

(4) develop an evaluation process that measures rates of cybercrime victimization and prosecutorial rates among Tribal and culturally specific communities. Evaluation.

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF CYBERCRIMES AGAINST INDIVIDUALS FOR PURPOSES OF CRIME REPORTS.—In accordance with the authority of the Attorney General under section 534 of title 28, United States Code, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall—

(1) design and create within the Uniform Crime Reports a category for offenses that constitute cybercrimes against individuals;

(2) to the extent feasible, within the category established under paragraph (1), establish subcategories for each type of cybercrime against individuals that is an offense under Federal or State law;

(3) classify the category established under paragraph (1) as a Part I crime in the Uniform Crime Reports; and

(4) classify each type of cybercrime against individuals that is an offense under Federal or State law as a Group A offense for the purpose of the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

(d) ANNUAL SUMMARY.—The Attorney General shall publish an annual summary of the information reported in the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Incident-Based Reporting System relating to cybercrimes against individuals, including an evaluation of the implementation process for the national strategy developed under subsection (b) and outcome measurements on its impact on Tribal and culturally specific communities. Publication. Evaluation.

TITLE XV—KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE

Keeping Children Safe From Family Violence Act. Courts. 34 USC 10101 note.

SEC. 1501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Keeping Children Safe From Family Violence Act” or “Kayden’s Law”.

SEC. 1502. FINDINGS.

34 USC 10446 note.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Approximately 1 in 15 children is exposed to domestic violence each year.

(2) Most child abuse is perpetrated in the family and by a parent. Intimate partner violence and child abuse overlap in the same families at rates between 30 and 60 percent. A child’s risk of abuse increases after a perpetrator of intimate partner violence separates from a domestic partner, even when the perpetrator has not previously directly abused the child. Children who have witnessed intimate partner violence are approximately 4 times more likely to experience direct child maltreatment than children who have not witnessed intimate partner violence.

(3) More than 75 percent of child sexual abuse is perpetrated by a family member or a person known to the child. Data of the Department of Justice shows that family members are 49 percent, or almost half, of the perpetrators of crimes against child sex assault victims younger than 6 years of age.

(4) Research suggests a child’s exposure to a batterer is among the strongest indicators of risk of incest victimization.

One study found that female children with fathers who are batterers of their mothers were 6.5 times more likely to experience father-daughter incest than female children who do not have abusive fathers.

(5) Child abuse is a major public health issue in the United States. Total lifetime financial costs associated with just 1 year of confirmed cases of child maltreatment, including child physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, and neglect, result in \$124,000,000,000 in annual costs to the economy of the United States, or approximately 1 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States.

(6) Empirical research indicates that courts regularly discount allegations of child physical and sexual abuse when those allegations are raised in child custody cases. Courts believed less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of claims that a father has committed child physical or sexual abuse. With respect to cases in which an allegedly abusive parent claimed the mother “alienated” the child, courts believed only 1 out of 51 claims of sexual molestation by a father. Independent research indicates that child sexual abuse allegations are credible between 50 and 70 percent of the time.

(7) Empirical research shows that alleged or known abusive parents are often granted custody or unprotected parenting time by courts. Approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of parents alleged to have committed child abuse took primary custody from the protective parent reporting the abuse, placing children at ongoing risk.

(8) Researchers have documented nearly 800 child murders in the United States since 2008 committed by a divorcing or separating parent. More than 100 of these child murders are known to have occurred after a court ordered the child to have contact with the dangerous parent over the objection of a safe parent or caregiver.

(9) Scientifically unsound theories that treat abuse allegations of mothers as likely false attempts to undermine fathers are frequently applied in family court to minimize or deny reports of abuse of parents and children. Many experts who testify against abuse allegations lack expertise in the relevant type of alleged abuse, relying instead on unsound and unproven theories.

(10) Judges presiding over custody cases involving allegations of child abuse, child sexual abuse, and domestic violence are rarely required to receive training on these subjects, and most States have not established standards for such training.

34 USC 10446
note.

SEC. 1503. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are to—

(1) increase the priority given to child safety in any State court divorce, separation, visitation, paternity, child support, civil protection order, or family custody court proceeding affecting the custody and care of children, excluding child protective, abuse, or neglect proceedings and juvenile justice proceedings;

(2) strengthen the abilities of courts to—

(A) recognize and adjudicate domestic violence and child abuse allegations based on valid, admissible evidence; and

(B) enter orders that protect and minimize the risk of harm to children; and

(3) ensure that professional personnel involved in cases containing domestic violence or child abuse allegations receive trauma-informed and culturally appropriate training on the dynamics, signs, and impact of domestic violence and child abuse, including child sexual abuse.

SEC. 1504. INCREASED FUNDING FOR STOP GRANTS.

Section 2007 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10446) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) GRANT INCREASES FOR STATES WITH CERTAIN CHILD CUSTODY PROCEEDING LAWS AND STANDARDS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) CHILD CUSTODY PROCEEDING.—The term ‘child custody proceeding’—

“(i) means a private family court proceeding in State or local court that, with respect to a child, involves the care or custody of the child in a private divorce, separation, visitation, paternity, child support, legal or physical custody, or civil protection order proceeding between the parents of the child; and

“(ii) does not include—

“(I) any child protective, abuse, or neglect proceeding;

“(II) a juvenile justice proceeding; or

“(III) any child placement proceeding in which a State, local, or Tribal government, a designee of such a government, or any contracted child welfare agency or child protective services agency of such a government is a party to the proceeding.

“(B) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means a State that—

“(i) receives a grant under subsection (a); and

“(ii) has in effect—

“(I) each law described in paragraph (3);

“(II) the standards described in paragraph (4);

and

“(III) the training program described in paragraph (5).

“(C) REUNIFICATION TREATMENT.—The term ‘reunification treatment’ means a treatment or therapy aimed at reuniting or reestablishing a relationship between a child and an estranged or rejected parent or other family member of the child.

“(2) INCREASE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall increase the amount of a grant awarded under subsection (a) to an eligible State that submits an application under paragraph (6) by an amount that is not more than 10 percent of the average of the total amount of funding provided to the State under subsection (a) under the 3 most recent awards to the State.

“(B) TERM OF INCREASE.—An increase of a grant under subparagraph (A) shall be for 1 fiscal year.

“(C) RENEWAL.—An eligible State that receives an increase under subparagraph (A) may submit an application for renewal of the increase at such time, in such

manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

Time period.

“(D) LIMIT.—An eligible State may not receive an increase under subparagraph (A) for more than 4 fiscal years.

“(3) LAWS.—The laws described in this paragraph are the following:

“(A) A law that ensures that, with respect to a child custody proceeding in which a parent has been alleged to have committed domestic violence or child abuse, including child sexual abuse—

“(i) expert evidence from a court-appointed or outside professional relating to the alleged abuse may be admitted only if the professional possesses demonstrated expertise and clinical experience in working with victims of domestic violence or child abuse, including child sexual abuse, that is not solely of a forensic nature; and

“(ii) in making a finding regarding any allegation of domestic violence or child abuse, including child sexual abuse, in addition to any other relevant admissible evidence, evidence of past sexual or physical abuse committed by the accused parent shall be considered, including—

“(I) any past or current protection or restraining orders against the accused parent;

“(II) sexual violence abuse protection orders against the accused parent;

“(III) arrests of the accused parent for domestic violence, sexual violence, or child abuse; or

“(IV) convictions of the accused parent for domestic violence, sexual violence, or child abuse.

“(B) A law that ensures that, during a child custody proceeding—

“(i) a court may not, solely in order to improve a deficient relationship with the other parent of a child, remove the child from a parent or litigating party—

“(I) who is competent, protective, and not physically or sexually abusive; and

“(II) with whom the child is bonded or to whom the child is attached;

“(ii) a court may not, solely in order to improve a deficient relationship with the other parent of a child, restrict contact between the child and a parent or litigating party—

“(I) who is competent, protective, and not physically or sexually abusive; and

“(II) with whom the child is bonded or to whom the child is attached;

“(iii) a court may not order a reunification treatment, unless there is generally accepted and scientifically valid proof of the safety, effectiveness, and therapeutic value of the reunification treatment;

“(iv) a court may not order a reunification treatment that is predicated on cutting off a child from

a parent with whom the child is bonded or to whom the child is attached; and

“(v) any order to remediate the resistance of a child to have contact with a violent or abusive parent primarily addresses the behavior of that parent or the contributions of that parent to the resistance of the child before ordering the other parent of the child to take steps to potentially improve the relationship of the child with the parent with whom the child resists contact.

“(C) A law that requires judges and magistrates who hear child custody proceedings and other relevant court personnel involved in child custody proceedings, including guardians ad litem, best interest attorneys, counsel for children, custody evaluators, masters, and mediators to complete, with respect to the training program described in paragraph (5)—

“(i) not less than 20 hours of initial training; and

“(ii) not less than 15 hours of ongoing training

Time period.

every 5 years.

“(4) UNIFORM REQUIRED STANDARDS.—The standards described in this paragraph are uniform required standards that—

“(A) apply to any neutral professional appointed by a court during a child custody proceeding to express an opinion relating to abuse, trauma, or the behaviors of victims and perpetrators of abuse and trauma; and

Applicability.

“(B) require that a professional described in subparagraph (A) possess demonstrated expertise and clinical experience in working with victims of domestic violence or child abuse, including child sexual abuse, that is not solely of a forensic nature.

Requirement.

“(5) TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The training program described in this paragraph is an ongoing training and education program that—

“(A) focuses solely on domestic and sexual violence and child abuse, including—

“(i) child sexual abuse;

“(ii) physical abuse;

“(iii) emotional abuse;

“(iv) coercive control;

“(v) implicit and explicit bias, including biases relating to parents with disabilities;

“(vi) trauma;

“(vii) long- and short-term impacts of domestic violence and child abuse on children; and

“(viii) victim and perpetrator behavior patterns and relationship dynamics within the cycle of violence;

“(B) is provided by—

“(i) a professional with substantial experience in assisting survivors of domestic violence or child abuse, including a victim service provider (as defined in section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291)); and

“(ii) if possible, a survivor of domestic violence or child physical or sexual abuse;

“(C) relies on evidence-based and peer-reviewed research by recognized experts in the types of abuse described in subparagraph (A);

“(D) does not include theories, concepts, or belief systems unsupported by the research described in subparagraph (C); and

“(E) is designed to improve the ability of courts to—

“(i) recognize and respond to child physical abuse, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, and trauma in all family victims, particularly children; and

“(ii) make appropriate custody decisions that—

“(I) prioritize child safety and well-being; and

“(II) are culturally sensitive and appropriate for diverse communities.

“(6) APPLICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible State desiring a grant increase under this subsection shall submit an application to the Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

“(B) CONTENTS.—An application submitted by an eligible State under subparagraph (A) shall include information relating to—

“(i) the laws described paragraph (3);

“(ii) the standards described in paragraph (4); and

“(iii) the training program described in paragraph

(5).

“(7) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible State that receives a grant increase under paragraph (2)(A) shall use the total amount of the increase for the purposes described in subparagraph (C) or (D) of subsection (c)(4).

“(8) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted as discouraging States from adopting additional provisions to increase safe outcomes for children. Additional protective provisions are encouraged.

Time period.

“(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.”.

SEC. 1505. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS’ RIGHTS.

Section 3772(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) be informed of the status and location of a sexual assault evidence collection kit.”.

SEC. 1506. GRANTS TO STATE AND TRIBAL COURTS TO IMPLEMENT PROTECTION ORDER PILOT PROGRAMS.

Part U of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10461 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 2103, 2104, and 2105 as sections 2104, 2105, and 2106, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 2102 the following:

“SEC. 2103. GRANTS TO STATE AND TRIBAL COURTS TO IMPLEMENT PROTECTION ORDER PILOT PROGRAMS. 34 USC 10462a.

“(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means a State or Tribal court that is part of a multidisciplinary partnership that includes, to the extent practicable—

- “(1) a State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency;
- “(2) a State, Tribal, or local prosecutor’s office;
- “(3) a victim service provider or State or Tribal domestic violence coalition;
- “(4) a provider of culturally specific services;
- “(5) a nonprofit program or government agency with demonstrated experience in providing legal assistance or legal advice to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault;
- “(6) the bar association of the applicable State or Indian Tribe;
- “(7) the State or Tribal association of court clerks;
- “(8) a State, Tribal, or local association of criminal defense attorneys;
- “(9) not fewer than 2 individuals with expertise in the design and management of court case management systems and systems of integration;
- “(10) not fewer than 2 State or Tribal court judges with experience in—
 - “(A) the field of domestic violence; and
 - “(B) issuing protective orders; and
- “(11) a judge assigned to the criminal docket of the State or Tribal court.

“(b) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall make grants to eligible entities to carry out the activities described in subsection (c) of this section.

“(2) NUMBER.—The Attorney General may award not more than 10 grants under paragraph (1).

“(3) AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant awarded under paragraph (1) may be not more than \$1,500,000.

“(c) MANDATORY ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant funds, in consultation with the partners of the eligible entity described in subsection (a), to—

“(A) develop and implement a program for properly and legally serving protection orders through electronic communication methods to—

- “(i) modernize the service process and make the process more effective and efficient;
- “(ii) provide for improved safety of victims; and
- “(iii) make protection orders enforceable as quickly as possible;

“(B) develop best practices relating to the service of protection orders through electronic communication methods;

“(C) ensure that the program developed under subparagraph (A) complies with due process requirements and any other procedures required by law or by a court; and

“(D) implement any technology necessary to carry out the program developed under subparagraph (A), such as

	technology to verify and track the receipt of a protection order by the intended party.
	“(2) TIMELINE. —An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall—
Deadline.	“(A) implement the program required under paragraph (1)(A) not later than 2 years after the date on which the eligible entity receives the grant; and
Time period.	“(B) carry out the program required under paragraph (1)(A) for not fewer than 3 years.
	“(d) DIVERSITY OF RECIPIENTS. —The Attorney General shall award grants under this section to eligible entities in a variety of areas and situations, including, to the extent practicable—
	“(1) a State court that serves a population of not fewer than 1,000,000 individuals;
	“(2) a State court that—
	“(A) serves a State that is among the 7 States with the lowest population density in the United States; and
	“(B) has a relatively low rate of successful service with respect to protection orders, as determined by the Attorney General;
	“(3) a State court that—
	“(A) serves a State that is among the 7 States with the highest population density in the United States; and
	“(B) has a relatively low rate of successful service with respect to protection orders, as determined by the Attorney General;
	“(4) a court that uses an integrated, statewide case management system;
	“(5) a court that uses a standalone case management system;
	“(6) a Tribal court; and
	“(7) a court that primarily serves a culturally specific and underserved population.
	“(e) APPLICATION. —
	“(1) IN GENERAL. —An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit to the Attorney General an application that includes—
	“(A) a description of the process that the eligible entity uses for service of protection orders at the time of submission of the application;
Time period.	“(B) to the extent practicable, statistics relating to protection orders during the 3 calendar years preceding the date of submission of the application, including rates of—
	“(i) successful service; and
	“(ii) enforcement;
List.	“(C) an initial list of the entities serving as the partners of the eligible entity described in subsection (a); and
	“(D) any other information the Attorney General may reasonably require.
	“(2) NO OTHER APPLICATION REQUIRED. —An eligible entity shall not be required to submit an application under section 2102 to receive a grant under this section.
	“(f) REPORT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL. —
	“(1) INITIAL REPORT. —Not later than 2 years after the date on which an eligible entity receives a grant under this section, the eligible entity shall submit to the Attorney General

a report that details the plan of the eligible entity for implementation of the program under subsection (c).

“(2) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which an eligible entity implements a program under subsection (c), and not later than 2 years thereafter, the eligible entity shall submit to the Attorney General a report that describes the program, including, with respect to the program—

- “(i) the viability;
- “(ii) the cost; Costs.
- “(iii) service statistics;
- “(iv) the challenges;
- “(v) an analysis of the technology used to fulfill the goals of the program; Analysis.
- “(vi) an analysis of any legal or due process issues resulting from the electronic service method described in subsection (c)(1)(A); and Analysis.
- “(vii) best practices for implementing such a program in other similarly situated locations.

“(B) CONTENTS OF FINAL REPORT.—An eligible entity shall include in the second report submitted under subparagraph (A) recommendations for— Recommendations.

- “(i) future nationwide implementation of the program implemented by the eligible entity; and
- “(ii) usage of electronic service, similar to the service used by the eligible entity, for other commonly used court orders, including with respect to viability and cost.

“(g) NO REGULATIONS OR GUIDELINES REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding section 2105, the Attorney General shall not be required to publish regulations or guidelines implementing this section.

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for fiscal years 2023 through 2027.” Time period.

SEC. 1507. ONLINE SURVEY TOOL FOR CAMPUS SAFETY. 20 USC 11611-6.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and experts in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking, shall develop, design, and make available through a secure and accessible online portal, a standardized online survey tool regarding postsecondary student experiences with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking. Consultation.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF SURVEY TOOL.—In developing the survey tool required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Education shall—

- (1) use best practices from peer-reviewed research measuring domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking;
- (2) consult with the higher education community, experts in survey research related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking, and organizations engaged in the prevention of and response to, and advocacy on behalf of victims of, domestic violence, dating Consultation.

violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking, including victims from culturally specific populations and victims with disabilities, regarding the development and design of such survey tool and the methodology for administration of such survey tool; and

(3) ensure that the survey tool is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.

(c) ELEMENTS.—

Notification.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The survey tool developed pursuant to this section shall be fair and unbiased, be scientifically valid and reliable, meet the highest standards of survey research, and notify the participant that anonymized results of the survey may be published.

(2) SURVEY QUESTIONS.—Survey questions included in the survey tool developed pursuant to this section shall—

(A) be designed to gather information on student experiences with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking, including the experiences of victims of such incidents;

(B) use trauma-informed language to prevent re-traumatization; and

(C) include—

(i) questions that give students the option to report their demographic information;

(ii) questions designed to determine the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking;

(iii) questions regarding whether students know about institutional policies and procedures related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking;

(iv) questions designed to determine, if victims reported domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, or stalking—

(I) to whom the incident was reported and what response the victim may have received;

(II) whether the victim was informed of, or referred to, national, State, local, Tribal, or on-campus resources; and

(III) whether the entity to whom the victim reported the incident conducted an investigation and the duration and final resolution of such an investigation;

(v) questions regarding contextual factors, such as whether force, incapacitation, or coercion was involved;

(vi) questions to determine whether an accused individual was a student at the institution;

(vii) questions to determine whether a victim reported an incident to Federal, State, local, Tribal, or campus law enforcement;

(viii) questions to determine why the victim chose to report or not report an incident to the institution or State, local, or campus law enforcement;

(ix) questions to determine the impact of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking on the victim's education, including

diminished grades, dropped classes, leaves of absence, and negative financial consequences (such as costs associated with loss in paid tuition due to leaves of absence, loss in scholarship awards due to diminished grades, loss of foreign-student visas, and costs associated with counseling, medical services, or housing changes);

(x) questions to determine the impact and effectiveness of prevention and awareness programs and complaints processes;

(xi) questions to determine attitudes toward sexual violence and harassment, including the willingness of individuals to intervene as a bystander to sex-based (including against lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (commonly referred to as “LGBT”) individuals), race-based, national origin-based, and disability-based discrimination, harassment, assault, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking; and

(xii) other questions, as determined by the Secretary of Education.

(3) **ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.**—In addition to the standardized questions developed by the Secretary of Education under paragraph (2), subject to the review and approval of the Secretary of Education, an institution of higher education may request additional information from students that would increase the understanding of the institution of school climate factors unique to the campuses affiliated with the institution.

Review.
Approval.

(4) **RESPONSES.**—The responses to the survey questions described in paragraph (2) shall—

(A) be submitted confidentially;

(B) not be included in crime statistics; and

(C) in the case of such responses being included in a report, not include personally identifiable information.

Confidentiality.

(d) **ADMINISTRATION OF SURVEY.**—

(1) **FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall develop a mechanism by which institutions of higher education may, with respect to the survey tool developed pursuant to this section—

Consultation.

(A) administer such survey tool; and

(B) modify such survey tool to include additional elements or requirements, as determined by the institution, subject to the review and approval of the Secretary of Education.

Review.
Approval.

(2) **COSTS.**—The Secretary of Education may not require an institution of higher education to pay to modify the survey tool in accordance with paragraph (1)(B).

(3) **ACCESSIBILITY.**—The Secretary of Education shall ensure that the survey tool is administered in such a way as to be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.

(4) **INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATION.**—Beginning not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary of Education makes available to institutions the mechanism described in paragraph (1), and every 2 years thereafter, each institution

Deadline.
Time period.

of higher education that receives Federal educational assistance shall administer the survey tool developed pursuant to this section.

Requirement.

(e) COMPLETED SURVEYS.—The Secretary of Education shall require each institution of higher education that administers the survey tool developed pursuant to this section to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that an adequate, random, and representative sample size of students (as determined by the Secretary) enrolled at the institution complete the survey tool developed pursuant to this section.

(f) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall—

Web posting.

(A) prepare a biennial report on the information gained from the standardized elements of the survey under this section and publish such report in an accessible format on the website of the Department of Education, including as part of any online consumer tool offered or supported by the Department of Education that provides information to students regarding specific postsecondary educational institutions, such as the College Scorecard or any successor or similar tool; and

(B) submit such report to Congress.

(2) INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS.—The report required to be prepared under paragraph (1)—

Data.

(A) shall include campus-level data for each institution and attributed by name of each campus in a manner that permits comparisons across institutions and campuses; and

(B) shall not publish any individual survey responses.

Web posting.

(g) PUBLICATION.—Each institution of higher education shall publish, in a manner that is readily accessible and usable by individuals, including individuals with disabilities—

(1) the campus-level results of the standardized elements of the survey under this section on the website of the institution and in the biennial report required under subsection (f) for the campuses affiliated with the institution; and

(2) the campus-level results of the additional elements modifying the survey by the institution, if any, on the website of the institution.

SEC. 1508. STUDY ON CHILD CUSTODY IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES.

Consultation.

The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall conduct a study that shall—

Review.

(1) provide a review of State laws, regulations, and practices on how child neglect and custody situations are handled in domestic violence situations; and

Recommendations.

(2) include a list of recommendations on how to restructure State laws, regulations, and practices to better protect victims of domestic violence and their children.