

reach across that aisle. I expect the President's proposal will include ideas supported by both Democrats and, in the past, Republicans. I hope my Republican colleagues will give his vision the consideration it deserves.

Tonight President Obama will also propose a balanced alternative to the devastating automatic spending cuts which take effect next month. Democrats believe we should prevent these harmful arbitrary cuts, cuts to both military and, initiatives to help middle-class families prosper. Remember, Republicans in the Senate and in the House voted for these harsh measures. We could easily avert these job-destroying cuts which would hinder the economic recovery by ending wasteful tax breaks for corporations and giveaways to companies that ship jobs overseas. A balanced approach to pare senseless spending reduction with a modest contribution from the wealthiest Americans would limit the damage of the so-called sequestration.

I was disappointed to learn yesterday the Republican leaders in the House have no intention of bringing legislation to the floor to replace the sequester with a more sensible approach. They are going to do nothing.

Senate Democrats will offer their own solution to the sequester later this week. If Republicans truly agree that these across-the-board cuts would be damaging to our economy and to national security, they should work to help us pass an alternative.

During his first State of the Union Address a long time ago, the first President of the United States, George Washington, told Congress this:

The welfare of our country is the great object to which our cares and efforts ought to be directed.

As Republicans and Democrats from both Chambers come together, I repeat, the welfare of our country is the great object to which our cares and efforts ought to be directed.

Democrats and Republicans should hear the message that George Washington gave a long time ago. It is important to listen to the State of the Union tonight, which we will, and we should all keep in mind the words of George Washington. Despite our differences, if there is the will to work together, the power to build an economy works for every American, and we will succeed.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 47, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 47) to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

Pending:

Coburn amendment No. 15, to more quickly resolve rape cases and reduce the deficit by consolidating unnecessary duplication within the Department of Justice.

Coburn amendment No. 16, to amend the requirements for speedy notice to victims and to require a report to Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 11 a.m. will be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I ask unanimous consent that the time be equally divided between both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, tonight we will welcome the President to the Capitol to deliver his State of the Union Address.

As I mentioned yesterday, Republicans will be listening with great interest to see where the President plans to take the country over the coming year. Some media outlets are already reporting we will be subjected to another litany of leftwing proposals, with plenty of red meat for the President's base. I sure hope not. The campaign is over, and the fact is that if the President plans to accomplish anything good for the country in the coming months, he is going to have to go through a Republican-controlled House.

So this morning I would like to humbly suggest once again that it is time for the President to reach out to Congress, including Republicans, and make divided government work. That is how he will actually address the issues Americans are most concerned about right now, and it is the only way.

The first issue many of us will be listening for tonight is the President's plan for controlling spending and replacing the Obama sequester. The record is clear that the President and his aides came up with that sequester, and they got it. It is a little puzzling to see them now trying to pass it off like a hot potato.

Republicans have been very clear about the fact that we would rather enact smarter spending cuts. House Republicans even voted on the plan—not once but twice—to do just that. But Washington Democrats so far have failed to put forward a serious proposal of their own. They ignored the issue for more than 1 year before finally showing up to the debate last week with the usual gimmicks.

This is the President's chance to rally the American people around a real set of spending cuts and reforms. I will be interested to see what he plans to offer because what we have been hearing so far, frankly, isn't very encouraging. He needs to understand the American people will not accept attempts to replace deficit reduction both parties have already agreed to with tax hikes. We already agreed to reduce spending in the amount the sequester would reduce spending when we voted for the Budget Control Act back in August of 2011 and the President signed it.

What we expect the President will be offering are tax hikes we all know would be used to finance even more spending, when we promised the American people we would spend less. If the President does try to do that, then he shouldn't expect anyone else to go along, least of all the American people.

Many on both sides of the aisle support eliminating tax loopholes in the context of fundamental bipartisan tax simplification that lowers tax rates, and we hope to have a chance to do that in the months ahead. But it is bad policy to punish this industry or that one so Washington can fund 1 more week of government spending and cause more Americans to lose their jobs.

Remember, due to the operation of law, the President already got the tax increases he wanted back on January 1. Because the law expired, the President got the tax increases he wanted—not with any votes, but he got it by the operation of law. So we are done with that part of the equation. The tax issue is over.

If the President wants a balanced approach, now is the time to show his hand on the spending cuts and reforms he will accept. That is how compromise works. But when we hear the White House suggest the challenge of controlling spending is essentially complete or when we hear the House Democratic leader echo the President's claim that we don't have a spending problem, it is hard to know where to start after a ridiculous suggestion such as that.

Over the weekend I spent some time in Nelson County, KY, and I can assure everyone the folks I spoke with there strongly disagree with the President's assessment.

The truth is the President knows better than that himself. Deep down he knows spending is completely out of control. He knows the debt has already grown by \$6 trillion over his 4 years in office. He knows that without spending reform, the national debt will increase to double the size of our economy in just a few decades. He knows something must be done now to save Medicare and Social Security before they go broke. Tonight is a chance to show it, to be straight with the American people, and to reveal what he plans to do about all this.

The good news is that many of the things we need to do to control spending and many of the things we need to

do to get the economy moving again are all one and the same. So I was pleased to read the President might pivot to jobs again. Unfortunately, we have seen that headline so many times before. We will have to wait to see how serious it actually is. I have lost count of how many times the President has made one of those pivots. He has pivoted so many times, reporters covering the White House must be getting completely dizzy.

I also hope the President doesn't call for more Washington spending tonight. Not only is that an ineffective way to create jobs, but it is also the very reason our debt continues to climb to such completely unsustainable levels.

If the President does want to do something about job creation for a change, he should leave aside the things we know haven't worked and try some things that will, such as getting the government out of the way. Not only will that help jump-start the private economy, it will help us get spending under control at the same time. It would be a twofer. Jump-start the private economy and get spending under control at the same time is the best way to improve this economy.

I also hope the President will use the big stage he will have tonight to finally level with the American people about the consequences of ObamaCare. They deserve to know what is about to hit them—the cost increases, the premium hikes, the taxes. They deserve to know that not only may they not be able to keep the health plan they have and like but that CBO tells us there will also be fewer jobs. I know these things will not be easy for him to say, but that is what it means to be a statesman; to be honest with the people you represent, to admit when something doesn't turn out the way you said it would.

Even if we don't hear the President speak directly to the issues Americans are most concerned about tonight, I am confident the man who is set to follow him with the Republican's response will do just that. In some ways, Senator RUBIO embodies the American dream. As the child of immigrants, he is uniquely positioned to speak to the aspirations of the middle class. Unlike our rather easily distracted President, Senator RUBIO has never had to pivot to jobs. He has kept a laser focus on job creation and the economy ever since he got here.

I have laid out the issues the President needs to address if he is interested in working with Republicans to get some good things done for the country in the days and months ahead. I sure hope he is listening.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, as President Obama gets ready to deliver his State of the Union Address tonight, I would like to remind the American people of what he said 4 years ago during his first speech to a joint session of

Congress. Four years ago President Obama said he did not believe in big government.

Since then he has given us four consecutive trillion-dollar deficits, he has nationalized our health care sector, and he has used Federal agencies to impose Draconian regulations. If we add the cost of all these proposed or final regulations the Obama administration published last year, the total economic burden comes to more than \$236 billion. That is a wet blanket on the American economy and economic growth and job creation. If anyone out there still thinks President Obama opposes big government, as the song goes, "I've got some oceanfront property in Arizona" I'd like to sell you.

Four years ago the President told us he was concerned about our massive national debt. Since then our gross national debt has increased by nearly \$6 trillion and has grown larger than the entire U.S. economy.

Four years ago the President said we could not ignore our long-term challenges. Since then he has ignored the recommendations of his own bipartisan fiscal commission known as Simpson-Bowles, and his own Treasury Secretary has acknowledged that the Obama administration does not have a serious plan for long-term debt reduction.

Four years ago the President told us his trillion-dollar debt-financed stimulus package would feature unprecedented oversight. Then we learned the stimulus package wasted money on boondoggles such as Solyndra.

Four years ago the President promised us his plan for health care reform would reduce the cost of health care for American families. Since then the cost of employer-provided family health insurance has increased by more than \$2,300 per family.

Four years ago the President said he viewed the Federal budget as a blueprint for our future. Since then two of the President's budget proposals have been unanimously rejected by this Chamber—by Republicans and Democrats alike—and America's credit rating has been downgraded.

If you buy these unfulfilled promises the President has made over the last 4 years, as the song goes, not only will I sell you some oceanfront property in Arizona, "I'll throw the Golden Gate in for free."

In short, much of what the President has said in February of 2009 has been hollow rhetoric, unmet with action and followup. I can only hope the President's speech tonight will seriously address our biggest fiscal challenges: a debt burden larger than our economy, \$37 trillion in unfunded Medicare liabilities, and more than \$100 trillion in total unfunded liabilities.

In addition, I can only hope the President will offer a serious plan for boosting economic growth and reducing unemployment. Amid the longest period of high unemployment since the Great Depression, with the national

rate still hovering near 8 percent, Americans deserve a President who is focused intensely on the right policies for job creation.

A second term offers a second chance. If the President wants to regain the credibility he has lost over the last 4 years on each of these issues, he will start tonight.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, what is the regular order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is considering S. 47.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, before I go on to that, I would note that many have come to this floor to talk about the deficit and things of that nature. I ask anybody who is decrying our deficit if they voted for a needless war in Iraq and then voted to put it on the credit card.

The war in Iraq has cost this Nation nearly \$1 trillion so far, and with all the wounded who have come back from this unnecessary war, we will, beyond the lifetime of most of us, still be paying for that.

The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are the only wars in America's history we did not have a special tax to pay for—both were put on a credit card. They were begun at a time when the last administration had inherited a large surplus from the Democratic administration before it. Since I have been old enough to vote, only Democratic administrations have left surpluses. But they took that surplus, wasted it on the war in Iraq, and because they were unwilling to pay for this war—a war that was paid for only by the men and women who served and their families; we don't have a draft—most people can say: It didn't affect me. Well, it affected those families enormously, and it will affect every single taxpayer for the rest of their lives because it will take that long to pay for a war that so many in this body and the other body voted for but then stood up and said: We cannot possibly have taxes to pay for things we are spending money on. That is one thing they voted for—for the first time in the history of this country, they voted to not pay for a war.

I urge everybody not to lose sight of the fact that a major part of our deficit was caused by the House and Senate voting for a war we never should have been in, one I voted against. In fact, everybody who actually read the intelligence material voted against it. Now our children and our grandchildren will have to pay for our mistakes.

I don't want to hear lectures about our deficit from people who voted to help create that deficit by voting for an unnecessary war.

On the subject we are on, S. 47, after more than a week of consideration, the Senate will finally vote on the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act. This is a good bill that makes needed changes recommended by victims and those who work with them

every day. I urge all those Senators who have opposed reauthorizing VAWA to end their opposition and join with us. Despite the predictions by some that the Republican House of Representatives will refuse to consider the Senate bill, as it did last year, I see reason for hope.

Just yesterday 17 Republican members of the House wrote to their own leadership urging immediate reauthorization of VAWA. They rejected the ideological opposition of Heritage and the Family Research Council. They recognize that VAWA is effective, efficient and successful “in curbing domestic violence and supporting victims,” and that “VAWA programs save lives.” They also note, as I have said repeatedly on this floor: “VAWA must reach all victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in every community in the country.”

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the Republican members’ letter to Speaker BOEHNER be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The Senate has rejected the Republican substitute and defeated the Coburn amendment to strip the tribal jurisdiction provisions that have been included in the Senate bill for the past two years. Those amendments would have greatly narrowed VAWA’s ability to prevent crime and help victims and would have undercut our commitment to all victims of rape and domestic violence. I hope Senators will continue to vote against amendments that weaken this important legislation.

This morning the Senate has the opportunity to vote for an amendment that goes in the opposite direction from the Coburn amendments by allowing us to help more victims of serious crime in the United States and around the world. This morning the Senate is to vote on the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. That is another bipartisan bill that was written with the input of victims and service providers to make critical improvements to existing law. Last year, this legislation had 57 cosponsors—including 15 Republicans. In particular, I thank Senator RUBIO who has been a strong cosponsor of this important measure.

Today is February 12, the day on which Abraham Lincoln was born. It was 150 years ago that he delivered the Emancipation Proclamation and it would be fitting that the Senate pass the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act on his birthday. Although the 13th amendment to our Constitution was ratified long ago, making slavery illegal, we continue to fight human trafficking, which can amount to modern day slavery. This terrible crime still occurs throughout the world—including in the United States of America. The Polaris Project estimates that there are more than 27 million victims of human trafficking worldwide today.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act will help us continue to make real progress on this issue. It is a parallel effort to our reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. Our effort is to stop human trafficking at its roots by supporting both domestic and international efforts to fight against trafficking and to punish its perpetrators. We provide critical resources to help support victims as they rebuild their lives.

This measure strengthens criminal anti-trafficking statutes to ensure that law enforcement agencies have the tools they need to effectively combat all forms of trafficking. It ensures better coordination among Federal agencies, between law enforcement and victim service providers, and with foreign countries to work on every facet of this complicated problem. It includes measures to encourage victims to come forward and report this terrible crime, which leads to more prosecutions and help for more victims.

We have included accountability measures to ensure that Federal funds are used for their intended purposes, and we have streamlined programs to focus scarce resources on the approaches that have been the most successful. A Senator asserted yesterday that trafficking programs have been wasteful and duplicative. In fact, the programs supported by this amendment have been carefully tracked and shown to be effective. Nonetheless, the amendment reduces authorization levels by almost a third from the levels in the last reauthorization because we are determined to ensure efficiency and respond to concerns. We have made similar efforts to streamline VAWA.

The United States remains a beacon of hope for so many who face human rights abuses. We know that young women and girls often just 11, 12, or 13 years old are being bought and sold. We know that workers are being held and forced into labor against their will. I urge all Senators to join in passing the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. People in this country and millions around the world are counting on us.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, February 11, 2013.

Speaker JOHN BOEHNER,
Majority Leader ERIC CANTOR.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER AND LEADER CANTOR: We are writing to urge you to immediately reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). As you know, we are long overdue in passing a reauthorization of this landmark piece of legislation which seeks to reduce instances of domestic violence and protect women who are victims of such violence.

Over the course of the past several years, we have met with constituents in our districts who agree that VAWA programs are an important part of a larger criminal justice framework that seeks to reduce abuse against women and children. We appreciate the need to make efficient and effective use

of federal dollars, and believe that VAWA programs in our districts have met that threshold and have been a success in curbing domestic violence and supporting victims. Now is the time to seek bipartisan compromise on the reauthorization of these programs. VAWA programs save lives, and we must allow states and communities the opportunity to build upon the successes of current VAWA programs so that we can help even more people.

It is unfortunate that states are already preparing for Congress’s inaction. In New Jersey, for example, the state legislature recently passed a bridge fund bill to fill the void left by a lack of federal funds in the event VAWA is not reauthorized.

We believe a bipartisan plan to reauthorize VAWA is more important than ever. Last year, in a bipartisan letter many of us in the Republican Conference wrote to the Judiciary Committee, we said: “VAWA must reach all victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in every community in the country.” This statement still holds true, and underscores the need to reauthorize this critical legislation. If you have any questions, or if we can be of additional assistance, your staff may contact Joe Heaton with Rep. Runyan.

Sincerely,

Jon Runyan, Charlie Dent, Dave Reichert, Richard Hanna, David Joyce, Shelley Moore-Capito, Frank LoBiondo, Michael Fitzpatrick, Jim Gerlach, Chris Gibson, Rodney Frelinghuysen, Leonard Lance, Patrick Meehan, Rodney Davis, Tom Reed, Lee Terry, Michael Grimm, *Members of Congress*.

Mr. LEAHY. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD letters from human rights and civil rights organizations in support of S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

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, 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.

Sincerely,

HILARY O. SHELTON,
Director, NAACP
Washington Bureau
& Senior Vice President
for Advocacy
and Policy.

SEATTLE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

RESOLUTION #13-01: SUPPORT FOR REAUTHORIZATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

Whereas, all Seattle residents are born free and equal in dignity and rights; and

Whereas, the Seattle Human Rights Commission is committed to protecting and advocating for justice, human rights, and the equal treatment of all people who live and work in Seattle; and

Whereas, on December 10, 2012, Seattle officially declared itself a Human Rights City through Council Resolution Number 31420; and

Whereas, human safety is a fundamental human right and violence against women is a violation of human rights; and

Whereas, Congress failed to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in the 112th Congress; and

Whereas, in the 112th Congress, the U.S. Senate passed a version of VAWA that included important protections for groups particularly affected by violence against women, such as Native Americans, immigrants, and LGBTQ communities; and

Whereas, in the 112th Congress the U.S. House of Representatives passed a version of VAWA that left out those protections for Native Americans, immigrants, and LGBTQ communities; and

Whereas, in the current 113th Congress, the Senate is considering a nearly identical bill (S. 47) to the one it passed in the 112th Congress which contains the same important protections for Native Americans, immigrants, and LGBTQ communities; and

Whereas, in the current 113th Congress, Rep. Gwen Moore introduced the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (H.R. 11) in the House of Representatives, which is identical to the Senate bill; and

Whereas, protections against sexual assault and domestic violence for Native Americans, immigrants, and LGBTQ communities are required in order to guarantee the human rights of equality, safety, liberty, integrity and dignity which are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the American Declaration on Human Rights among others;

Whereas, in 2011 the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women recommended that the U.S. reassess its laws and policies protecting domestic violence survivors and punishing abusers, including the recognition of tribal authority to prosecute offenders contained in the current Senate bill (S. 47); and

Whereas, in 2011 the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) ordered the United States to comply with its international duty to prevent violence against

women in the case of *Jessica Lenahan (González) v. the United States*, through the enactment of legislation and policy reforms that do not discriminate and provide for equal protection before the law to victims of domestic violence and their children, under Article 2 of the American Declaration on Human Rights; and

Whereas, in 2012 the Commission joined with the Seattle Women's Commission to call for the U.S. House to pass the Senate version of VAWA and on June 27, 2012, the Commission co-sponsored a public rally with the Seattle Women's Commission to support the Senate version of VAWA; and

Whereas, on September 6, 2012 the Commission adopted Resolution 12-03 urging the House to pass the Senate version of VAWA,

Now therefore be it resolved, that the Seattle Human Rights Commission hereby calls upon the United States Congress to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act by passing legislation which does not leave out fundamental protections for Native Americans, immigrants, and LGBTQ communities in recognition of the principle that safety is a fundamental human right and violence against women is a violation of human rights; and

Now therefore be it further resolved, that the Seattle Human Rights Commission urges the Senate to pass S. 47 and the House to pass H.R. 11; and

Now therefore be it finally resolved, that should the House leadership decide against advancing H.R. 11, then in that case the Seattle Human Rights Commission urges the House to pass legislation that still contains protection for Native Americans, immigrants, and LGBTQ communities.

Adopted by the Seattle Human Rights Commission on February 1, 2013

CHRISTOPHER STEARNS,
Chairman,
JENNIFER YOGI,
Secretary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that the time be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we have had an early unanimous consent order, so following that, I ask unanimous consent that the sequence of votes outlined under the previous order now start at 11:30 a.m., and the additional 30 minutes of debate be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; that following the disposition of the Coburn amendment No. 15, the Senate recess for the weekly caucus meetings; further, that at 2:15 p.m., the Senate resume the sequence of votes under the previous order; and finally, all other provisions of the previous order remain in effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment numbered 21 be modified with the changes that are at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that the time be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 21, AS MODIFIED

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment numbered 21, as modified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) proposes an amendment numbered 21, as modified.

The amendment (No. 21), as modified, is as follows:

At the end, add the following:

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 Con-

gress 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 remedying or punishing such public officials as a deterrent, measures”;

(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,”;

(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”;

(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)”;

(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 ILICIT SEXUAL CONDUCT IN FOREIGN PLACES.—Section 2423(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or resides, either temporarily or permanently, in a foreign country” after “commerce”.

(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)”;

(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)”;

(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 seq.) 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)”;

(II) by striking “section 103(7)(B)” and inserting “section 103(8)(B)”;

(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)”;

(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”; 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”; and

(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”; and

(ii) by inserting “, including regional trafficking in persons officers,” after “for additional personnel,”; and

(iii) by striking “, and \$3,000 for official reception and representation expenses”; and

(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 than 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”; and

(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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have already spoken about this, and I want to reiterate what I said earlier. Our country, justifiably so, is a beacon of hope for so many who face human rights abuses. I think of what is written on the iconic Statue of Liberty; so many people come to our shores for freedom. We also know there are many who are being held in these despicable trafficking schemes around the world. There are children who are 11, 12, 13 years old being held, and we have to speak for them.

I hope all Senators will join me in voting for this amendment. There are protections for victims of trafficking in the reauthorization act. It is a bipartisan bill written with the input of victims and service providers. It helps us to more effectively fight human trafficking, which is really modern-day slavery. Whether people are trafficked in the sex trade—especially children—or in forced labor, it is slavery. It is

not isolated. There are 27 million victims worldwide today according to the Polaris Project. This amendment will help us to stop it by supporting both domestic and international efforts to fight against trafficking.

Just as important as it is to help us punish the perpetrators, the amendment will help us rebuild the lives of those caught up in it. We know funds are always limited. We put in accountability measures to ensure the Federal funds are used for their intended purposes.

Let us continue to have the United States as a beacon of hope to people around the world.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD letters in support of amendment 21, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, to S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICANS FOR IMMIGRANT JUSTICE,
Washington, DC, February 11, 2013.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary,
Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY: Americans for Immigrant Justice (AI Justice), is writing to express our strong support for final passage of the Violence Against Women Act (S. 47) and amendment #21 to S. 47. This vital legislation and amendment improves existing VAWA programs and strengthens protections for all victims of violence.

AI Justice was established in 1996 and provides free legal services to immigrants of all nationalities, including immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking. AI Justice's specialized Lucha Project addresses survivors' needs in a holistic manner and engages all immigrant communities in an effort to end violence against women. We have assisted thousands of immigrant survivors, and we understand firsthand why this important legislation and amendment are needed.

The authorization in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) expired on September 30, 2011. We ask all Senators to support amendment #21, which reauthorizes the TVPA and provides additional tools necessary to combat trafficking and modern-day slavery at home and abroad. We urge all Senators to oppose any attempt to weaken the bill and oppose any attempts to attach non-germane amendments to S. 47.

The United States can and should do more to help protect all victims and fight domestic violence and human trafficking. We urge all Senators to vote for final passage of the Violence Against Women Act and for amendment #21, which reauthorizes the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

Sincerely,
CORY W. SMITH,
Washington, DC Office Director,
Americans for Immigrant Justice.

—
ALLIANCE TO END SLAVERY
AND TRAFFICKING,
Washington, DC, February 11, 2013.

Sen. PATRICK LEAHY,
Russell Senate Bldg., U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY, The Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking (ATEST), a diverse alliance of U.S.-based human rights organizations, acting with a shared agenda to

end modern-day slavery and human trafficking around the world, is writing to express our strong support for amendment (#21) to the Violence Against Women Act (S. 47). This critical amendment includes the text of S. 1301, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPA), and additional grant reporting requirements.

As of September 30, 2011, the authorizations contained in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) expired. We urge Senators to support amendment #21, which reauthorizes the TVPA, provides additional tools necessary to combat trafficking and modern-day slavery at home and abroad, and continues the fight to end modern-day slavery and human trafficking in our generation.

Although the United States has taken significant steps to combat human trafficking through a comprehensive approach, much more needs to be done. The scope of human trafficking and slavery has come into sharp focus over the past years with an estimated 27 million slaves worldwide. Combined, human trafficking and slavery are the world's third largest criminal enterprises, after drugs and weapons. The United States can and should do more to help fight human trafficking both domestically and internationally. We urge passage of the amendment to continue U.S. leadership and further the victim-centered approach that has been crucial to combating human trafficking around the world.

Sincerely,
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST), Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW), ECPAT-USA, Free the Slaves, International Justice Mission, Not for Sale Campaign, Polaris Project, Safe Horizon, Solidarity Center, Verité, Vital Voices Global Partnership, World Vision.

—
FREEDOM NETWORK USA,
February 11, 2013.

Re Amendment #21 (Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act) to S. 47 (Violence Against Women Act)

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Russell Senate Bldg., U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN, The Freedom Network (USA), which was established in 2001, is a coalition of 35 nongovernmental organizations and individual experts that provide services to, and advocate for the rights of, trafficking survivors in the United States. The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPA), groundbreaking legislation which increased the U.S. government's efforts to protect victims, authorized the government to strengthen efforts to prosecute traffickers, and allowed for increased prevention measures, funds some of the Freedom Network's most vital programs, including comprehensive case management, shelter, and legal services. The Freedom Network enthusiastically commends and supports you for introducing this vital legislation as an amendment (Amendment #21) to the bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) (Senate Bill 47).

With an estimated 27 million victims of human trafficking worldwide, the United States should continue to lead the charge to end this human rights abuse. Throughout the course of the 112th Congress, the Freedom Network worked fervently in support of the TVPA (S. 1301), which ultimately culminated in 57 co-sponsors from both sides of the aisle by the end of 2012. Today, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 47, and they will debate Amendment #21 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2014 through 2017 for the TVPA, to enhance

measures to combat trafficking in persons, and for other purposes. Both the TVPRA and VAWA are critical to survivors of human trafficking, domestic violence, and sexual assault.

Thank you for your continued attention to this issue. Please contact Freedom Network Policy Co-Chairs Keeli Sorensen (keeli.sorensen@safehorizon.org) and Ivy Suriyopas (isuriyopas@aaldef.org) if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

BILL BERNSTEIN,
Co-Chair.
PATRICIA MEDIGE,
Co-Chair.
SUZANNE TOMATORE,
Co-Chair.

MEMBERS OF THE FREEDOM NETWORK (USA)

American Gateways (TX); Americans for Immigrant Justice (FL); API Safety Center & Chaya (WA); Arizona League to End Regional Human Trafficking (AZ); Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (NY); Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach (CA); Ayuda, Inc. (DC); Break the Chain Campaign, Institute for Policy Studies (DC); Coalition of Immokalee Workers Anti-Slavery Campaign (FL); Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CA); Colorado Legal Services (CO); Florida Freedom Partnership/Anti-Human Trafficking Program (FL); Florrie Burke (NY); Immigrant Women and Children Project, City Bar Justice Center (NY); International Institute of Buffalo (NY); International Institute of St. Louis (MO).

International Organization for Adolescents (IL); Kristen Heffernan (NY); Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (CA); LUCHA: A Women's Legal Project, Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center (FL); Maria Jose Fletcher (FL); Marianna Smirnova (CA); Martina Vandenberg (DC); Mosaic Family Services (TX); My Sisters' Place; National Immigrant Justice Center (IL); Safe Horizon, Anti-Trafficking Program and Streetwork Project (NY); Sapna Patel (TX); Sex Workers Project, Urban Justice Center (NY); Southern Poverty Law Center Immigrant Justice Project (GA); Tapestry (GA); VIDA Legal Assistance (FL); Washington Anti-Trafficking Response Network (WA); Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault (WI); Worker Justice Center of New York (NY).

Mr. LEAHY. Let's pass this.

Mr. President, I am going to suggest the absence of a quorum unless somebody else seeks recognition. I see the distinguished Senator from Florida on the floor, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I wish to echo my support for this amendment which is, basically, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

Human trafficking is an issue which is shocking to people in its prevalence, both in our country and around the world. The idea of human slavery is something people think about as a historical issue, something that happened a long time ago. The fact is it is happening today all over the world, and it is happening in the United States. It is a tragic issue.

There is not just sex trafficking, which gets all the attention and, obviously, is something that is very bad, but there is also labor trafficking. There are people in this country who are brought here under false pretenses, and when they get here they don't get

paid, they are mistreated, and on many occasions they are threatened that their family back home is going to be hurt if they go to the authorities.

We have had cases of this happening in Florida. We have seen horrible cases that have been documented in Florida. This is one of the issues I have become passionate about, and anyone could become passionate about, if ever a person meets any of these survivors, these young men and women who have survived some of the most brutal treatment one can imagine. So this is a great step forward in reauthorizing not just this bill but America's example to the world that we take this issue seriously.

I also think this is an issue of awareness. In the years to come, I hope we will continue to talk about this issue because there is still a lack of awareness in this country among many people about how serious this problem truly is. I am grateful we will, hopefully, be able to move forward, and I wish to thank the Senator from Vermont for offering this amendment.

Should I yield the floor?

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, before the Senator from Florida yields, I appreciate the strong support of Senator RUBIO. He has been the voice of reason and consistency in this area and I appreciate it.

I suggest the absence of a quorum with the time equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask permission to speak as in morning business for 8 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Senator GRASSLEY pertaining to the introduction of S. 281 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 21, AS MODIFIED

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we are going to vote in a couple minutes, but I would reiterate what I said earlier. This is going to be a vote on the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. It is a bill that was written with the input of victims and service providers. Last year, we had 57 cosponsors, including 15 Republicans.

I do want to thank Senator RUBIO, who was on the floor a few minutes ago speaking about it.

I could not help but think, as I said earlier, when I looked at the calendar today, February 12—the day on which Abraham Lincoln was born; and 150 years ago, he delivered the Emancipation Proclamation—wouldn't it be great if the Senate passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act on President Lincoln's birthday?

I also said earlier today that the Senate should be—often is—the conscience of the Nation. I have to imagine that the conscience of the vast majority of our 300 million Americans—whether they are Republicans or Democrats; liberals, moderates, or conservatives; Independents—their conscience would rebel against the idea of, really, slave trafficking, whether it is people trapped in the sex trade or in factories where they face the possibility, if there is a fire, they are all going to die because they are forced to be there.

Let's speak. Let's speak to the conscience of this country.

Mr. President, have the yeas and nays been ordered on my amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They have not.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.

The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 21, as modified.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 93, nays 5, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 15 Leg.]

YEAS—93

Alexander	Coats	Hagan
Ayotte	Cochran	Harkin
Baldwin	Collins	Hatch
Barrasso	Coons	Heinrich
Baucus	Corker	Heitkamp
Begich	Cornyn	Heller
Bennet	Cowan	Hirono
Blumenthal	Crapo	Hoeven
Blunt	Cruz	Isakson
Boozman	Donnelly	Johanns
Boxer	Durbin	Johnson (SD)
Brown	Enzi	Kaine
Burr	Feinstein	King
Cantwell	Fischer	Kirk
Cardin	Flake	Klobuchar
Carper	Franken	Landrieu
Casey	Graham	Lautenberg
Chambliss	Grassley	Leahy

Levin	Portman	Shelby
Manchin	Pryor	Stabenow
McCaskill	Reed	Tester
McConnell	Reid	Thune
Menendez	Risch	Toomey
Merkley	Roberts	Udall (CO)
Mikulski	Rockefeller	Udall (NM)
Moran	Rubio	Vitter
Murkowski	Sanders	Warner
Murphy	Schatz	Warren
Murray	Schumer	Whitehouse
Nelson	Scott	Wicker
Paul	Shaheen	Wyden

NAYS—5

Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Inhofe	Lee	

NOT VOTING—2

Gillibrand	McCain
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The amendment (No. 21) was agreed to.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. MANCHIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay upon the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

AMENDMENT NO. 10

Mr. LEAHY. Parliamentary inquiry: Under the previous order, we are now on amendment No. 10?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has not been made pending.

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 10.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] proposes an amendment numbered 10.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike section 302 and insert the following:

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 dem-

onstrated 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, non-governmental 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 4002 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.”.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, this is a commonsense amendment. We just voted on the Violence Against Women Act amendment for trafficking offered by Senator LEAHY. This is an amendment that actually deals with the underlying legislation. It is really a clarifying amendment.

I am pleased to be joined by Senators BLUMENTHAL, AYOTTE, COLLINS, BROWN, COCHRAN, RUBIO, ALEXANDER, and GILLIBRAND. It has to do with offering protection and services to victims of sex trafficking under VAWA. This simply says under section 302 of VAWA that we ensure sex trafficking is covered.

Right now youth and children who are exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, or sexual assault or stalking are covered but not sex trafficking. I think it is consistent with the amendment we just passed. It is also an important clarification of the underlying bill.

There are about 300,000 young Americans the FBI says are at risk today. This is a commonsense approach, and I would hope that all Senators on both sides of the aisle would agree that sex trafficking should be covered by this act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HEITKAMP). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. I agree with the Senator from Ohio. I am perfectly willing to accept this amendment by a voice vote, and I do support it.

I am encouraged that the Senate has voted to pass the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, which will let us make real progress in helping victims of human trafficking. I worked with Senator RUBIO last Congress to reauthorize and improve our antitrafficking law and needed programs. We were stymied by an anonymous Republican objection. Today we achieved a breakthrough when the Senate voted to approve the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act.

I thank Senators from both sides of the aisle who have rejected the cramped view of the Heritage Foundation and joined with us to make progress on this important issue, to help victims and to help prevent human trafficking. The vote the Senate just took to approve vital antitrafficking legislation will ensure that resources and services get to trafficking victims in ways shown to work. By our action, we are improving and strengthening antitrafficking programs.

I do not wish to conflate or confuse the two issues. The Violence Against Women Act provides programs for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Trafficking is different, a unique form of abuse with separate programs designed to address it in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

When trafficking victims also experience sexual assault, they can also ac-

cess programs funded through VAWA for sexual assault victims. The Leahy-Crapo Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act explicitly provides that VAWA programs are to help victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. That includes trafficking victims. That language was carefully crafted with advocates for victims of those crimes.

Accordingly, I believe that amendment 10 is unnecessary. It duplicates and reiterates what the bill already provides. So long as it does not harm and does not create confusion, I support it. The Senator from Oklahoma may accuse us of providing duplicative programs, but no one is going to subject themselves to sexual assault just because they might be eligible for a VAWA program or help from a trafficking program. No individual victim is going to somehow profit at taxpayers' expense. The amendment is accepted merely as further clarification of the availability of VAWA programs to children who are both victims of trafficking and sexual assault. Sex trafficking victims are by definition also sexual assault victims.

I am not in favor of confusing program administrators or taking program funds away from victims of rape and domestic violence. I have worked hard not to pit victims against each other. Instead, I have tried to provide for the needs of all victims.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I want to again thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, PATRICK LEAHY, for his leadership on this bill and on the issue of human trafficking. He has led this Chamber.

I want to thank my colleague, Senator PORTMAN, for truly a commonsense amendment that aims to combat one of the great scourges in the United States and around the world, sex trafficking involving young people. We can take a strong step and send a strong message by providing the kinds of services to young victims as we do to other victims who receive aid under VAWA. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. PORTMAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 100, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 16 Leg.]

YEAS—100

Alexander	Barrasso	Bennet
Ayotte	Baucus	Blumenthal
Baldwin	Beigich	Blunt

Boozman	Hatch	Nelson
Boxer	Heinrich	Paul
Brown	Heitkamp	Portman
Burr	Heller	Pryor
Cantwell	Hirono	Reed
Cardin	Hoeven	Reid
Carper	Inhofe	Risch
Casey	Isakson	Roberts
Chambliss	Johanns	Rockefeller
Coats	Johnson (SD)	Rubio
Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Sanders
Cochran	Kaine	Schatz
Collins	King	Schumer
Coons	Kirk	Scott
Corker	Klobuchar	Sessions
Cornyn	Landrieu	Shaheen
Cowan	Lautenberg	Shelby
Crapo	Leahy	Stabenow
Cruz	Lee	Tester
Donnelly	Levin	Thune
Durbin	Manchin	Toomey
Enzi	McCaain	Udall (CO)
Feinstein	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Fischer	McConnell	Vitter
Flake	Menendez	Warner
Franken	Merkley	Warren
Gillibrand	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Graham	Moran	Wicker
Grassley	Murkowski	Wyden
Hagan	Murphy	
Harkin	Murray	

The amendment (No. 10) was agreed to.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I move to reconsider.

Mr. MERKLEY. I move to lay that on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, the distinguished Senator from Alaska, Ms. MURKOWSKI, has filed amendment No. 11, a technical fix to ensure that VAWA's tribal provisions apply to Alaska. I now offer the amendment on her behalf. I support this amendment and I ask it be added to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], for Ms. MURKOWSKI, proposes an amendment numbered 11.

Mr. LEAHY. I ask further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

Beginning on page 186, strike line 5 and all that follows through page 187, line 3, and insert the following:

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.”

Beginning on page 193, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 194, line 3, and insert the following:

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.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided.

Mr. LEAHY. I yield back all time.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 11) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 15

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 15, offered by the Senator from Oklahoma, **Mr. COBURN.**

Mr. COBURN. Madam President, this is an amendment that follows GAO recommendations with which the Justice Department agreed in terms of an audit on the duplication within their program. As a matter of fact, I have the data where the Justice Department actually concurred with the GAO on it. The purpose of the amendment is to eliminate the backlog in DNA testing, both in terms of rape kits and CODIS. The Cornyn amendment improved the bill but does not direct the money necessary. It is a small percentage, less than 2 percent over 10 years out of that bill, less than 2 percent of 1 year's spending. We spent \$40 million for 10 years on these grants and what we are asking for is .4 of 1 percent to help solve the backlog on all the DNA cases.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. The bipartisan Leahy-Crapo Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act already reduces authorization levels and adds important accountability measures. These are careful, appropriate, and effective steps. The Coburn amendment would mandate sweeping cuts which would decimate programs. The amendment is opposed by law enforcement, including the National Association of Police Organizations, and by the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence Against Women.

Of course we all want to combat fraud, waste, and abuse. But this amendment is not the way to do it. The amendment purports to be based on findings by the U.S. Government Accountability Office, GAO, but it mis-

construes those findings. The amendment states that the GAO identified \$3.9 billion in "duplicative" grants programs. That is simply not the case. The July 2012 GAO report states that the total amount of grants awarded by the Justice Department in fiscal year 2010 was only \$3.6 billion. You cannot have \$3.9 billion in duplication when the total amount of grant money awarded was less than that.

More importantly, the GAO report did not actually conclude that there was duplication. The July report said there was "the potential risk of unnecessary duplication" and recommended that the Justice Department conduct an assessment to determine if grant programs could be consolidated to mitigate that risk. The GAO did not recommend any funding cuts and certainly did not recommend the \$780 million cut that this amendment would require. As I have noted, our bill already includes a 17-percent cut in authorizations.

The amendment offered by Senator COBURN requires the Department of Justice to gut key grant programs. It would mandate that the Department cut at least \$780 million from its grant programs, many of which provide critical funding to law enforcement and victim service providers. This would have devastating effects on victims of rape and domestic violence, and I urge Senators to vote against it.

The amendment tries to sugarcoat the damage it will do by reference to untested rape kits. In fact, it is the amendment that is duplicative. We have established the Debbie Smith Act to reduce the backlog of untested rape kits and the Leahy-Crapo bill already includes measures to reduce the backlog through core VAWA programs and through the inclusion of the SAFER Act.

By gutting grant programs to law enforcement and victims, the Coburn amendment does not help victims of rape, who rely on victim service providers funded with these grants and on law enforcement who count on Federal support. Mandating vast cuts in programs for victims and law enforcement at a time when those programs are already being squeezed is bad policy. These grant programs save lives. The amendment is bad for victims and bad for law enforcement. I urge Senators to oppose it.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD letters in opposition to amendment No. 15 to S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.,
Alexandria, Virginia, February 11, 2013.

HON. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY: On behalf of the National Association of Police Organizations

(NAPO), representing 241,000 rank-and-file officers from across the United States, I write to you to inform you that we strongly oppose proposed Amendment 15, offered by Senator Coburn, to the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2013 (S. 47).

This amendment would mandate cuts of \$780 million or more from Department of Justice grant programs. Those cuts would have to come from programs that help victims of crime, like the Violence Against Women Act, or from aid to state and local law enforcement, among other important grant programs.

Mandating vast cuts in programs for victims and law enforcement at a time when those programs are already being squeezed is bad policy. State and local governments rely on vital federal assistance, including for bullet proof vests and other life-saving equipment.

This VAWA reauthorization already reduces authorization levels and adds important accountability measures. These are careful, appropriate, and effective steps. The Coburn amendment would add sweeping and unprincipled mandated cuts which would decimate programs. For these reasons, we must strongly oppose it.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON,
Executive Director.

NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO END SEXUAL
AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN,

Washington, DC, February 8, 2013.

Senator PATRICK LEAHY,
Chair, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEAHY: The National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence represents thousands of national, tribal, state, territorial and local organizations, as well as survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. We are committed to securing an end to violence against women. National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence agrees that more funding should be made available for the rape kit backlog and other critical victim services and notes that significant provisions to do this and address the crime of rape are already included in S. 47.

On the other hand, the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence is opposed to Amendment No. 15 to S. 47, proposed by Senator Coburn. Senator Coburn's amendment has the ostensible goal of saving money on administrative costs in order to redirect those funds to address the nation's rape kit backlog. But the amendment's mandates would ultimately cost so much money themselves—that they could not generate the proposed savings promised to alleviate the rape kit backlog.

This amendment would mandate cuts of more than \$700 million to Department of Justice grant programs, eviscerating services to victims of all crimes and decimating justice system responses to crime.

This amendment also requires a top to bottom review of every program in the Department of Justice, every staff position in the Department of Justice, and every staff person hired by every contractor engaged by the Department of Justice. An audit of this scope is simply unworkable and would drain valuable resources that would otherwise support law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors' office, and victim services, leaving

victims of all forms of crime vulnerable to great harm.

The audit proposed in Amendment No. 15 would require the Department of Justice to investigate every one of its approximately 110,000 employees, including U.S. Attorneys, FBI agents, federal marshals, ATF employees, federal prison employees, in search of supposed duplications and waste. The U.S. Department of Justice has 38 agencies and is the largest law enforcement agency in this country; to hamper its incredibly important work fighting crime every day with an audit that may or may not yield proof of duplication or waste, is an injustice to all of the people the Justice Department is bound to protect and serve. A review of this size and scope would clearly cost hundreds of millions of dollars, a growth of government functions that is unconscionable in a time of fiscal crisis.

There is an easier and much less expensive way to reduce administrative costs in order to dedicate more funding to direct services—and that is accomplished in S. 47. S. 47 consolidates 13 existing programs in the Office on Violence Against Women into 4 programs. S. 47 already addresses duplication and potential waste in Violence Against Women Act-funded programs through these consolidations. S. 47 will free up more funds for direct services by consolidating administrative functions—and will preserve desperately needed services.

Amendment No. 15 will require the Department of Justice to spend hundreds of millions of dollars that could otherwise go toward direct services, meaning fewer victims served and more programs closing. We ask you and your fellow Senators to vote NO on Amendment No. 15.

Sincerely,

THE MEMBER PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL
TASK FORCE TO END SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE.

Mr. LEAHY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 53, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 17 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Ayotte	Flake	Moran
Barrasso	Graham	Murkowski
Blunt	Grassley	Paul
Boozman	Hatch	Portman
Burr	Heller	Risch
Chambliss	Hoeven	Roberts
Coats	Inhofe	Rubio
Coburn	Isakson	Scott
Cochran	Johanns	Sessions
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Corker	Kirk	Thune
Cornyn	Lee	Toomey
Crapo	Manchin	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Wicker
Enzi	McCaskill	
Fischer	McConnell	

NAYS—53

Baldwin	Hagan	Nelson
Baucus	Harkin	Pryor
Begich	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reid
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rockefeller
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Landrieu	Stabenow
Casey	Lautenberg	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Cowan	Levin	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murray	

NOT VOTING—1

Alexander

The amendment (No. 15) was rejected.
Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table. The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:41 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. BALDWIN).

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 16

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 16 offered by the Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. COBURN.

The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. COBURN. Madam President, this is simply an amendment that says if a woman is raped and there is an article of indictment against the rapist, she ought to have a right to know the sexually transmitted diseases that rapist carries.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. The Senator from Oklahoma was a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee when the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act was considered and approved. He was a member for many years and never came to me to raise this issue. It has not been considered and its potential consequences of cutting 20 percent of Federal assistance grants to states that help law enforcement and encourage arrests in sexual assault and domestic violence cases could be disastrous. It is the wrong way to go.

I think we all agree that victims of sexual assault should receive testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases. The Leahy-Crapo bill already adds new coverage for HIV testing and

services for sexual assault victims. There is also already a five percent penalty in the law for those who don't provide HIV testing.

However, the amendment would mandate that states force tests on defendants, those accused of crimes but not tried or convicted. To require such testing within 48 hours of information or indictment is practically difficult or impossible for many states and violates the state constitution in others. This amendment sets up requirements that many state and local governments cannot comply with and will cause states to lose millions in assistance that helps victims of rape and domestic violence.

The Senator from Oklahoma has consistently voted against VAWA. That is his right. But we should not make the programs more difficult for law enforcement and victims because he does not support them. This is not the right way to reduce government—by setting up government mandates that law enforcement cannot meet and then cutting their assistance funding when they cannot. I do not believe this one-size-fits-all mandate from Washington to our states is the right way to go.

A large majority of states are not in compliance with this provision and would lose crucial funds for preventing rape and domestic violence and helping victims. These funds are particularly important in difficult economic times, and cutting them would be devastating for victims. The amendment's mandate is overly proscriptive and intrusive and would result in a loss of crucial services to many victims. That is why the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence Against Women strongly opposes this amendment.

I am willing to work on even more ways to ensure that rape victims receive all needed treatment. But doing so with measures that will punish the rape victims themselves by denying them access to needed services is inhumane and counter-productive. I urge Senators to oppose this amendment.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD letters in opposition to amendment No. 16 to S. 47, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO END SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, U.S.
Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY: The National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence is comprised of national, tribal, state, territorial and local organizations, as well as individuals, committed to securing an end to violence against women, and we are urging Senators to oppose Amendment No. 16 to S. 47, proposed by Senator Coburn. The National Task Force strongly supports the increased availability of treatment options for victims of sexual violence who have acquired a sexually transmitted infection as a result