

to a court order that restrains such a person from intimidating or dissuading a witness from testifying in court is also a prohibited possessor. The bill also prohibits a person to sell or transfer a firearm or ammunition to any person they believe or have reasonable cause to believe is subject to a protection order, including an *ex parte* protection order or an order that restrains the person from intimidating or dissuading a witness from testifying in court.

TITLE IX – Safety for Indian Women

Native women are victimized at rates higher than any other population in the United States. It is estimated that 56% of American Indian and Alaska Native women will experience sexual assault in their lifetimes and 55% will be subjected to domestic violence in their lifetimes. Forty-eight percent will experience stalking. Co-occurring crimes in domestic violence cases are extremely common, and courts must be able to address these co-occurring crimes in order to hold the abuser fully accountable, while fully protecting all victims of the abuser's crimes. These co-occurring crimes can include the abuser's commission of child maltreatment, child sexual abuse, adult sexual violence, stalking, trafficking, kidnapping and other related conduct.

Sec. 901 The bill makes a number of findings regarding the extraordinarily high rates of murder committed and violent crimes perpetrated against American Indian and Alaska Native women. It clarifies the responsibilities of Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments with respect to responding to cases of missing and murdered Indians, increases coordination and communication among law enforcement agencies, empowers tribal governments with resources, and increases the collection of data and information-sharing related to missing and murdered Native women.

Sec. 902 The bill authorizes \$3M, per fiscal year, for 2020 through 2024, for the Tribal Access Program, to enhance the ability of tribal government entities to enter information into and obtain information from Federal criminal information databases. This repurposes funding allocated under VAWA 2005 to create a tribal sex offender and protection order registry.

Sec. 903 The bill expands the jurisdiction of tribal authorities over non-Indians who commit a crime in Indian country, if the crime occurs within the territory of a participating tribe (i.e., one that provides certain due process guarantees), including any participating tribes in the State of Maine. The Indian Civil Rights Act currently provides for a “special tribal domestic violence jurisdiction” that extends tribal jurisdiction to non-Indians over domestic violence offenses. This section extends the jurisdiction of participating tribes over crimes other than just domestic violence offenses. The extended jurisdiction is termed “special tribal criminal jurisdiction.” Under existing law, non-Indians can be prosecuted in tribal court for domestic violence, dating

violence, or a criminal violation of a protection order; this jurisdiction is reaffirmed in this bill.

The bill amends the definition of domestic violence to reach violence committed against a victim who is a child under the age of 18 or an elder. This section also extends special tribal criminal jurisdiction to the following crimes: assault of a law enforcement or correctional officer; obstruction of justice; sex trafficking; sexual violence; and stalking. The bill authorizes grants to Tribal governments to create a pilot project to allow up to five Indian tribes in Alaska to implement special tribal criminal jurisdiction and, for that specific purpose, to redefine Indian country to include certain lands in Alaska. The bill authorizes \$5M per year for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

TITLE X – Office on Violence Against Women

Sec. 1001 The bill updates the name of the office in the Department of Justice charged with implementing VAWA, from the “Violence Against Women Office” to the “Office on Violence Against Women,” and adds to the jurisdiction of the Office the VAWA reauthorization bills passed in 2005 and 2013, as well as the current reauthorization. The bill clarifies that the Office on Violence Against Women must not be subsumed under any other grant-making office within the U.S. Department of Justice.

Sec. 1002 The bill establishes a Deputy Director for Culturally Specific Communities position, under the guidance and authority of the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women. The Deputy Director shall oversee the administration of grants; coordinate development of Federal policy, protocols, and guidelines; advise the Director; provide technical assistance; and ensure appropriate technical assistance is provided to grantees of culturally specific grants.

TITLE XI – Improving Conditions for Women in Federal Custody

This Title incorporates the Ramona Brant Improvement of Conditions for Women in Federal Custody Act (Sec. 1101) and the Stop Infant Mortality and Recidivism Reduction (“SIMARRA”) Act (Sec. 1102).

Sec. 1101 The bill directs the Director of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to establish an office to determine the placement of prisoners. The office would be required to place prisoners as close to their children as possible and to review the placement of transgender or intersex persons on a case-by-case basis, following a specific protocol. The bill prohibits segregated housing for prisoners who are pregnant, or in post-partum recovery. The bill also requires the BOP to hold parenting classes for prisoners who are primary caretaker parents. It requires training for corrections officers and BOP employees to learn to identify trauma among prisoners and to learn how to refer them to