

Importantly, H.R. 6448 includes limitations on the use of grant funds for hiring and retention to ensure that the funds are not misused, and gives preference to applicants that plan to use grant funds for certain training purposes, including:

de-escalation; the use of lethal and non-lethal force; the duty of care and the duty to intervene—as well as—

victim-centered training on handling domestic violence situations; and

safety training for officers responding to calls involving persons with substance use disorders, mental health needs, disabilities, and vulnerable youth.

This bill would also allow departments to use funds to provide mental health services and treatment to officers and collect data on policing practices that focus on officer and community safety.

In its totality, H.R. 6448 provides critical funding to law enforcement agencies that need it while encouraging improvement among their ranks. This bill makes clear that Democrats will continue to uplift and support law enforcement—as we always have—and we will do so in a manner that ensures officers are well-trained to keep themselves safe as well as the people and communities they serve.

Let's be clear—This is not a last-ditch effort by Democrats to distance ourselves from efforts to defund the police. Democrats have always been supportive of law enforcement.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following letter of support of H.R. 6448, Invest to Protect Act, from the Fraternal Order of Police.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE,
Washington, DC, September 22, 2022.

Hon. NANCY P. PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN O. MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. STENY H. HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. STEPHEN J. SCALISE,
Minority Whip, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER AND REPRESENTATIVES MCCARTHY, HOYER AND SCALISE: I am writing on behalf of the members of the Fraternal Order of Police to urge the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives to support the passage of H.R. 5768, the "Violent Incident Clearance and Technological Investigative Methods (VICTIM) Act," and H.R. 6448, the "Invest to Protect Act," which could be considered on the floor of the House as early as today.

Homicide cases can be very difficult to clear—especially those committed via firearm—and non-fatal shootings even more so. Closing these types of crimes requires diligence, manpower, and a sustained investigative effort. Given the limited resources of law enforcement agencies, it's important to provide the significant, dedicated resources that clearing these crimes requires, especially given their oftentimes heinous nature, and the need to get justice for the victims and their families.

The "VICTIM Act" would establish a grant program to help State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies improve their clearance rates for homicides, non-fatal shootings and other violent crimes. Agencies can use these grant funds to train, hire, or retain additional detectives, investigators, or other police personnel to investigate, solve, and respond to these crimes. The grants can also be

used to improve training for agency personnel to address the needs of victims and family members impacted by these crimes. By providing those important resources to law enforcement agencies across the country, we can improve the chances that murders, sexual assaults, kidnappings, and non-fatal shootings get cleared. This means ensuring punishment for the perpetrators, securing justice for the victims and their families, and providing peace of mind for the communities our members work so hard to protect.

The FOP also urges Members of the House to support H.R. 6448, the "Invest to Protect Act." Over the last few years, law enforcement officers have faced many challenges and threats to their well-being that have created a dangerous environment for those sworn to protect the public. These challenges have ranged from violence against officers, an increase in violent rhetoric against them, lagging technology, recruitment and retention issues, and mental health concerns. Smaller municipalities are experiencing increased strain on the men and women in blue. We believe that the "Invest to Protect Act" can help our nation's smaller agencies and departments combat these issues that plague law enforcement officers in smaller municipalities.

This legislation would establish a grant program that would be used for training of officers from police departments and municipalities that employ less than 125 law enforcement officers. The funding appropriated would be \$60 million over a five-year period. These trainings would include de-escalation, domestic violence response, and response calls to vulnerable populations like those involving persons with disabilities, mental health issues, or substance abuse disorders.

This legislation is also designed to help these smaller agencies recruit new officers and to help address the retention issue of current officers. The funding could also be used by officers from eligible departments who are pursuing further education in mental health, public health, or social work. These officers could receive up to \$10,000 in aid towards their tuition. Lastly, the funding could also be used for mental health services, treatments, and therapies for active police officers.

On behalf of the more than 364,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, I urge the Members of the House to pass these two bills to support our nation's small departments and the communities they serve. If I can provide any additional information about this bill, please do not hesitate to contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco in our Washington, D.C. office.

Sincerely,

PATRICK YOE,
National President.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1377, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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 pro-

ceedings on this question will be postponed.

BREAK THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE ACT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1377, I call up the bill (H.R. 4118) to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to build safer, thriving communities, and save lives, by investing in effective community-based violence reduction initiatives, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to Resolution 1377, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4118

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Break the Cycle of Violence Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Sec. 101. Community-based violence intervention program grants.

Sec. 102. Office of Community Violence Intervention.

Sec. 103. Community Violence Intervention Advisory Committee.

Sec. 104. Creation of a National Community Violence Response Center.

Sec. 105. Sense of Congress regarding services for victims of violent crime.

Sec. 106. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Sec. 201. Improving approaches for communities to thrive (IMPACT) grants.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Community violence is a significant public health, public safety, and community infrastructure concern nationwide and is a leading cause of death, injury, and trauma for people in the United States that disrupts employment and hinders a community's social and economic development.

(2) From 2010 to 2019, over 175,000 people were murdered in the United States. Hundreds of thousands more were hospitalized or treated in emergency departments after surviving life-changing gunshot injuries and other violent assaults.

(3) In 2020, the Nation suffered the largest single-year spike in homicides on record, driven largely by record spikes in fatal shootings. Nationwide, 75 percent of all homicides are committed with a gun.

(4) Communities across the Nation experience enormous disparities in safety that are driven by inequitable social and structural determinants of health. Interpersonal shootings are disproportionately concentrated in neighborhoods harmed by past and present racial discrimination, segregation, redlining, disinvestment, mass incarceration, and concentrated poverty, and this violence's toll falls overwhelmingly on people of color, especially young Black and brown men and boys and their loved ones. From 2015 to 2019, Black children and teens were 14 times as

likely to be shot to death as their White peers. Hispanic children and teens and Native American children and teens were both about 3 times as likely to be shot to death as their White peers. Over this period, 72 percent of children murdered before their 18th birthday were people of color, and 50 percent were Black.

(5) Black boys and men make up less than 7 percent of the population in the United States, but account for more than 50 percent of all gun homicide victims each year. Violence is responsible for nearly half of all deaths among Black boys and young men, ages 15 through 24, meaning the parents of a Black son in this age group are as likely to lose their child to homicide as nearly every other cause of death combined.

(6) This violence imposes enormous human, social, and economic costs. The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Division of Violence Prevention presented research to Congress demonstrating that "youth living in inner cities show a higher prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder than soldiers" in the Nation's war-time military. While the vast majority of these young people resiliently persevere, people who have been victims of violence are at substantially higher risk of being violently re-attacked or killed. Additionally, both direct and indirect violence exposure have been associated with a host of poor health outcomes, including chronic illness, anxiety, depression, and substance misuse.

(7) When properly implemented and consistently funded, coordinated, community-based strategies that utilize trauma-responsive care and interrupt cycles of violence can produce lifesaving and cost-saving results in a short period of time without contributing to mass incarceration. These strategies identify those at the highest risk, coordinate individualized wraparound resources, provide pathways to healing and stability, and monitor and support long-term success. Many cities have substantially reduced community violence in recent years by implementing various combinations of these strategies, which include the following:

(A) Community outreach programs, which hire violence intervention and prevention specialists who have established relationships, relatable lived experiences, and credibility with individuals in their communities at high risk of violence and connect them with intensive counseling, mediation, peer support, and social services in order to reduce their risk. Evaluations have found that these programs, particularly when integrated into wider networks of supportive services, are frequently associated with significant reductions in gun violence.

(B) Hospital-based violence intervention programs (referred to in this section as "HVIP"), which work to break cycles of violence by leveraging credible violence intervention and prevention specialists to provide intensive counseling, peer support, case management, mediation, and social services to patients recovering from gunshot wounds and other violent injuries. Research has shown that violently injured patients are at high risk of retaliating with violence themselves or being revictimized by violence in the near future. Evaluations of HVIPs have found that patients who received HVIP services were often less likely to be convicted of a violent crime and less likely to be subsequently reinjured by violence than patients who did not receive HVIP services.

(C) Group violence interventions provide tailored social services and support to group-involved individuals at highest risk for involvement in community violence. This intervention, which must be trauma informed, culturally responsive, and community driven to be most successful, includes a

process for community members to voice a clear demand for the violence to stop and narrowly focused enforcement actions against those who continue to engage in acts of serious violence. The approach coordinates law enforcement, service providers, and community engagement efforts to reduce violence in ways that do not contribute to mass incarceration.

(D) Violence interruption and crisis management, which respond to potentially violent incidents to mediate conflicts or to scenes where violence has occurred to offer trauma-informed services and community supports to survivors and others exposed to violence. These strategies help to prevent retaliatory violence and promote healing and well-being. Programs that include these components have reported deescalating dozens of disputes that were highly likely to end in lethal violence.

(8) Access to job and entrepreneurship training, apprenticeship, and technological and digital literacy programs are effective tools in reducing community violence. A 2012 University of Pennsylvania study of 13 high-violence schools in the Chicago area found "well-targeted, low-cost employment policies can make a substantial difference", and the city's most violent neighborhoods saw a 43 percent drop in violent-crime arrests of participants in a youth job program.

(9) Individualized wraparound services and opportunities include, but are not limited to, housing support, financial assistance, re-entry services, legal assistance, therapeutic services, grief counseling or targeted victim services, and skill building based on the needs of survivors or individuals at the highest risk of community violence. Leveraging the relationships of violence intervention and prevention specialists, these services are used in the context of structured, person-centered peer mentorship that facilitates personal transformation by meeting people where they are and offering to help participants change the trajectories of their lives.

(10) The past year has had a disproportionate impact on youth unemployment, with 2.9 million more unemployed youth in mid-2020 compared with pre-2020 levels. Simultaneously, the 2020 recession accelerated an already increasingly digital and automated workforce, and youth must attain the digital, technological, and other technical skills necessary to thrive in the future of work. While jobs in the customer service and food industry could fall by 4.3 million between 2018 and 2030, health care and STEM occupations could grow more now than ever.

(11) Intentional and sustained investments in community-based violence reduction strategies can reverse recent increases in homicides, help to heal impacted communities, and reduce the enormous human and economic costs of community violence, without contributing to mass incarceration.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COMMUNITY VIOLENCE.**—The term "community violence"—

(A) means nonfatal firearm injuries, aggravated assaults, homicides, and other acts of life-threatening interpersonal violence committed outside the context of a familial or romantic relationship; and

(B) does not include acts of violence motivated by political beliefs.

(2) **ELIGIBLE UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term "eligible unit of local government" means a municipality or other local government that—

(A) for not less than 2 out of the 3 calendar years preceding the date on which an application for a grant is submitted under section 101—

(i) experienced 35 or more homicides per year; or

(ii) experienced 20 or more homicides per year and had a homicide rate that was not less than double the national average; or

(B) has a compelling need to address community violence, as determined by the Secretary, based on high levels of homicide relative to other localities within the same State.

(3) **OPPORTUNITY YOUTH.**—The term "opportunity youth" means individuals who—

(A) have attained 16 years of age but not yet attained 25 years of age; and

(B) are not—

(i) enrolled in education or training on a full-time or part-time basis; or

(ii) employed on a full-time or part-time basis.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SEC. 101. COMMUNITY-BASED VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROGRAM GRANTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this title referred to as the "Secretary") shall award grants to eligible entities to support, enhance, and replicate coordinated community violence intervention.

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

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

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

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

(2) an eligible unit of local government.

(c) **LIMITATION.**—Of the amount made available to carry out this title for a fiscal year, not more than 15 percent of such amount shall be made available to eligible units of local government.

(d) **USE OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A grant awarded under this section shall be used to implement coordinated community violence intervention initiatives, through coordinated, community-based strategies.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—A community violence intervention initiative implemented using grant funds awarded under this section shall—

(A) be primarily focused on providing culturally competent, community-based violence intervention services to the portion of a grantee's community who are, regardless of age, identified as being at high risk of being victimized by, or engaging in, community violence; and

(B) use strategies that—

(i) are evidence-informed and have demonstrated promise at reducing community violence without contributing to mass incarceration;

(ii) utilize trauma-responsive care and interrupt cycles of violence;

(iii) expand economic opportunity through new jobs, educational opportunities, or training programs; and

(iv) are primarily focused on individuals at high risk of being victimized by, or engaging in, community violence.

(3) **COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS.**—

(A) **ELIGIBLE UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—Each eligible unit of local government awarded a grant under this section shall distribute not less than 75 percent of such grant funds to one or more of the following:

(i) A community-based organization or nonprofit organization.

(ii) A public agency or department that is primarily dedicated to the prevention of violence or to community safety, but is not a law enforcement agency.

(B) HOSPITALS.—Each hospital awarded a grant under this section in the hospital's capacity as a community-based, nonprofit organization described in subsection (b)(1) shall distribute not less than 90 percent of such grant funds to one or more of the following:

(i) A community-based organization or nonprofit organization that provides direct services to individuals who have been victimized by community violence.

(ii) Direct program staff.

(iii) Individual subcontractors who provide direct program-related services.

(e) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Each applicant for a grant under this section shall submit a grant proposal, which shall, at a minimum—

(1) describe how the applicant proposes to use the grant to implement a coordinated community violence intervention initiative in accordance with this section;

(2) describe how the applicant proposes to use the grant to promote or improve coordination between relevant agencies and community organizations in order to minimize duplication of services, complement other community violence intervention efforts, and achieve maximum impact;

(3) provide evidence indicating that the proposed community violence intervention initiative would likely reduce community violence or address the trauma and collateral consequences for individuals at high risk of being victimized by, or engaging in, community violence;

(4) describe how the applicant plans to ensure the community violence intervention initiative is implemented in a manner that is—

(A) evidence-informed; and

(B) coordinated with the programs and activities of other entities for addressing community violence; and

(5) in the case of a unit of local government applicant, demonstrate strong support from community partners with experience engaging individuals at high risk of being victimized by, or engaging in, community violence, as demonstrated by—

(A) the development of a community steering committee that—

(i) provides advice and assistance to the locality in administering grants awarded under this section; and

(ii) is composed of individuals who substantially reflect local populations impacted by community violence, including survivors of community violence and individuals with expertise in culturally competent and trauma-informed approaches to reducing community violence; and

(B) letters of support from individuals, such as—

(i) the mayor or chief executive officer of the unit of local government; and

(ii) the director of one or more community-based organizations that provide services to individuals at high risk of being victimized by, or engaging in, community violence.

(f) PRIORITIZATION.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to applicants whose grant proposals demonstrate the greatest likelihood of reducing community violence in the target area without contributing to mass incarceration.

(g) GRANT DURATION.—A grant awarded under this section shall be for a 4-year period.

(h) GRANT AWARD.—The amount awarded to an applicant under this section shall be commensurate with—

(1) the scope of the proposal; and

(2) the demonstrated need for additional resources to effectively reduce community violence in the applicant's community.

(i) MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Federal share of each grant awarded under this section shall be 90 percent of the eligible costs incurred by the grant recipient.

(2) EXEMPTION FROM REQUIREMENT.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a grant awarded to a community-based organization described in subsection (b)(1).

(3) WAIVER.—The Federal share of a grant awarded to a unit of local government (that is an eligible entity under subsection (b)(2)) may be up to 100 percent if the Secretary determines there is good cause to waive the Federal share requirement under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(j) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the first 4-year grant period under this section ends, the Secretary shall publish a report identifying best practices for grantees under this section to implement community-based violence intervention initiatives.

(k) REWARDING SUCCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may reserve not more than 10 percent of the funds appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this title for supplemental incentive funds to be distributed to grantees outside the competitive grant process in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—The Secretary may distribute amounts reserved under paragraph (1), in the discretion of the Secretary, to grantees under subsection (a) that have—

(A) implemented the grant for not less than 2 years;

(B) demonstrated exceptional commitment and progress toward implementing the grantee's community violence reduction initiative; and

(C) shown that the grantee would likely achieve more substantial reductions in community violence with additional Federal funding.

(3) FEDERAL SHARE.—Subsection (i) shall not apply to any amounts distributed to a grantee under this subsection.

(4) EXPLANATION OF DISTRIBUTION.—Upon distributing supplemental incentive funds to a grantee, the Secretary shall publish a statement on the website of the Department of Health and Human Services that clearly explains the basis for the decision to award such funds to a particular grantee.

(1) EVALUATION AND INTENSIVE SITE IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT.—The Secretary may reserve not more than 8 percent of the funds appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this title for the purpose of—

(1) contracting with or hiring intensive site implementation providers with experience implementing community violence intervention strategies;

(2) providing grants to applicants under subsection (a) that provide training and certification to community violence intervention and prevention professionals in order to expand the field and build capacity of front-line workers and other providers; and

(3) contracting with independent researchers to evaluate the implementation, performance, and impact of selected initiatives supported by the grants made under this section, which evaluations shall be made publicly available on the website of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(m) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—A grantee receiving a grant under this section shall use the grant to supplement, and not supplant, the amount of funds the grantee would otherwise dedicate to a community violence intervention initiative.

SEC. 102. OFFICE OF COMMUNITY VIOLENCE INTERVENTION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Office of Community Violence Intervention (in this title referred to as the "Office"), to be headed by a director.

(b) DUTIES.—The Secretary shall delegate to the Director of the Office responsibility for implementing the provisions of this title.

(c) RESERVATION.—Of the amount made available to carry out this title for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve not more than 5 percent for the administrative expenses of the Office.

SEC. 103. COMMUNITY VIOLENCE INTERVENTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a Community Violence Intervention Advisory Committee (in this title referred to as the "Advisory Committee") to provide advice and assistance to the Secretary and Office in carrying out this title, including—

(1) development of grant solicitations;

(2) raising awareness about grant solicitations among potentially eligible units of government and organizations;

(3) selection of grant proposals;

(4) selection of grantees to receive supplemental funds in accordance with section 101(l); and

(5) formation of the National Community Violence Response Center under section 104.

(b) MEMBERS.—In appointing members of the Advisory Committee, the Secretary shall—

(1) appoint the members from among individuals with expertise implementing or evaluating community violence intervention initiatives;

(2) include a representative with expertise in workforce development selected by the Secretary of Labor;

(3) ensure the membership of the Advisory Committee reflects a commitment to culturally competent and trauma-informed approaches to preventing violence among individuals at high risk of violence; and

(4) ensure that the members of the Advisory Committee include substantial representation of communities of color disproportionately impacted by community violence.

SEC. 104. CREATION OF A NATIONAL COMMUNITY VIOLENCE RESPONSE CENTER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish and operate a National Community Violence Response Center (referred to in this section as the "Center").

(b) DUTIES.—The Center shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

(1) ASSESSMENT; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Office and the Center, with the advice of the Advisory Committee, shall—

(A) develop a four-tier taxonomy to assess the maturity of community violence infrastructure among grantees under section 101; and

(B) provide technical assistance to grantees under section 101 in the implementation of coordinated community violence intervention funded through the grant.

(2) INTENSIVE SITE IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT.—The Center shall—

(A) develop intensive site implementation support for each of the four tiers to maximize the effectiveness of the development of community violence initiatives;

(B) develop intensive site implementation support for each eligible unit of local government that is a grant recipient to assess the contours of the community violence within the jurisdiction and identify relevant community-based interventions that may be successful at preventing future community violence; and

(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