access to VAWA HRIFA.** Provides that if an alien abuser was eligible for status under the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998 but did not apply for status, the alien’s abused spouse or children at the time may now apply for immigration status on their own. [Section 824].
- **Grants Cuban Adjustment to the spouse of a Cuban eligible for adjustment** under the Cuban Adjustment Act for two years after the date on which the Cuban spouse died, or for two years after the date of termination of the marriage, if the abused spouse demonstrates a connection between the termination of the marriage and being battered or subject to extreme cruelty by the Cuban. [Section 823].
- Improves protection for children of U visa recipients. **Corrects a drafting error in VAWA 2000 and enhances protection for crime victims by providing that certain family members accompanying or following to join can receive U visas without having to first show that the visas are necessary to avoid “extreme hardship.”** [Section 801(b)].
- **Allows trafficking victims** whose physical or psychological trauma impedes their ability to cooperate with law enforcement to seek a waiver of this requirement. [Section 801(a)(3)].

- **Amends good moral character definition** (INA 101(f)(3)) to clarify that a prior removal order [INA 212(a)(9)(A)] does not constitute a bar to establishing good moral character. Note: this amendment fixes a prior legislative drafting error and applies to all aliens, not just VAWA, T, or U-eligible aliens.

B. Extends immigration relief to larger group of family violence victims

- **Protects child abuse and incest victims by allowing them to self-petition up to age 25** so long as the child abuse was at least one central reason for the filing delay [Section 805(c)].
- **Expands VAWA self-petitioning to elder abuse victims who have been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by their adult U.S. citizen son or daughter.** [Section 816].
- **Removes 2-year custody and residency requirement for abused adopted children** by allowing adopted children to obtain permanent residency even if they have not been in the legal custody of, and have not resided with, the adoptive parent for at least two years, if the child has been battered or subject to extreme cruelty by the adoptive parent or by a family member of the adoptive parent. [Section 805(d)].
- **Protects abused immigrant children and children of battered immigrants from being cut off from VAWA immigration protection because they turn 21.** Assures that child VAWA self-petitioners and derivative children have access to VAWA's aging out protections and can additionally access any Child Status Protection Act relief for which they qualify. [Section 805(a) &(b)]
- **No petitioning for abusers as family members.** An alien who was a VAWA petitioner, or granted a T or U visa may not file an application on behalf of the person who committed the battery, extreme cruelty, or trafficking against the individual, which established the individual's eligibility as a VAWA petitioner, or for T or U status. [Section 814(e)].

C. Provides economic stability and security for trafficking victims

- **Protects trafficking victims' family members living abroad and reunites family members** by allowing them to receive T visas without having to show extreme hardship. [Section 801(a)(2)]
- **Improves access to permanent residency for trafficking victims** by providing them an exception to the penalties for being unlawfully present where the trafficking was at least one central reason for the unlawful presence. [Section 802]
- **Allows change of status to T or U for aliens who entered the U.S. on C** (transit), **D** (crewmen), **K** (fiancée, non-immigrant spouse, child), **S** (criminal informant), or **J** (exchange visitor) visas; as visitors under the visa waiver program; or as visitors from Guam. [Senate 821(c)].
- **Extends duration of U and T visas** for up to 4 years, with the option to extend year by year if law enforcement certifies that such extension is necessary to assist in the criminal investigation or prosecution. [Section 821(a) and (b)].
- **Allows some trafficking victims earlier access to permanent residency** by allowing continued presence to count towards the three-year residence requirement and allowing DHS discretion to reduce three year wait upon receipt of certification that law enforcement officials do not object. [Section 803(a)].
- **For purposes of T visa certifications** clarifies that victims of trafficking are participating in investigations and prosecutions when they respond to and cooperate with requests for evidence and information. [Section 804(b)]

D. Protects safety of victims of domestic abuse, stalking, sexual assault, trafficking

- **Strengthens VAWA Confidentiality Enforcement.** In 1996 Congress created special protections for victims of domestic violence against disclosure of information and the use of such abuser-provided information in removal proceedings. In 2000 and in this Act Congress extended these protections to cover victims of trafficking, certain crimes and others who qualify for VAWA immigration relief. These provisions are designed to ensure that abusers and criminals cannot use the immigration system against their victims. Examples include abusers using DHS to obtain information about their victims including the existence of a VAWA self-petition, interfering with or undermining their victims' immigration cases, and encouraging immigration enforcement officers to pursue removal actions against their victims. This section makes the following improvements to VAWA confidentiality: *[Section 817]*.
 - Extends VAWA confidentiality to trafficking victims
 - In addition to the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State shall be covered by VAWA confidentiality rules
 - Provides for Congressional oversight by permitting disclosure, in a manner that protects victim confidentiality and safety, to the chairs and ranking members of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, including the Immigration Subcommittees
 - Gives the specially trained VAWA unit the discretion to refer victims to non-governmental organizations with expertise serving immigrant victims for victim and legal services
 - Establishes a system to verify that removal proceedings are not based on information prohibited by section 384 of IIRIRA. When removal proceedings are initiated based on immigration enforcement actions taken at a domestic violence shelter, a rape crisis center, or a courthouse (where the alien is appearing in connection with a protection order or child custody case), DHS must disclose these facts in the Notice to Appear issued against the alien. DHS must certify that it did not violate the requirements of Section 384 of IIRIRA *[Section 825(c)]*
 - The Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice provide guidance to their officers and employees who have access to information protected by Section 384 of IIRIRA including the purposes to protect victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking and other crimes from the harm that could result from inappropriate disclosure of information.
- Protects driver's license information for limited group of crime victims whose confidential address is critical for their safety. **With respect to rules governing identification cards and drivers' licenses (as enacted by REAL ID), DHS and the Social Security Administration shall give special consideration to victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, stalking, or trafficking who are entitled to enroll in state address confidentiality programs, whose addresses are entitled to be suppressed under State or Federal law, VAWA confidentiality, or suppressed by a court order** *[Section 827]*.
- **Special immigrant juveniles shall not be compelled to contact the abusive family member** at any stage of the SIJS application process. *[Section 826]*.

E. Guarantees economic security for immigrant victims and their children

- Guarantees Access to Legal Services for Immigrant Victims **by authorizing any Legal Services Corporation-funded program to use any source of funding, including LSC funding, to represent any victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking, or other crime, regardless of the victim's immigration status.** *[Section 104]*
- Employment authorization for abused spouses of certain non-immigrant professionals. **Derivative spouses admitted to the U.S. under the A, E(iii), G, or H non-immigrant visa programs who are accompanying or following to join the principal shall be granted work authorization if the derivative spouse demonstrates that during the marriage he or she**

(or a child) has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty perpetrated by the principal. [Section 814(c)]

- **Employment Authorization for victims with approved VAWA petitions and T visas [Section 814(b)].**

F. Improvements in processing VAWA cases and technical amendments

- **Creates uniform definition of “VAWA petitioner”**” which covers all forms of VAWA self-petitions created in VAWA 2000 including all VAWA-self petitioners, VAWA Cuban adjustment, VAWA HRIFA, VAWA NACARA (202 & 203) applicants and battered spouse waivers. Includes both petitioners and their derivative children. [Section 811].
- **All VAWA cases to be adjudicated at the specially trained VAWA unit at the Vermont Service Center.** This includes VAWA adjustment of status applications, VAWA parole applications, and employment authorization applications for abused spouses of H, A, G, and E(iii) visa holders. [Section 811, legislative history].
- **Mandates promulgation of regulations implementing VAWA 2000 and VAWA 2005 within 180 days after enactment of VAWA 2005** [Section 828].

G. International Marriage Broker Regulation

- **Requires U.S. citizen filing K petitions to disclose criminal background information.** Mandates that U.S. citizens filing K visa petitions disclose criminal background information to international marriage brokers and to DHS/CIS. Relevant crimes include domestic abuse crimes, other violent crimes, and multiple convictions for substance and/or alcohol abuse. DHS will be required to transmit this criminal history information, along with results of any database search, to the foreign fiancé or spouse [Section 832(a)].
- **Prevents abusive U.S. citizens from sponsoring multiple foreign fiancées and/or spouses.** DOS cannot issue a K visa (unless DHS grants a waiver or the domestic violence victim exception applies) if the U.S. citizen has previously filed two K visa petitions, and less than two years have passed since the date of filing of the most recent K visa petition. DHS can waive this bar, but not when the U.S. citizen has a history of committing domestic abuse or other violent crimes [Section 832].
- **Government tracking of serial K visas.** Creates government database to track serial K petitions filed by same U.S. citizen petitioner and to notify foreign fiancé or spouse of prior K petitions. Notification requirement triggered after petitioner has filed three K petitions within the past 10 years [Section 832].
- **Domestic abuse pamphlet to be distributed to all foreign fiancées and spouses.** DOS, DHS, and DOJ shall create pamphlet on domestic abuse laws and resources for immigrant victims in the U.S. The pamphlet must be sent to all foreign fiancés and spouses. DHS shall also send results from any criminal background checks conducted in the course of adjudicating the K visa petition, along with the petitioner’s disclosure of any criminal history. U.S. consular officers shall orally inform foreign fiancées/spouses of the petitioner’s criminal history. DOS and DHS cannot disclose locational or personal information about prior victims of the U.S. citizen petitioner.
- **International Marriage Broker (IMB) Duties.** IMBs are prohibited from sharing any information on minors with any person or entity. IMBs cannot give U.S. clients information on a foreign national until the IMBs have searched sex offender registries, collected criminal and family background information, provided background information to the foreign national, given the domestic

abuse pamphlet, and received written consent from the foreign national to share her contact information. Violation of these requirements can result in civil penalty up to \$25,000.

Note: the King Amendment was excluded from final VAWA due in part to strong opposition by the National Task Force to End Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence, National Network to End Violence Against Immigrant Women, privacy groups, and immigration advocacy groups. The King Amendment would have barred U.S. citizens and permanent residents with certain domestic abuse convictions from sponsoring any family immigrants for permanent residency.

TITLE IX—SAFETY FOR INDIAN WOMEN

Sec. 901. Findings.

Section 901 contains six findings highlighting that American Indian and Alaska Native women are victimized at a higher rate of violence than any other population of women. It presents research portraying a spectrum of violence committed against Indian women including rape, battering, and homicide. Section 901 also states the unique legal responsibility of the United States to Indian tribes in safeguarding the lives of Indian women.

Sec. 902. Purposes.

Section 904 defines the three purpose areas of Title IX. The purpose areas provide general guidelines for the implementation of sections of the Title. The three purpose areas include: (1) decrease the incidence of violent crimes against Indian women; (2) strengthen the capacity of Indian tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to respond to violent crimes committed against Indian women; and (3) ensure that perpetrators of violent crimes committed against Indian women are held accountable for their criminal behavior.

Sec. 903. Consultation.

Directs the Attorney General and Secretary of Health and Human Services to each conduct annual consultations with Indian tribal governments concerning the federal administration of tribal funds and programs established under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and VAWA. Requires the Attorney General, during such consultations, to solicit recommendations from Indian tribes concerning: (1) administering tribal funds and programs; (2) enhancing the safety of Indian women from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and (3) strengthening the federal response to such violent crimes.

Sec. 904. Analysis and research on violence against Indian women.

Sec. 904(a): Baseline Study

Directs the Attorney General, acting through the National Institute of Justice, in consultation with the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women, to conduct a national baseline study to: (1) examine violence against Indian women; and (2) evaluate the effectiveness of federal, state, tribal and local responses to offenses against Indian women. Directs the Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women, to establish a task force to assist in the development and implementation of the study. Requires the Director to appoint to the task force representatives from: (1) national tribal domestic violence and sexual assault nonprofit organizations; (2) tribal governments; and (3) the national tribal organizations. Authorizes appropriations of \$1,000,000 for FY2007 and FY2008.

Sec. 904(b): Cost of Injury Study

Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Indian Health Service and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to conduct a study to obtain a national projection of: (1) the incidence of injuries and homicide resulting from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking committed against American Indian and Alaska Native women; 2) the cost of providing health care for the injuries. Authorizes appropriations of \$500,000 for FY2007 and FY2008.

Sec. 905. Tracking of violence against Indian women.

Amends the federal code to require the Attorney General to permit Indian law enforcement agencies, in cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, to enter information into, and obtain information from, federal criminal information databases.

Directs the Attorney General to contract with any interested Indian tribe, tribal organization, or tribal nonprofit organization to develop and maintain a national tribal sex offender registry and a tribal protection order registry. Authorizes appropriations of \$1,000,0000 for FY2007-FY2011.

Sec. 906. Grants to Indian tribal governments.

Requires the Director to take certain tribal set asides under the Act and combine them to establish the Grants to Indian Tribal Governments Program. The purpose of the single grant program is to enhance the response of Indian tribal governments to address domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

Sec. 907. Tribal deputy in the Office on Violence Against Women.

Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the establishment in the Office on Violence Against Women a Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs. Directs the Deputy Director to: (1) ensure that a portion of the tribal set-aside funds from any grant awarded under this Act, the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, or the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 is used to enhance the capacity of Indian tribes to address the safety of Indian women; and (2) ensure that another portion is used to hold offenders accountable. Requires that the Deputy Director shall under the guidance and authority of the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women: (A) oversee and manage the administration of grants to and contracts with Indian tribes, tribal courts, tribal organizations, or tribal nonprofit organizations; (B) ensure that, if a grant under this Act or a contract pursuant to such a grant is made to an organization to perform services that benefit more than 1 Indian tribe, the approval of each Indian tribe to be benefited shall be a prerequisite to the making of the grant or letting of the contract; (C) coordinate development of Federal policy, protocols, and guidelines on matters relating to violence against Indian women; (D) advise the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women concerning policies, legislation, implementation of laws, and other issues relating to violence against Indian women; (E) represent the Office on Violence Against Women in the annual consultations under section 903; (F) provide technical assistance, coordination, and support to other offices and bureaus in the Department of Justice to develop policy and to enforce Federal laws relating to violence against Indian women, including through litigation of civil and criminal actions relating to those laws; (G) maintain a liaison with the judicial branches of Federal, State, and tribal governments on matters relating to violence against Indian women; (H) support enforcement of tribal protection orders and implementation of full faith and credit educational projects and comity agreements between Indian tribes and States; and (I) ensure that adequate tribal technical assistance is made available to Indian tribes, tribal courts, tribal organizations, and tribal nonprofit organizations for all programs relating to violence against Indian women.

Sec. 908. Enhanced criminal law resources.

Sec. 908(a): Expands the Firearms Possession Prohibition to include tribal law conviction by amending the federal criminal code to include under the term "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" any offense that is a misdemeanor under Tribal law.

Sec. 909. Domestic assault by an habitual offender.

Amends the federal criminal code to impose criminal penalties upon any person who: (1) commits a domestic assault within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or Indian country; and (2) has a final conviction on at least two separate prior occasions in federal, state, or tribal court for offenses that would be, if subject to federal jurisdiction, an assault, sexual abuse, or serious violent felony against a spouse or intimate partner, or a domestic violence offense.

TITLE X—DNA FINGERPRINTING

Sec. 1001. Short title.

Sec. 1002. Use of opt-out procedure to remove samples from national DNA index.

Sec. 1003. Expanded use of CODIS grants.

Sec. 1004. Authorization to conduct DNA sample collection from persons arrested or detained under Federal authority.

Sec. 1005. Tolling of statute of limitations for sexual-abuse offenses.

TITLE XI—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REAUTHORIZATION

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 1101. Authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 2006.

Sec. 1102. Authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 2007.

Sec. 1103. Authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 2008.

Sec. 1104. Authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 2009.

Sec. 1105. Organized retail theft.

Sec. 1106. United States-Mexico Border Violence Task Force.

Sec. 1107. National Gang Intelligence Center.

Subtitle B—Improving the Department of Justice’s Grant Programs

CHAPTER 1—ASSISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

Sec. 1111. Merger of Byrne Grant Program and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program.

Sec. 1112. Clarification of number of recipients who may be selected in a given year to receive Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor.

Sec. 1113. Clarification of official to be consulted by Attorney General in considering application for emergency Federal law enforcement assistance.

Sec. 1114. Clarification of uses for regional information sharing system grants.

Sec. 1115. Integrity and enhancement of national criminal record databases.

Sec. 1116. Extension of matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests.

CHAPTER 2—BUILDING COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO PREVENT, REDUCE, AND CONTROL CRIME

Sec. 1121. Office of Weed and Seed Strategies.

CHAPTER 3—ASSISTING VICTIMS OF CRIME

Sec. 1131. Grants to local nonprofit organizations to improve outreach services to victims of crime.

Sec. 1132. Clarification and enhancement of certain authorities relating to crime victims fund.

Sec. 1133. Amounts received under crime victim grants may be used by State for training purposes.

Sec. 1134. Clarification of authorities relating to Violence Against Women formula and discretionary grant programs.

Sec. 1135. Change of certain reports from annual to biennial.

Sec. 1136. Grants for young witness assistance.

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CHAPTER 4—PREVENTING CRIME

Sec. 1141. Clarification of definition of violent offender for purposes of juvenile drug courts.

Sec. 1142. Changes to distribution and allocation of grants for drug courts.

Sec. 1143. Eligibility for grants under drug court grants program extended to courts that supervise non-offenders with substance abuse problems.

Sec. 1144. Term of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program for local facilities.

Sec. 1145. Enhanced residential substance abuse treatment program for State prisoners.

Sec. 1146. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for Federal facilities.

CHAPTER 5—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 1151. Changes to certain financial authorities.

Sec. 1152. Coordination duties of Assistant Attorney General.

Sec. 1153. Simplification of compliance deadlines under sex-offender registration laws.

Sec. 1154. Repeal of certain programs.

Sec. 1155. Elimination of certain notice and hearing requirements.

Sec. 1156. Amended definitions for purposes of Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Sec. 1157. Clarification of authority to pay subsistence payments to prisoners for health care items and services.

Sec. 1158. Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management.

Sec. 1159. Community Capacity Development Office.

Sec. 1160. Office of Applied Law Enforcement Technology.

Sec. 1161. Availability of funds for grants.

Sec. 1162. Consolidation of financial management systems of Office of Justice Programs.

Sec. 1163. Authorization and change of COPS program to single grant program.

Sec. 1164. Clarification of persons eligible for benefits under public safety officers' death benefits programs.

Sec. 1165. Pre-release and post-release programs for juvenile offenders.

Sec. 1166. Reauthorization of juvenile accountability block grants.

Sec. 1167. Sex offender management.

Sec. 1168. Evidence-based approaches.

Sec. 1169. Reauthorization of matching grant program for school security.

Sec. 1170. Technical amendments to Aimee's Law.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 1171. Technical amendments relating to Public Law 107–56.

Sec. 1172. Miscellaneous technical amendments.

Sec. 1173. Use of Federal training facilities.

Sec. 1174. Privacy officer.

Sec. 1175. Bankruptcy crimes.

Sec. 1176. Report to Congress on status of United States persons or residents detained on suspicion of terrorism.

Sec. 1177. Increased penalties and expanded jurisdiction for sexual abuse offenses in correctional facilities.

Sec. 1178. Expanded jurisdiction for contraband offenses in correctional facilities.

Sec. 1179. Magistrate judge's authority to continue preliminary hearing.

Sec. 1180. Technical corrections relating to steroids.

Sec. 1181. Prison Rape Commission extension.

Sec. 1182. Longer statute of limitation for human trafficking-related offenses.

Sec. 1183. Use of Center for Criminal Justice Technology.

Sec. 1184. SEARCH Grants.

Sec. 1185. Reauthorization of Law Enforcement Tribute Act.

Sec. 1186. Amendment regarding bullying and gangs.

Sec. 1187. Transfer of provisions relating to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

Sec. 1188. Reauthorize the Gang Resistance Education and Training Projects Program.

Sec. 1189. National Training Center.

Sec. 1190. Sense of Congress relating to "good time" release.

Sec. 1191. Public employee uniforms.

Sec. 1192. Officially approved postage.

Sec. 1193. Authorization of additional appropriations.

Sec. 1194. Assistance to courts.

Sec. 1195. Study and report on correlation between substance abuse and domestic violence at domestic violence shelters.

Sec. 1196. Reauthorization of State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.

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