

(C) provide ongoing support to community-based organizations to facilitate site infrastructure building, program implementation and operation, and quality improvement assistance.

(3) DATA COLLECTION.—

(A) **POLICIES.**—The Office and the Center shall develop data collection policies for grant recipients that measure safety, community health, opportunity youth engagement, economic development, and recidivism.

(B) **ASSISTANCE.**—The Center shall assist grant recipients in establishing data collection systems and practices, and collect data from the grant recipients.

(4) RESEARCH COORDINATION.—

(A) **ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCIL.**—The Center, in consultation with nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations and researchers whose primary expertise is in community violence, shall establish a Community Violence Research Advisory Council (in this paragraph referred to as the “Research Advisory Council”)—

(i) to coordinate research on community violence; and

(ii) to report to the Congress on any gaps on issues related to community violence.

(B) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Research Advisory Council shall include representatives from—

(i) all Federal agencies that fund research on community violence; and

(ii) the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(C) **DUTIES.**—The Research Advisory Council shall provide advice and assistance to the Center to—

(i) develop a coordinated strategy to strengthen research focused on community violence education, prevention, and intervention strategies;

(ii) track and report all Federal research and expenditures related to community violence; and

(iii) identify gaps in community violence research, governmental expenditures on community violence issues, and promising strategies that have not yet been rigorously evaluated.

(5) CONFERRAL.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Center shall establish a biennial conference to include—

(i) grantees and providers of intensive site implementation support in the community violence field that receive funding under this title or title II; and

(ii) other key stakeholders.

(B) **TOPICS.**—The topics to be addressed at the biennial conference shall include—

(i) the administration of grants;

(ii) challenges and gaps in community violence intervention initiatives;

(iii) strategies for overcoming such challenges and gaps;

(iv) promising practices in the field; and

(v) emerging trends.

(C) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the conclusion of each biennial conference, the Center shall publish a comprehensive report that—

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

(ii) is made available to the public on the Center's website and submitted to the Congress.

(6) **CAPACITY BUILDING AND FOSTERING INNOVATION.**—The Center shall—

(A) promote expansion and development of the field of community violence intervention and prevention, including fostering collaboration, information sharing, and dissemination of best practices among practitioners, providers of intensive site implementation support, and programs and individuals working in the same regions or States, including the identification and dissemination to the

public of best practices for addressing community violence;

(B) develop a plan for expanding providers of intensive site implementation support in the field of community violence intervention and prevention;

(C) develop a plan for identifying innovative community violence intervention and prevention strategies that are in need of further research and evaluation; and

(D) develop a plan for providing ongoing intensive site support to organizations implementing community violence intervention and prevention strategies.

(7) **REPORTING.**—The Center shall annually provide a report to the Congress addressing topics to include—

(A) national trends in community violence statistics;

(B) a summary of the activities of the Center and the Office under this title; and

(C) recommendations for improving the national response to community violence.

SEC. 105. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) community-based violence intervention programs have shown effective results as a strategy in reducing the risk of reinjury of, or retaliation by, victims of community violence, and promoting victims' recovery and well-being;

(2) young men, boys, girls, and women of color are disproportionately victimized by community violence, but are frequently underserved by victim service providers; and

(3) States and territories should consider using funding provided through the Crime Victims Fund to support community-based violence intervention initiatives that provide services for direct and secondary victims of community violence at high risk for reinjury and involvement in community violence.

SEC. 106. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services to carry out this title, in addition to any amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated or made available to the Department of Health and Human Services for such purpose—

(1) \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(2) \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2023; and

(3) \$700,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2029.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SEC. 201. IMPROVING APPROACHES FOR COMMUNITIES TO THRIVE (IMPACT) GRANTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Labor (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) shall award grants to eligible entities for year-round job training and workforce programs authorized under section 129(c)(1) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3164(c)), with the elements described in section 129(c)(2)(C) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3164(c)(2)(C)), for opportunity youth in communities disproportionately affected by gun violence for the purposes of connecting opportunity youth to in-demand occupations.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—To be eligible to seek a grant under subsection (a), an entity shall be—

(1) a community-based, nonprofit organization that—

(A) serves the residents served by an eligible unit of local government;

(B) has a track record of providing community-related activities or support program innovation in communities of color;

(C) focuses on training technical skills to prepare opportunity youth for in-demand occupations; and

(D) provides—

(i) training for opportunity youth who are basic skills deficient; and

(ii) soft skills training that enables opportunity youth to engage successfully in work culture;

(2) an Indian Tribe or an agency primarily serving Native Americans;

(3) an entity that carries out activities authorized under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) that has a focus on opportunity youth;

(4) a federally or State recognized apprenticeship program;

(5) an accredited community college; or

(6) an eligible unit of local government.

(c) **REPORTING.**—The Secretary shall require grantees under this section to report to the Secretary on primary measures funded under this section for—

(1) entry into job training, education, apprenticeship, skilled trades training, or other paid and unpaid work experiences that have as a component academic and occupational education programs; and

(2) changes in overall school enrollment, unemployment, or weekly earnings for opportunity youth participating in activities of the respective grantee.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **BASIC SKILLS DEFICIENT.**—The term “basic skills deficient” means an individual who—

(A) is a youth and has English reading, writing, or computing skills at or below the 8th grade level on a generally accepted standardized test; or

(B) is unable to compute or solve problems, or read, write, or speak English, at a level necessary to function on the job, in the individual's family, or in society.

(2) **IN-DEMAND OCCUPATION.**—The term “in-demand occupation” means an occupation described in section 3(23)(A)(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102(23)(A)(ii)).

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2022, to remain available through fiscal year 2029.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

□ 1430

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4118.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation is experiencing an epidemic of violence, particularly gun violence, that is ravaging communities large and small across the United States. Research shows that

violence begets more violence. It is a vicious cycle.

H.R. 4118, the Break the Cycle of Violence Act, would provide grant funding for community violence intervention programs and youth workforce development programs to help prevent gun violence and other violent crimes, and to provide critical support services to people and communities who are in dire need of help.

In addition to saving countless lives, it would also save billions of dollars. It is estimated that gun violence costs this Nation a staggering \$280 billion every single year.

This legislation would help establish evidence-based community violence intervention, or CVI programs, staffed by specialists with ties to their communities. These programs connect people at risk of committing violence, and those at risk of being victimized by violence, with intensive counseling and support services.

Because we know that access to job training, apprenticeship, and other workforce development programs are effective tools in reducing community violence, the bill would also support workforce development programs for youth in communities that are disproportionately impacted by violence.

Experience tells us that these programs work, reducing rates of homicide and other gun violence by as much as 50 percent. We must invest in these remarkably effective programs so that we can finally break the cycle of violence, which has shattered so many communities.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative STEVE HORSFORD for introducing this important legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ), my friend and colleague, a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, it is head-spinning that House Democrats either want to defund the police, as Judiciary member CORI BUSH does, or they want to Federalize the police, as Judiciary Chairman JERRY NADLER does. I am against both, here is why.

In my community, the voters in one of the reddest counties in Florida voted to raise their own taxes to fund school resource officers. Protecting our schools was that important, and we understood that that was the responsibility of our community.

Now, as places like Detroit, Chicago, almost every major metropolitan area in California, defund their police as some virtue signal, as some way to sacrifice the safety of their constituents on the altar of wokeism, now they want my Florida constituents to subsidize the bad decisions that they make at the State and local level, both constitutionally and practically.

The police power is not a power of the Federal Government, it is a power

of our State and local governments. When we excessively entangle ourselves in that, we do to law enforcement what we shamefully did to education.

In our schools all across this land there was innovation, creativity, school projects, different ways to learn. Then the Republicans and Democrats joined with President Bush in passing the No Child Left Behind Act, and we got Common Core, in this theory that we had to have every kid on the same page, in the same book, on the same day, and we lost what was so special about it. We don't want to do that now to law enforcement. You see, this entire package of legislation today is intended to do just that.

They don't want to fund the police. They want to edict the police to the Federal dollar. That comes with a more efficient way to ensure centralized decisionmaking, not the localized decisionmaking that our Constitution promises, and that has offered great promise to this country for generations.

Do not buy this theory that this legislation is intended to help law enforcement. The best thing we could do for law enforcement is get out of their way, have their back, and call out the politicians like those in Congress who keep trying to defund the police and devalue the commitment they make to our communities.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I didn't know that the Federal Government funding police was against the Republican Party position.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, today, we have the opportunity to pass landmark legislation to make our communities across America safe, to reduce crime and save lives.

I am elated that the legislation I authored, the Break the Cycle of Violence Act, is receiving a floor vote today and will pass.

I give special thanks to my colleagues, Representatives ROBIN KELLY, LUCY MCBATH, LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, and JOE NEGUSE for working around the clock with me on this legislation, and Chairwoman BEATTY for her strong leadership.

Crime and violence don't happen in a vacuum. It happens when people lose hope and don't see opportunity in their lives or readily available in their communities. For decades, politicians in this Chamber have stoked fear about urban crime to divide us, while refusing to invest in real solutions.

Let me be clear, my father was shot and killed when I was a teenager. So this is not about politics for me; it is personal. That is why we have to focus on preventing crime before it ever starts. That is what the Break the Cycle of Violence Act will do.

It invests \$5 billion in funding for anti-violence programs and \$1.5 billion

to provide workforce training and job opportunities for youth ages 16 to 24. This money will invest in proven, community-based violence intervention programs to build safer communities. This is about saving lives and preventing crime, and our constituents are counting on us to get it done.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today as I prepare to cast a vote in favor of the Break the Cycle of Violence Act, historic legislation that will reduce crime and save lives so that so many people in our community don't have to experience the pain that I have.

Every day, 110 Americans are killed with guns and over 200 are shot and wounded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. HORSFORD. Today, gun violence remains the leading cause of premature death for Black men as well as the number two cause of premature death for Latino men and Black women.

Mr. Speaker, I am casting my vote for my father; for my constituent, Sean Jerrión Coleman, a youth leader in Las Vegas; and so many other Americans throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Greg Jackson at Community Justice Action Fund; Pastor Troy Martinez in Las Vegas; Erica Ford; Giffords: Courage to Fight Gun Violence—some many other groups—Everytown for Gun Safety; Brady: United Against Gun Violence; and Moms Demand Action.

Let's pass H.R. 4118 and break the cycle of violence. This is about supporting and funding the communities that need law enforcement.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I find myself pretty upset today. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle are trying to deceive the American people. Democrats are only bringing up these bills today because 46 days from a midterm election they want the American people to suddenly and miraculously believe that they care about the crime crisis plaguing our Nation.

There were 219 Democrats who voted to defund the police and take away resources from law enforcement, including qualified immunity. There were 219 Democrats who voted for legislation that effectively destroyed the profession that I love so much. You can laugh, Mr. Chair, I wore the uniform of local law enforcement, and that smirk upsets me.

Make no mistake, Democrats are the reason recruitment, retention, and morale of law enforcement officers is at an all-time low and crime is at an all-time high. The timing of these bills is an insult to the law enforcement community and the American people.

To my Democrat colleagues: Where were you when the protesters came to my State of Minnesota and set up

GoFundMe pages to raise money and bail out violent criminals who assaulted and beat innocent people?

Where were you when a Member of the California delegation came to Minnesota to stir up aggression and hatred toward my brothers and sisters in the blue and brown?

Where were you when officers were being violently assaulted and killed each day across this country?

Where were you when America's police officers and their families were begging for support and needed elected officials to have their backs? Where were you?

I will tell you where you were. They were here in this Chamber pushing police departments to be defunded. They wanted to defund, dismantle, and disarm the police.

Regardless of how I vote today, I have to tell you that I am furious that days before an election, and for political purposes only, these bills are being brought up by my colleagues. The American people have suffered enough, and at the end of the day the American people and our law enforcement community do not appreciate being used as pawns for political gain.

To the American people, I know the crime crisis you and your families are facing is very real. I will not stop my work to reinvigorate the law enforcement profession, to hold lax prosecutors accountable, and to put violent criminals away.

Mr. Speaker, my time in uniform may be over, but my watch will never end.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, if you could ever be fed up—I am fed up. Fed up, and fed up with the babbling that we are hearing from Republicans on the other side.

You know, the question should be: Where were you on January 6 when law enforcement were bleeding on the steps of the United States Capitol, passing out, and dying? Where were you? This is not a political circumstance. These are people who are standing here because STEVE HORSFORD had a personal experience.

The Judiciary Committee has consistently supported intervention programs dealing with countering violence. This bill, Break the Cycle of Violence Act, is needed in America. Stand up with us, Republicans. A bill that takes a vital step toward reducing community violence and improving public safety by investing in people, their communities, and establish evidence-based programs proven to help reduce violence. Our law enforcement are begging for this.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has a crisis of violence, particularly gun violence, and it is tearing at our communities.

I have a husband and a baby shot dead, the mother calling: Where is my husband and baby? The baby is found dead.

The cause of gun violence, \$280 billion, \$700 annually for every American, \$488,000 for shootings dealing with medical and criminal expenses.

My brothers and sisters, where are we in standing for America and law enforcement and families and children?

Support H.R. 4118 so that we can divert children away from violence and move toward opportunities. I don't know what you are saying. I am fed up. Do something about it so that we can fight for justice in this country and stand for people who want to be safe in their community.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4118, the "Break the Cycle of Violence Act," a bill that takes a vital step towards reducing community violence and improving public safety by investing in people, their communities, and established, evidence-based programs proven to help reduce violence.

Our nation has a crisis of violence, particularly gun violence, that is tearing our communities apart. Violent crime is not a blue or red state problem—it ravages large cities, small towns, and even rural communities. It causes unspeakable pain to its victims and their families—regardless of party affiliation.

The bill would provide \$1.5 billion in workforce development grants for youth in communities that are disproportionately impacted by violence; and \$5 billion in grants over 8 years for evidence-based, community violence intervention programs likely to succeed—to develop and support:

community outreach programs, staffed by violence intervention specialists with ties to their communities;

hospital-based violence intervention programs to provide intensive counseling, peer support, and social services;

group violence intervention strategies that provide culturally responsive support and services; and

violence interruption and crisis management initiatives that respond to and mediate potentially violent conflicts and provide support services where violence has already occurred.

While the human cost of gun violence is at times overwhelming, the economic costs for communities and taxpayers is also stunning. The total cost of gun violence is \$280 billion—every year—with every American bearing \$700 of the cost annually as well.

Because a single gun homicide costs taxpayers \$448,000 in medical and criminal justice expenses and we know that community violence intervention programs have been shown to dramatically reduce rates of homicide and other gun violence by as much as 50 percent—and sometimes more—this bill will save lives and taxpayer dollars.

Many violence intervention programs work side-by-side with law enforcement to stop violence before it starts and engage in targeted enforcement actions. Trained violence interrupters and crisis management specialists do the same, while also providing trauma-informed grief counseling.

We know these programs work. In communities across the country, from New Jersey to Nebraska, from Massachusetts to Missouri, community violence intervention programs have reduced incidences of homicide and other gun violence by as much as 50 percent, sometimes more.

Recognizing the critical role that education, training, and viable employment play in unlocking economic mobility, long-term stability, thereby preventing violence, H.R. 4118 would divert young people away from the circumstances that foster gun violence toward opportunities to gain useful skills to obtain good jobs that pay a living-wage.

If we are truly going to break the cycle of violence—we must acknowledge that violence is neither red nor blue—support programs that address the root causes of violence, and give aid to those who need it most—through the community members and leaders who know them best.

I commend Representative STEVEN HORSFORD for his work on this important bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I would say, if this bill was so important—we have had over 20 markups in the Judiciary Committee—why didn't this bill come up? We have had markups in the last 2 days on one occasion, so I don't know why this bill didn't come up.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is about giving dollars to community organizers. This bill is most definitely—\$5 billion goes to Health and Human Services, \$1.5 billion goes to the Department of Labor, zero money goes to law enforcement.

In the last bill, they could at least make that case somewhat. This bill you can't. It doesn't give one penny to law enforcement. In fact, the legislation explicitly says it can't go to police officers and it can't go to police departments.

But what it does do is this: sets up an Office of Community Violence Intervention to administer programs or activities related to violence intervention; it sets up a Community Violence Intervention Advisory Committee; it sets up a National Community Violence Response Center. Three new bureaucracies in the Department of HHS. I mean, wow.

□ 1445

This is all about taking money, taking American tax dollars from communities who did fund their police and setting up three new bureaucracies, \$5 billion for community organizers.

If that is what you are for, vote for it, but I sure ain't. I know the folks I represent and, I would guess, most Americans aren't for that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. JORDAN apparently isn't listening. This is a package of bills. The last bill, which

he opposed, appropriated money for police. This bill complements it by appropriating money for antiviolence intervention.

Mr. Speaker, our communities have seen enough violence and bloodshed. The Break the Cycle of Violence Act gives us the opportunity to prevent violence before it starts and to provide critical support to our most impacted communities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of this crucial legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1377, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

VIOLENT INCIDENT CLEARANCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIVE METHODS ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1377, I call up the bill (H.R. 5768) to direct the Attorney General to establish a grant program to establish, create, and administer the violent incident clearance and technology investigative method, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1377, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee print 117-62, modified by the amendment printed in House Report 117-483, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 5768

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Violent Incident Clearance and Technological Investigative Methods Act of 2022” or “VICTIM Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Research indicates that law enforcement agencies can increase clearance rates by improving—

- (A) investigative processes;
- (B) detective capacities; and
- (C) organizational oversight and supervision of investigations.

(2) When a law enforcement agency expends additional investigative effort, the law enforcement agency improves its success in gaining cooperation of key witnesses and increases the amount of forensic evidence collected.

(3) Effective investigation of shootings can prevent subsequent related violence by—

- (A) deterring retaliation; and
- (B) providing interventions to individuals who may continue to commit crimes or become victims of retaliatory violence.

(4) Law enforcement agencies that demonstrate higher rates of clearance for violent crimes committed against a person—

- (A) have more structured oversight and formal interactions between investigative units and agency leadership;

(B) are more likely to have investigative units that have collaborative relationships and robust information sharing with other units of the law enforcement agency;

(C) have investigative units that have specific goals and performance metrics for both the unit and for investigators within the unit;

(D) have investigators who more frequently respond to the initial crime scene shortly after crimes have been reported to collect evidence and interview witnesses;

(E) have investigators who either have specialized experience before joining investigative units or are trained in investigations once they join those units;

(F) often have standard operating procedures for investigations that establish policies and evidence-based best practices for conducting and completing homicide investigations; and

(G) have better relationships with the communities they serve, even if no specific community-oriented campaign or initiative exists between investigative units and community groups.

(5) Criminal justice agencies should collaborate with each other and share best practices for solving violent crimes committed against a person.

(6) A comprehensive community engagement strategy concerning gun violence is essential to improving clearance rates for violent crimes committed against a person.

SEC. 3. GRANT PROGRAM WITH RESPECT TO VIOLENT INCIDENT CLEARANCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIVE METHODS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLEARANCE BY ARREST.—The term “clearance by arrest”, with respect to an offense reported to a law enforcement agency, means the law enforcement agency—

- (A) has—
- (i) arrested not less than 1 person for the offense;

(ii) charged the person described in subparagraph (A) with the commission of the offense; and

(iii) referred the person described in subparagraph (A) for prosecution for the offense; or

(B) has cited an individual under the age of 18 to appear in juvenile court or before another juvenile authority with respect to the offense, regardless of whether a physical arrest occurred.

(2) CLEARANCE BY EXCEPTION.—The term “clearance by exception”, with respect to an offense reported to a law enforcement agency, means the law enforcement agency—

(A) has identified not less than 1 person suspected of the offense; and

(B) with respect to the suspect described in subparagraph (A), has—

- (i) gathered enough evidence to—
- (I) support an arrest of the suspect;
- (II) make a charge against the suspect; and
- (III) refer the suspect for prosecution;
- (ii) identified the exact location of the suspect so that the suspect could be taken into custody immediately; and
- (iii) encountered a circumstance outside the control of the law enforcement agency that prohibits the agency from arresting the suspect,

charging the suspect, or referring the suspect for prosecution, including—

- (I) the death of the suspect;
- (II) the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution after the suspect has been identified; or

(III) the denial of extradition because the suspect committed an offense in another jurisdiction and is being prosecuted for that offense.

(3) CLEARANCE RATE.—The term “clearance rate”, with respect to a law enforcement agency, means—

(A) the number of offenses cleared by the law enforcement agency, including through clearance by arrest and clearance by exception, divided by

(B) the total number of offenses reported to the law enforcement agency.

(4) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means a State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency or prosecuting office, or a group of Tribal law enforcement agencies or Tribal prosecuting offices.

(5) GRANT RECIPIENT.—The term “grant recipient” means a recipient of a grant under the Program.

(6) LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.—The term “law enforcement agency” means a public agency charged with policing functions, including any component bureau of the agency (such as a governmental victim services program or village public safety officer program), including an agency composed of officers or persons referred to in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 2(10) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2801(10)).

(7) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the grant program established under subsection (b)(1).

(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish a grant program within the Office of Justice Programs under which the Attorney General awards grants to eligible entities to establish, implement, and administer violent incident clearance and technological investigative methods.

(2) APPLICATIONS.—An eligible entity seeking a grant under the Program shall submit to the Attorney General an application at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by—

(A) such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require; and

(B) a description of each eligible project under paragraph (4) that the grant will fund.

(3) SELECTION OF GRANT RECIPIENTS.—The Attorney General, in selecting a recipient of a grant under the Program, shall consider the specific plan and activities proposed by the applicant to improve clearance rates for homicides, rapes, sexual assaults, kidnappings, and non-fatal shootings.

(4) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—A grant recipient shall use the grant for activities with the specific objective of improving clearance rates for homicides, rapes, sexual assaults, kidnappings, and non-fatal shootings, including—

(A) ensuring the retention of detectives who are assigned to investigate homicides, rapes, sexual assaults, kidnappings, and non-fatal shootings as of the date of receipt of the grant;

(B) hiring and training additional detectives who will be dedicated to investigating homicides, rapes, sexual assaults, kidnappings, and non-fatal shootings;

(C) developing policies, procedures, and training to improve the ability of detectives to effectively investigate and solve homicides, rapes, sexual assaults, kidnappings, and non-fatal shootings, including implementing best practices relating to—

(i) improving internal agency cooperation, organizational oversight and accountability, and supervision of investigations;

(ii) developing specific goals and performance metrics for both investigators and investigative units;