

territorial government, or unit of local government shall certify that, not later than 3 years after January 5, 2006, their laws, policies, or practices will ensure that no law enforcement officer, prosecuting officer or other government official shall ask or require an adult, youth, or child victim of an alleged sex offense as defined under Federal, tribal, State, territorial, or local law to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation of such an offense.

(b) Prosecution

The refusal of a victim to submit to an examination described in subsection (a) of this section shall not prevent the investigation, charging, or prosecution of the offense.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §2013, as added Pub. L. 109-162, title I, §101(g), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 2975.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section not effective until the beginning of fiscal year 2007, see section 4 of Pub. L. 109-162, set out as an Effective Date of 2006 Amendment note under section 3793 of this title.

§ 3796gg-9. Repealed. Pub. L. 109-271, §3(a), Aug. 12, 2006, 120 Stat. 754

Section, Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §2014, as added Pub. L. 109-162, title II, §202, Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 2994, related to sexual assault services. See section 14043g of this title.

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 109-271, which directed the repeal of section 202 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-162), was executed by repealing this section, which was section 2014 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as added by section 202 of Pub. L. 109-162, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

§ 3796gg-10. Grants to Indian tribal governments

(a) Grants

The Attorney General may make grants to Indian tribal governments or authorized designees of Indian tribal governments to—

- (1) develop and enhance effective governmental strategies to curtail violent crimes against and increase the safety of Indian women consistent with tribal law and custom;
- (2) increase tribal capacity to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking crimes against Indian women;
- (3) strengthen tribal justice interventions including tribal law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation,¹ correctional facilities;
- (4) enhance services to Indian women victimized by domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking;
- (5) work in cooperation with the community to develop education and prevention strategies directed toward issues of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking;
- (6) provide programs for supervised visitation and safe visitation exchange of children

in situations involving domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed by one parent against the other with appropriate security measures, policies, and procedures to protect the safety of victims and their children;

(7) provide transitional housing for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, or stalking, including rental or utilities payments assistance and assistance with related expenses such as security deposits and other costs incidental to relocation to transitional housing, and support services to enable a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, or stalking to locate and secure permanent housing and integrate into a community;

(8) provide legal assistance necessary to provide effective aid to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sex trafficking, or sexual assault who are seeking relief in legal matters arising as a consequence of that abuse or violence, at minimal or no cost to the victims;

(9) provide services to address the needs of youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, or stalking and the needs of youth and children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including support for the nonabusing parent or the caretaker of the youth or child; and

(10) develop and promote legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to violent crimes against Indian women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking.

(b) Collaboration

All applicants under this section shall demonstrate their proposal was developed in consultation with a nonprofit, nongovernmental Indian victim services program, including sexual assault and domestic violence victim services providers in the tribal or local community, or a nonprofit tribal domestic violence and sexual assault coalition to the extent that they exist. In the absence of such a demonstration, the applicant may meet the requirement of this subsection through consultation with women in the community to be served.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §2015, formerly §2007, as added Pub. L. 109-162, title IX, §906(a), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 3080; renumbered §2015 and amended Pub. L. 109-271, §7(a)(1)(A), (C), (3), Aug. 12, 2006, 120 Stat. 763; Pub. L. 113-4, title IX, §901, Mar. 7, 2013, 127 Stat. 118.)

AMENDMENTS

2013—Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 113-4, §901(1), inserted “sex trafficking,” after “sexual assault.”

Subsec. (a)(4). Pub. L. 113-4, §901(2), inserted “sex trafficking,” after “sexual assault.”

Subsec. (a)(5). Pub. L. 113-4, §901(3), substituted “sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking;” for “and stalking programs and to address the needs of children exposed to domestic violence;”

Subsec. (a)(7). Pub. L. 113-4, §901(4)(A), inserted “sex trafficking,” after “sexual assault,” in two places.

Subsec. (a)(8). Pub. L. 113-4, §901(5)(A), inserted “sex trafficking,” after “stalking.”

¹ So in original. Probably should be followed by “and”.