

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 4991

To hold law enforcement accountable for misconduct in court, improve transparency through data collection, and reform police training and policies.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 1, 2024

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. HIRONO) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To hold law enforcement accountable for misconduct in court, improve transparency through data collection, and reform police training and policies.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2024”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

Subtitle A—Holding Police Accountable in the Courts

- Sec. 101. Deprivation of rights under color of law.
- Sec. 102. Qualified immunity reform.
- Sec. 103. Pattern and practice investigations.
- Sec. 104. Independent investigations.

Subtitle B—Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act

- Sec. 111. Short title.
- Sec. 112. Definitions.
- Sec. 113. Accreditation of law enforcement agencies.
- Sec. 114. Law enforcement grants.
- Sec. 115. Attorney General to conduct study.
- Sec. 116. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 117. National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight.
- Sec. 118. Federal data collection on law enforcement practices.

TITLE II—POLICING TRANSPARENCY THROUGH DATA

Subtitle A—National Police Misconduct Registry

- Sec. 201. Misconduct and decertification reporting.
- Sec. 202. Certification requirements for hiring of law enforcement officers.
- Sec. 203. Law enforcement hiring accountability.

Subtitle B—PRIDE Act

- Sec. 221. Short title.
- Sec. 222. Definitions.
- Sec. 223. Use of force reporting.
- Sec. 224. Use of force data reporting.
- Sec. 225. Compliance with reporting requirements.
- Sec. 226. Federal law enforcement reporting.
- Sec. 227. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE III—IMPROVING POLICE TRAINING AND POLICIES

Subtitle A—End Racial and Religious Profiling Act

- Sec. 301. Short title.
- Sec. 302. Definitions.

PART I—PROHIBITION OF RACIAL PROFILING

- Sec. 311. Prohibition.
- Sec. 312. Enforcement.

PART II—PROGRAMS TO ELIMINATE RACIAL PROFILING BY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- Sec. 321. Policies to eliminate racial profiling.

PART III—PROGRAMS TO ELIMINATE RACIAL PROFILING BY STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- Sec. 331. Policies required for grants.

- Sec. 332. Involvement of Attorney General.
- Sec. 333. Data collection demonstration project.
- Sec. 334. Development of best practices.
- Sec. 335. Authorization of appropriations.

PART IV—DATA COLLECTION

- Sec. 341. Attorney General to issue regulations.
- Sec. 342. Publication of data.
- Sec. 343. Limitations on publication of data.

PART V—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REGULATIONS AND REPORTS ON RACIAL PROFILING IN THE UNITED STATES

- Sec. 351. Attorney General to issue regulations and reports.

Subtitle B—Additional Reforms

- Sec. 361. Training on racial bias and duty to intervene.
- Sec. 362. Ban on no-knock warrants in drug cases.
- Sec. 363. Incentivizing banning of chokeholds and carotid holds.
- Sec. 364. PEACE Act.
- Sec. 365. Stop Militarizing Law Enforcement Act.
- Sec. 366. Public safety innovation grants.

Subtitle C—Law Enforcement Body Cameras

PART I—FEDERAL POLICE CAMERA AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

- Sec. 371. Short title.
- Sec. 372. Requirements for Federal law enforcement officers regarding the use of body cameras.
- Sec. 373. Patrol vehicles with in-car video recording cameras.
- Sec. 374. Facial recognition technology.
- Sec. 375. GAO study.
- Sec. 376. Regulations.
- Sec. 377. Rule of construction.

PART II—POLICE CAMERA ACT

- Sec. 381. Short title.
- Sec. 382. Law enforcement body-worn camera requirements.

TITLE IV—CLOSING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSENT LOOPHOLE

- Sec. 401. Short title.
- Sec. 402. Prohibition on engaging in sexual acts while acting under color of law.
- Sec. 403. Enactment of laws penalizing engaging in sexual acts while acting under color of law.
- Sec. 404. Reports to Congress.
- Sec. 405. Definition.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 501. Severability.
- Sec. 502. Savings clause.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) **BYRNE GRANT PROGRAM.**—The term
4 “Byrne grant program” means any grant program
5 under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus
6 Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34
7 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.), without regard to whether
8 the funds are characterized as being made available
9 under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local
10 Law Enforcement Assistance Programs, the Local
11 Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Pro-
12 gram, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assist-
13 ance Grant Program, or otherwise.

14 (2) **COPS GRANT PROGRAM.**—The term “COPS
15 grant program” means the grant program author-
16 ized under section 1701 of title I of the Omnibus
17 Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34
18 U.S.C. 10381).

19 (3) **FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.**—
20 The term “Federal law enforcement agency” means
21 any agency of the United States authorized to en-
22 gage in or supervise the prevention, detection, inves-
23 tigation, or prosecution of any violation of Federal
24 criminal law.

25 (4) **FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.**—
26 The term “Federal law enforcement officer” has the

1 meaning given the term in section 115 of title 18,
2 United States Code.

3 (5) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe”
4 has the meaning given the term “Indian tribe” in
5 section 901 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control
6 and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10251).

7 (6) LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The
8 term “local law enforcement officer” means any offi-
9 cer, agent, or employee of a State or unit of local
10 government authorized by law or by a government
11 agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, de-
12 tection, or investigation of any violation of criminal
13 law.

14 (7) STATE.—The term “State” has the mean-
15 ing given the term in section 901 of title I of the
16 Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of
17 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10251).

18 (8) TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—
19 The term “Tribal law enforcement officer” means
20 any officer, agent, or employee of an Indian Tribe,
21 or the Bureau of Indian Affairs, authorized by law
22 or by a government agency to engage in or supervise
23 the prevention, detection, or investigation of any vio-
24 lation of criminal law.

1 (9) UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term
2 “unit of local government” has the meaning given
3 the term in section 901 of title I of the Omnibus
4 Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34
5 U.S.C. 10251).

6 (10) DEADLY FORCE.—The term “deadly
7 force” means that force which a reasonable person
8 would consider likely to cause death or serious bodily
9 harm, including—

10 (A) the discharge of a firearm;

11 (B) a maneuver that restricts blood or oxy-
12 gen flow to the brain, including chokeholds,
13 strangleholds, neck restraints, neckholds, and
14 carotid artery restraints; and

15 (C) multiple discharges of an electronic
16 control weapon.

17 (11) USE OF FORCE.—The term “use of force”
18 includes—

19 (A) the use of a firearm, electronic control
20 weapon, explosive device, chemical agent (such
21 as pepper spray), baton, impact projectile, blunt
22 instrument, hand, fist, foot, canine, or vehicle
23 against an individual;

24 (B) the use of a weapon, including a per-
25 sonal body weapon, chemical agent, impact

1 weapon, extended range impact weapon, sonic
2 weapon, sensory weapon, conducted energy de-
3 vice, or firearm, against an individual; or

4 (C) any intentional pointing of a firearm
5 at an individual.

6 (12) LESS LETHAL FORCE.—The term “less le-
7 thal force” means any degree of force that is not
8 likely to cause death or serious bodily injury.

9 (13) FACIAL RECOGNITION.—The term “facial
10 recognition” means an automated or semiautomated
11 process that analyzes biometric data of an individual
12 from video footage to identify or assist in identifying
13 an individual.

14 **TITLE I—POLICE**
15 **ACCOUNTABILITY**
16 **Subtitle A—Holding Police**
17 **Accountable in the Courts**

18 **SEC. 101. DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW.**

19 Section 242 of title 18, United States Code, is
20 amended—

21 (1) by striking “willfully” and inserting “know-
22 ingly or recklessly”;

23 (2) by striking “, or may be sentenced to
24 death”; and

1 (3) by adding at the end the following: “For
2 purposes of this section, an act shall be considered
3 to have resulted in death if the act was a substantial
4 factor contributing to the death of the person.”.

5 **SEC. 102. QUALIFIED IMMUNITY REFORM.**

6 Section 1979 of the Revised Statutes of the United
7 States (42 U.S.C. 1983) is amended by adding at the end
8 the following: “It shall not be a defense or immunity in
9 any action brought under this section against a local law
10 enforcement officer (as such term is defined in section 2
11 of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2024), or
12 in any action under any source of law against a Federal
13 investigative or law enforcement officer (as such term is
14 defined in section 2680(h) of title 28, United States
15 Code), that—

16 “(1) the defendant was acting in good faith, or
17 that the defendant believed, reasonably or otherwise,
18 that his or her conduct was lawful at the time when
19 the conduct was committed; or

20 “(2) the rights, privileges, or immunities se-
21 cured by the Constitution and laws were not clearly
22 established at the time of their deprivation by the
23 defendant, or that at such time, the state of the law
24 was otherwise such that the defendant could not rea-

1 sonably have been expected to know whether his or
2 her conduct was lawful.”.

3 **SEC. 103. PATTERN AND PRACTICE INVESTIGATIONS.**

4 (a) SUBPOENA AUTHORITY.—Section 210401 of the
5 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994
6 (34 U.S.C. 12601) is amended—

7 (1) in subsection (a), by inserting “, by pros-
8 ecutors,” after “conduct by law enforcement offi-
9 cers”;

10 (2) in subsection (b), by striking “paragraph
11 (1)” and inserting “subsection (a)”; and

12 (3) by adding at the end the following:

13 “(c) SUBPOENA AUTHORITY.—In carrying out the
14 authority in subsection (b), the Attorney General may re-
15 quire by subpoena the production of all information, docu-
16 ments, reports, answers, records, accounts, papers, and
17 other data in any medium (including electronically stored
18 information), as well as any tangible thing and documen-
19 tary evidence, and the attendance and testimony of wit-
20 nesses necessary in the performance of the Attorney Gen-
21 eral under subsection (b). Such a subpoena, in the case
22 of contumacy or refusal to obey, shall be enforceable by
23 order of any appropriate district court of the United
24 States.”.

25 (b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

1 (1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney Gen-
2 eral may award a grant to a State to assist the
3 State in conducting pattern and practice investiga-
4 tions at the State level.

5 (2) APPLICATION.—A State seeking a grant
6 under paragraph (1) shall submit an application in
7 such form, at such time, and containing such infor-
8 mation as the Attorney General may require.

9 (3) FUNDING.—There are authorized to be ap-
10 propriated \$100,000,000 to the Attorney General for
11 each of fiscal years 2025 through 2027 to carry out
12 this subsection.

13 **SEC. 104. INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATIONS.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—

15 (1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

16 (A) INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION.—The
17 term “independent investigation” means a
18 criminal investigation or prosecution of a law
19 enforcement officer’s use of deadly force, in-
20 cluding one or more of the following:

21 (i) Using an agency or civilian review
22 board that investigates and independently
23 reviews all allegations of use of deadly
24 force made against law enforcement offi-
25 cers in the jurisdiction.

1 (ii) Assigning of the attorney general
2 of the State in which the alleged use of
3 deadly force was committed to conduct the
4 criminal investigation and prosecution.

5 (iii) Adopting a procedure under
6 which an independent prosecutor is as-
7 signed to investigate and prosecute the
8 case, including a procedure under which an
9 automatic referral is made to an inde-
10 pendent prosecutor appointed and overseen
11 by the attorney general of the State in
12 which the alleged use of deadly force was
13 committed.

14 (iv) Adopting a procedure under
15 which an independent prosecutor is as-
16 signed to investigate and prosecute the
17 case.

18 (v) Having law enforcement agencies
19 agree to and implement memoranda of un-
20 derstanding with other law enforcement
21 agencies under which the other law en-
22 forcement agencies—

23 (I) shall conduct the criminal in-
24 vestigation into the alleged use of
25 deadly force; and

1 (II) upon conclusion of the crimi-
2 nal investigation, shall file a report
3 with the attorney general of the State
4 containing a determination regarding
5 whether—

6 (aa) the use of deadly force
7 was appropriate; and

8 (bb) any action should be
9 taken by the attorney general of
10 the State.

11 (vi) Any substantially similar proce-
12 dure to ensure impartiality in the inves-
13 tigation or prosecution.

14 (B) INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF
15 LAW ENFORCEMENT STATUTE.—The term
16 “independent investigation of law enforcement
17 statute” means a statute requiring an inde-
18 pendent investigation in a criminal matter in
19 which—

20 (i) a law enforcement officer was in-
21 volved;

22 (ii) one or more of the alleged offenses
23 involves the law enforcement officer’s use
24 of deadly force in the course of carrying
25 out that officer’s duty; and

1 (iii) the non-Federal law enforcement
2 officer's use of deadly force resulted in a
3 death or injury.

4 (C) INDEPENDENT PROSECUTOR.—The
5 term “independent prosecutor” means, with re-
6 spect to a criminal investigation or prosecution
7 of a law enforcement officer's use of deadly
8 force, a prosecutor who—

9 (i) does not oversee or regularly rely
10 on the law enforcement agency by which
11 the law enforcement officer under inves-
12 tigation is employed; and

13 (ii) would not be involved in the pros-
14 ecution in the ordinary course of that pros-
15 ecutor's duties.

16 (2) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Attorney General
17 may award grants to eligible States and Indian
18 Tribes to assist in implementing an independent in-
19 vestigation of law enforcement statute.

20 (3) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible for a grant
21 under this subsection, a State, Indian Tribe, or unit
22 of local law enforcement shall have in effect an inde-
23 pendent investigation of law enforcement statute.

24 (4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
25 There are authorized to be appropriated to the At-

1 torney General \$750,000,000 for fiscal years 2025
2 through 2027 to carry out this subsection.

3 (b) COPS GRANT PROGRAM USED FOR CIVILIAN RE-
4 VIEW BOARDS.—Part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime
5 Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381
6 et seq.) is amended—

7 (1) in section 1701(b) (34 U.S.C. 10381(b))—

8 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (23) and
9 (24) as paragraphs (24) and (25), respectively;

10 (B) in paragraph (24), as so redesignated,
11 by striking “(22)” and inserting “(23)”; and

12 (C) by inserting after paragraph (22) the
13 following:

14 “(23) to develop best practices for and to create
15 civilian review boards;” and

16 (2) in section 1709 (34 U.S.C. 10389), by add-
17 ing at the end the following:

18 “(8) ‘civilian review board’ means an adminis-
19 trative entity that investigates civilian complaints
20 against law enforcement officers and—

21 “(A) is independent and adequately fund-
22 ed;

23 “(B) has investigatory authority and sub-
24 poena power;

1 “(C) has representative community diver-
2 sity;

3 “(D) has policy making authority;

4 “(E) provides advocates for civilian com-
5 plainants;

6 “(F) may conduct hearings; and

7 “(G) conducts statistical studies on pre-
8 vailing complaint trends.”.

9 **Subtitle B—Law Enforcement**
10 **Trust and Integrity Act**

11 **SEC. 111. SHORT TITLE.**

12 This subtitle may be cited as the “Law Enforcement
13 Trust and Integrity Act of 2024”.

14 **SEC. 112. DEFINITIONS.**

15 In this subtitle:

16 (1) CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATION.—The term
17 “civil rights organization” means an organization
18 that monitors the equitable enforcement of and
19 treatment under the law and that has a national
20 presence and membership, such as the National As-
21 sociation for the Advancement of Colored People
22 (NAACP), the American Civil Liberties Union
23 (ACLU), UnidosUS, the National Urban League,
24 the National Congress of American Indians, or the

1 National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium
2 (NAPALC).

3 (2) COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION.—The
4 term “community-based organization” means an or-
5 ganization that monitors the equitable enforcement
6 of and treatment under the law and that has a local
7 presence and membership.

8 (3) LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCREDITATION ORGA-
9 NIZATION.—The term “law enforcement accredita-
10 tion organization” means a professional law enforce-
11 ment organization involved in the development of
12 standards of accreditation for law enforcement agen-
13 cies at the national, State, regional, or Tribal level,
14 such as the Commission on Accreditation for Law
15 Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), the International
16 Association of Campus Law Enforcement Adminis-
17 trators (IACLEA), the North American Wildlife
18 Law Enforcement Accreditation (NAWLEA), the
19 State Peace Officer Standards and Training
20 (POST), or other State-based accreditation pro-
21 grams.

22 (4) LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.—The term
23 “law enforcement agency” means a State, local, In-
24 dian Tribal, or campus public agency engaged in the

1 prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, or
2 adjudication of violations of criminal laws.

3 (5) PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSO-
4 CIATION.—The term “professional law enforcement
5 association” means a law enforcement membership
6 association that works for the needs of Federal,
7 State, local, or Indian Tribal law enforcement agen-
8 cies and with the civilian community on matters of
9 common interest, such as the Hispanic American
10 Police Command Officers Association (HAPCOA),
11 the National Asian Pacific Officers Association
12 (NAPOA), the National Black Police Association
13 (NBPA), the National Latino Peace Officers Asso-
14 ciation (NLPOA), the National Organization of
15 Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE),
16 Women in Law Enforcement, the Native American
17 Law Enforcement Association (NALEA), the Inter-
18 national Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the
19 National Sheriffs’ Association (NSA), the Fraternal
20 Order of Police (FOP), or the National Association
21 of School Resource Officers.

22 (6) PROFESSIONAL CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT ORGA-
23 NIZATION.—The term “professional civilian oversight
24 organization” means a membership organization
25 formed to address and advance civilian oversight of

1 law enforcement and whose members are from Fed-
2 eral, State, regional, local, or Tribal organizations
3 that review issues or complaints against law enforce-
4 ment agencies or officers, such as the National Asso-
5 ciation for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement
6 (NACOLE).

7 **SEC. 113. ACCREDITATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGEN-**
8 **CIES.**

9 (a) ACCREDITATION PROCESS.—The Attorney Gen-
10 eral shall adopt policies and procedures to partner with
11 law enforcement accreditation organizations, professional
12 law enforcement associations, labor organizations, commu-
13 nity-based organizations, and professional civilian over-
14 sight organizations to—

15 (1) continue the development of accreditation
16 standards for the National Standards for Inde-
17 pendent Credentialing Bodies established under sec-
18 tion 19 of Executive Order 14074 (87 Fed. Reg.
19 14074; relating to advancing effective, accountable
20 policing and criminal justice practices to enhance
21 public trust and public safety); and

22 (2) encourage the pursuit of accreditation of
23 Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement
24 agencies by certified law enforcement accreditation
25 organizations.

1 (b) USE OF FUNDS REQUIREMENTS.—Section
2 502(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
3 Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10153(a)) is amended by
4 adding at the end the following:

5 “(7) An assurance that, for each fiscal year
6 covered by an application, the applicant will use not
7 less than 5 percent of the total amount of the grant
8 award for the fiscal year to assist law enforcement
9 agencies of the applicant, including campus public
10 safety departments, gain or maintain accreditation
11 from certified law enforcement accreditation organi-
12 zations in accordance with section 113 of the Law
13 Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act of 2024.”.

14 (c) ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN GRANT FUNDS.—The
15 Attorney General shall, as appropriate and consistent with
16 applicable law, allocate Department of Justice discre-
17 tionary grant funding only to States or units of local gov-
18 ernment that require law enforcement agencies of that
19 State or unit of local government to gain and maintain
20 accreditation from certified law enforcement accreditation
21 organizations in accordance with this section.

22 **SEC. 114. LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS.**

23 (a) USE OF FUNDS REQUIREMENTS.—Section 502(a)
24 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets

1 Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10153(a)), as amended by section
2 113, is amended by adding at the end the following:

3 “(8) An assurance that, for each fiscal year
4 covered by an application, the applicant will use not
5 less than 5 percent of the total amount of the grant
6 award for the fiscal year to study and implement ef-
7 fective management, training, recruiting, hiring, and
8 oversight standards and programs to promote effec-
9 tive community and problem solving strategies for
10 law enforcement agencies in accordance with section
11 114 of the Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity
12 Act of 2024.”.

13 (b) GRANT PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZA-
14 TIONS.—The Attorney General may make grants to com-
15 munity-based organizations to study and implement—

16 (1) effective management, training, recruiting,
17 hiring, and oversight standards and programs to
18 promote effective community and problem solving
19 strategies for law enforcement agencies; or

20 (2) effective strategies and solutions to public
21 safety, including strategies that do not rely on Fed-
22 eral and local law enforcement agency responses.

23 (c) USE OF FUNDS.—Grant amounts described in
24 paragraph (8) of section 502(a) of title I of the Omnibus
25 Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C.

1 10153(a)), as added by subsection (a) of this section, and
2 grant amounts awarded under subsection (b) shall be used
3 to—

4 (1) study management and operations stand-
5 ards for law enforcement agencies, including stand-
6 ards relating to administrative due process, resi-
7 dency requirements, compensation and benefits, use
8 of force, racial profiling, early warning and interven-
9 tion systems, youth justice, school safety, civilian re-
10 view boards or analogous procedures, or research
11 into the effectiveness of existing programs, projects,
12 or other activities designed to address misconduct;

13 (2) create community violence interruption and
14 restorative justice programs; and

15 (3) develop pilot programs and implement effec-
16 tive standards and programs in the areas of train-
17 ing, hiring and recruitment, and oversight that are
18 designed to improve management and address mis-
19 conduct by law enforcement officers.

20 (d) COMPONENTS OF PILOT PROGRAM.—A pilot pro-
21 gram developed under subsection (c)(2) shall include im-
22 plementation of the following:

23 (1) TRAINING.—The implementation of policies,
24 practices, and procedures addressing training and

1 instruction to comply with accreditation standards in
2 the areas of—

3 (A) the use of deadly force, less lethal
4 force, and de-escalation tactics and techniques;

5 (B) investigation of officer misconduct and
6 practices and procedures for referring to pros-
7 ecuting authorities allegations of officer use of
8 excessive force or racial profiling;

9 (C) disproportionate contact by law en-
10 forcement with minority communities;

11 (D) tactical and defensive strategy;

12 (E) arrests, searches, and restraint;

13 (F) professional verbal communications
14 with civilians;

15 (G) interactions with—

16 (i) youth;

17 (ii) individuals with disabilities;

18 (iii) individuals with limited English
19 proficiency; and

20 (iv) multi-cultural communities;

21 (H) proper traffic, pedestrian, and other
22 enforcement stops; and

23 (I) community relations and bias aware-
24 ness.

1 (2) RECRUITMENT, HIRING, RETENTION, AND
2 PROMOTION OF DIVERSE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFI-
3 CERS.—Policies, procedures, and practices for—

4 (A) the hiring and recruitment of diverse
5 law enforcement officers who are traditionally
6 underrepresented in the law enforcement pro-
7 fession and representative of the communities
8 they serve;

9 (B) the development of selection, pro-
10 motion, educational, background, and psycho-
11 logical standards that comport with title VII of
12 the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e
13 et seq.); and

14 (C) initiatives to encourage residency in
15 the jurisdiction served by the law enforcement
16 agency and continuing education.

17 (3) OVERSIGHT.—Complaint procedures, in-
18 cluding the establishment of civilian review boards or
19 analogous procedures for jurisdictions across a range
20 of sizes and agency configurations, complaint proce-
21 dures by community-based organizations, early
22 warning systems and related intervention programs,
23 video monitoring technology, data collection and
24 transparency, and administrative due process re-

1 requirements inherent to complaint procedures for
2 members of the public and law enforcement.

3 (4) YOUTH JUSTICE AND SCHOOL SAFETY.—

4 Uniform standards on youth justice and school safe-
5 ty that include best practices for law enforcement
6 interaction and communication with children and
7 youth in non-school settings and that foster the de-
8 velopment of non-police services and programs for
9 children and youth in school, including programs
10 run by school counselors, nurses, psychologists, so-
11 cial workers, and mediators, taking into consider-
12 ation adolescent development and any disability, in-
13 cluding—

14 (A) the right to effective and timely notifi-
15 cation of a parent or legal guardian of any law
16 enforcement interaction, regardless of the immi-
17 gration status of the individuals involved; and

18 (B) the creation of positive school climates
19 by improving school conditions for learning
20 by—

21 (i) eliminating school-based arrests
22 and referrals to law enforcement;

23 (ii) using evidence-based preventative
24 measures and alternatives to school-based
25 arrests and referrals to law enforcement,

1 such as restorative justice and healing
2 practices; and

3 (iii) using school-wide positive behav-
4 ioral interventions and supports.

5 (5) VICTIM SERVICES.—Counseling services, in-
6 cluding psychological counseling, for individuals and
7 communities impacted by law enforcement mis-
8 conduct.

9 (e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may
11 provide technical assistance to law enforcement
12 agencies of States and units of local government,
13 civil rights organizations, and community-based or-
14 ganizations in furtherance of the purposes of this
15 section.

16 (2) MODELS FOR REDUCTION OF LAW EN-
17 FORCEMENT MISCONDUCT.—The technical assistance
18 provided by the Attorney General may include the
19 development of models for States and community-
20 based organizations to reduce law enforcement offi-
21 cer misconduct. Any development of such models
22 shall be in consultation with community-based orga-
23 nizations.

1 (f) USE OF COMPONENTS.—The Attorney General
2 may use any component or components of the Department
3 of Justice in carrying out this section.

4 (g) APPLICATIONS.—An application for a grant
5 under subsection (b) shall be submitted in such form, and
6 contain such information, as the Attorney General may
7 prescribe by rule.

8 (h) PERFORMANCE EVALUATION.—

9 (1) MONITORING COMPONENTS.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—Each program, project,
11 or activity funded under this section shall con-
12 tain a monitoring component, which shall be de-
13 veloped pursuant to rules made by the Attorney
14 General.

15 (B) REQUIREMENT.—Each monitoring
16 component required under subparagraph (A)
17 shall include systematic identification and col-
18 lection of data about activities, accomplish-
19 ments, and programs throughout the duration
20 of the program, project, or activity and presen-
21 tation of such data in a usable form.

22 (2) EVALUATION COMPONENTS.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—Selected grant recipi-
24 ents shall be evaluated on the local level or as

1 part of a national evaluation, pursuant to rules
2 made by the Attorney General.

3 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—An evaluation con-
4 ducted under subparagraph (A) may include
5 independent audits of police behavior and other
6 assessments of individual program implementa-
7 tions. For civil rights organizations and com-
8 munity-based organizations in selected jurisdic-
9 tions that are able to support outcome evalua-
10 tions, the effectiveness of funded programs,
11 projects, and activities may be required.

12 (3) PERIODIC REVIEW AND REPORTS.—The At-
13 torney General may require a grant recipient to sub-
14 mit every 180 days to the Attorney General the re-
15 sults of the monitoring and evaluations required
16 under paragraphs (1) and (2) and such other data
17 and information as the Attorney General determines
18 to be necessary.

19 (i) REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF FUNDING.—If
20 the Attorney General determines, as a result of monitoring
21 under subsection (h) or otherwise, that a grant recipient
22 under the Byrne grant program or under subsection (b)
23 is not in substantial compliance with the requirements of
24 this section, the Attorney General may revoke or suspend
25 funding of that grant, in whole or in part.

1 (j) CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD DEFINED.—In this sec-
2 tion, the term “civilian review board” means an adminis-
3 trative entity that investigates civilian complaints against
4 law enforcement officers and—

5 (1) is independent and adequately funded;

6 (2) has investigatory authority and subpoena
7 power;

8 (3) has representative community diversity;

9 (4) has policy making authority;

10 (5) provides advocates for civilian complainants;

11 (6) may conduct hearings; and

12 (7) conducts statistical studies on prevailing
13 complaint trends.

14 (k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
15 are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General
16 \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2025 to carry out the grant
17 program authorized under subsection (b).

18 **SEC. 115. ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CONDUCT STUDY.**

19 (a) STUDY.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall
21 conduct a nationwide study of the prevalence and ef-
22 fect of any law, rule, or procedure that allows a law
23 enforcement officer to delay the response to ques-
24 tions posed by a local internal affairs officer, or re-
25 view board on the investigative integrity and pros-

1 execution of law enforcement misconduct, including
2 pre-interview warnings and termination policies.

3 (2) INITIAL ANALYSIS.—The Attorney General
4 shall perform an initial analysis of existing State
5 laws, rules, and procedures to determine whether, at
6 a threshold level, the effect of the type of law, rule,
7 or procedure that raises material investigatory issues
8 that could impair or hinder a prompt and thorough
9 investigation of possible misconduct, including crimi-
10 nal conduct.

11 (3) DATA COLLECTION.—After completion of
12 the initial analysis under paragraph (2), and consid-
13 ering material investigatory issues, the Attorney
14 General shall gather additional data nationwide on
15 similar laws, rules, and procedures from a represent-
16 ative and statistically significant sample of jurisdic-
17 tions, to determine whether such laws, rules, and
18 procedures raise such material investigatory issues.

19 (b) REPORTING.—

20 (1) INITIAL ANALYSIS.—Not later than 120
21 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
22 Attorney General shall—

23 (A) submit to Congress a report containing
24 the results of the initial analysis conducted
25 under subsection (a)(2);

1 (B) make the report submitted under sub-
2 paragraph (A) available to the public; and

3 (C) identify the jurisdictions for which the
4 study described in subsection (a)(3) is to be
5 conducted.

6 (2) DATA COLLECTED.—Not later than 2 years
7 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the At-
8 torney General shall submit to Congress a report
9 containing the results of the data collected under
10 this section and publish the report in the Federal
11 Register.

12 **SEC. 116. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

13 There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal
14 year 2025, in addition to any other sums authorized to
15 be appropriated—

16 (1) \$25,000,000 for additional expenses relat-
17 ing to the enforcement of section 210401 of the Vio-
18 lent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of
19 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12601), criminal enforcement
20 under sections 241 and 242 of title 18, United
21 States Code, and administrative enforcement by the
22 Department of Justice of such sections, including
23 compliance with consent decrees or judgments en-
24 tered into under such section 210401; and

1 subsection (c), the reporting law enforcement agency shall
 2 provide a breakdown of the numbers of incidents of that
 3 practice—

4 (1) by race, ethnicity, age, and gender of the of-
 5 ficers of the agency;

6 (2) by race, ethnicity, age, and gender of the in-
 7 dividual subject to the investigatory practices enu-
 8 merated in (c); and

9 (3) if known, by whether the individual subject
 10 to the investigatory practices enumerated in (c)—

11 (A) had a known or apparent impairment,
 12 such as a mental health condition or being
 13 under the influence of drugs or alcohol;

14 (B) was experiencing homelessness; and

15 (C) was English language proficient.

16 (c) PRACTICES TO BE REPORTED ON.—The prac-
 17 tices to be reported on are the following:

18 (1) Traffic violation stops.

19 (2) Pedestrian stops.

20 (3) Frisk and body searches, including consent
 21 searches, conducted by the law enforcement agencies
 22 of the State or Tribal government.

23 (4) Instances where law enforcement officers
 24 used deadly force, including—

1 (A) a description of when and where dead-
2 ly force was used, and whether it resulted in
3 death;

4 (B) a description of deadly force directed
5 against an officer and whether it resulted in in-
6 jury or death; and

7 (C) the law enforcement agency's justifica-
8 tion for use of deadly force, if the agency deter-
9 mines it was justified.

10 (d) RETENTION OF DATA.—Each law enforcement
11 agency required to report data under this section shall
12 maintain records relating to any matter reported for not
13 less than 4 years after those records are created.

14 (e) PENALTY FOR STATES FAILING TO REPORT AS
15 REQUIRED.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—For any fiscal year, a State
17 shall not receive any amount that would otherwise
18 be allocated to that State under section 505(a) of
19 title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
20 Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10156(a)), or any
21 amount from any other law enforcement assistance
22 program of the Department of Justice, unless the
23 State has ensured, to the satisfaction of the Attor-
24 ney General, that the State and each local law en-

1 enforcement agency of the State is in substantial com-
2 pliance with the requirements of this section.

3 (2) REALLOCATION.—Amounts not allocated by
4 reason of this subsection shall be reallocated to
5 States not disqualified by failure to comply with this
6 section.

7 (f) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—The Attorney
8 General shall make the data collected under this section
9 available on a publicly accessible website.

10 (g) REGULATIONS.—The Attorney General shall pre-
11 scribe regulations to carry out this section.

12 **TITLE II—POLICING TRANSPARENCY THROUGH DATA**
13 **Subtitle A—National Police**
14 **Misconduct Registry**
15

16 **SEC. 201. MISCONDUCT AND DECERTIFICATION REPORT-**
17 **ING.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
19 date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall
20 establish guidance for law enforcement agencies to submit
21 records of certificate or license revocation actions relating
22 to officer misconduct to the National Decertification Index
23 and misconduct records to the National Law Enforcement
24 Accountability Database.

1 (b) FEDERAL AGENCY REPORTING REQUIRE-
2 MENTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enact-
3 ment of this Act, and every 6 months thereafter, the head
4 of each Federal law enforcement agency shall submit
5 records of certificate or license revocation actions relating
6 to officer misconduct to the National Decertification Index
7 and misconduct records to the National Law Enforcement
8 Accountability Database.

9 (c) STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
10 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Beginning in the first fis-
11 cal year that begins after the date that is 1 year after
12 the date of enactment of this Act, and each fiscal year
13 thereafter, in which a State or law enforcement agency
14 of a State or unit of local government receives funds under
15 the Byrne grant program, the State or law enforcement
16 agency shall, once every 180 days, submit records of cer-
17 tificate or license revocation actions relating to officer mis-
18 conduct to the National Decertification Index and mis-
19 conduct records to the National Law Enforcement Ac-
20 countability Database.

21 (d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF MISCONDUCT AND DE-
22 CERTIFICATION INFORMATION.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall
24 make the information submitted to the National De-
25 certification Index and the National Law Enforce-

1 ment Accountability Database available publicly ac-
2 cessible.

3 (2) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS.—Nothing in this
4 subsection shall be construed to supersede the re-
5 quirements or limitations under section 552a of title
6 5, United States Code (commonly known as the
7 “Privacy Act of 1974”).

8 **SEC. 202. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR HIRING OF**
9 **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first fiscal year
11 that begins after the date that is one year after the date
12 of the enactment of this Act, a State or unit of local gov-
13 ernment, other than an Indian Tribe, may not receive
14 funds under the Byrne grant program for that fiscal year
15 if, on the day before the first day of the fiscal year, the
16 State or unit of local government has not—

17 (1) submitted to the Attorney General evidence
18 that the State or unit of local government has a cer-
19 tification and decertification program for purposes
20 of employment as a law enforcement officer in that
21 State or unit of local government that is consistent
22 with the rules made under subsection (c); and

23 (2) submitted records to the National Decerti-
24 fication Index and the National Law Enforcement
25 Accountability Database in accordance with section

1 201 demonstrating that all law enforcement officers
2 of the State or unit of local government have com-
3 pleted all State certification requirements during the
4 1-year period preceding the fiscal year.

5 (b) RULES.—The Attorney General shall make rules
6 to carry out this section and section 201, including uni-
7 form reporting standards.

8 **SEC. 203. LAW ENFORCEMENT HIRING ACCOUNTABILITY.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first fiscal year
10 that begins after the date that is 1 year after the date
11 of the enactment of this Act, a State or unit of local gov-
12 ernment, other than an Indian Tribe, may not receive
13 funds under section 1701 of title I of the Omnibus Crime
14 Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381)
15 for that fiscal year if, on the day before the first day of
16 the fiscal year, the State or unit of local government does
17 not certify compliance with (b).

18 (b) HIRING ACCOUNTABILITY.—In hiring or rehiring
19 law enforcement officers, a law enforcement agency de-
20 scribed in subsection (a) shall check for decertification or
21 disciplinary actions in—

22 (1) the National Decertification Index; and

23 (2) the National Law Enforcement Account-
24 ability Database.

1 (c) REPORTS.—A law enforcement agency described
2 in subsection (a) shall include in an annual report sub-
3 mitted to the Attorney General the number of law enforce-
4 ment officers of the law enforcement agency, if any, hired
5 or rehired using amounts from that grant against whom
6 there has been a decertification or other disciplinary ac-
7 tion.

8 **Subtitle B—PRIDE Act**

9 **SEC. 221. SHORT TITLE.**

10 This subtitle may be cited as the “Police Reporting
11 Information, Data, and Evidence Act of 2024” or the
12 “PRIDE Act of 2024”.

13 **SEC. 222. DEFINITIONS.**

14 In this subtitle:

15 (1) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term
16 “local educational agency” has the meaning given
17 the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Sec-
18 ondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

19 (2) LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The
20 term “local law enforcement officer” has the mean-
21 ing given the term in section 2, and includes a
22 school resource officer.

23 (3) SCHOOL.—The term “school” means an ele-
24 mentary school or secondary school (as those terms
25 are defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and

1 Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
2 7801)).

3 (4) SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER.—The term
4 “school resource officer” means a sworn law enforce-
5 ment officer who is—

6 (A) assigned by the employing law enforce-
7 ment agency to a local educational agency or
8 school;

9 (B) contracting with a local educational
10 agency or school; or

11 (C) employed by a local educational agency
12 or school.

13 **SEC. 223. USE OF FORCE REPORTING.**

14 (a) REPORTING.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first fiscal
16 year that begins after the date that is 1 year after
17 the date of enactment of this Act, and each fiscal
18 year thereafter, in which a law enforcement agency
19 of a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe
20 receives funds under the COPS grant program or a
21 Byrne grant program, the law enforcement agency
22 shall report use of force data to the Federal Bureau
23 of Investigation Use of Force database biannually.

24 (2) INCIDENT DATA COLLECTION.—Not later
25 than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act,

1 the Attorney General, acting through the Director of
2 the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall expand
3 the Federal Bureau of Investigation Use of Force
4 database to include information relating to all deadly
5 and less lethal use-of-force incidents.

6 (3) INCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER DEATH IN
7 CUSTODY REPORTING ACT.—A law enforcement
8 agency of a State, unit of local government, or In-
9 dian Tribe is not required to include in a report
10 under paragraph (1) an incident reported by the law
11 enforcement agency in accordance with section
12 20104(a)(2) of the Violent Crime Control and Law
13 Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12104(a)(2)).

14 (4) RETENTION OF DATA.—Each law enforce-
15 ment agency required to report data under this sec-
16 tion shall maintain records relating to any matter so
17 reportable for not less than 4 years after those
18 records are created.

19 (5) AUDIT OF USE-OF-FORCE REPORTING.—Not
20 later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this
21 Act, and each year thereafter, each law enforcement
22 agency of a State, unit of local government, or In-
23 dian Tribe described in paragraph (1) shall—

24 (A) conduct an audit of its use of force in-
25 cident reporting system; and

1 (B) submit a report to the Attorney Gen-
2 eral on the audit conducted under subpara-
3 graph (A).

4 (6) COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE.—Prior to sub-
5 mitting a report under paragraph (1), the law en-
6 forcement agency of a State, unit of local govern-
7 ment, or Indian Tribe submitting such report shall
8 compare information relating to a use of deadly
9 force by a law enforcement officer to publicly avail-
10 able sources, and shall revise such report to include
11 any incident determined to be missing from the re-
12 port based on such comparison. Failure to comply
13 with the procedures described in the previous sen-
14 tence shall be considered a failure to comply with
15 the requirements of this section.

16 (b) INELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—For any fiscal year in which
18 a law enforcement agency of a State, unit of local
19 government, or Indian Tribe fails to comply with
20 this section, the law enforcement agency, at the dis-
21 cretion of the Attorney General, shall be subject to
22 not more than a 10-percent reduction of the funds
23 that would otherwise be allocated for that fiscal year
24 to the law enforcement agency under a Byrne grant
25 program.

1 (2) REALLOCATION.—Amounts not allocated
2 under a Byrne grant program in accordance with
3 paragraph (1) to a State for failure to comply with
4 this section shall be reallocated under the Byrne
5 grant program to States that have not failed to com-
6 ply with this section.

7 (3) INFORMATION REGARDING SCHOOL RE-
8 SOURCE OFFICERS.—The State or Indian Tribe shall
9 ensure that all schools and local educational agencies
10 within the jurisdiction of the State or Indian Tribe
11 provide the State or Indian Tribe with the informa-
12 tion needed regarding school resource officers to
13 comply with this section.

14 (c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
16 the date of enactment of this Act, and each year
17 thereafter, the Attorney General shall publish, and
18 make available to the public, a report containing the
19 data reported to the Attorney General under this
20 section.

21 (2) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS.—Nothing in this
22 subsection shall be construed to supersede the re-
23 quirements or limitations under section 552a of title
24 5, United States Code (commonly known as the
25 “Privacy Act of 1974”).

1 (d) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the
2 date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in
3 coordination with the Director of the Federal Bureau of
4 Investigation, shall issue guidance on best practices relat-
5 ing to establishing standard data collection systems that
6 capture the information required to be reported under sub-
7 section (a)(2), which shall include standard and consistent
8 definitions for terms.

9 **SEC. 224. USE OF FORCE DATA REPORTING.**

10 (a) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS AUTHOR-
11 IZED.—The Attorney General may make grants to eligible
12 law enforcement agencies to be used for the activities de-
13 scribed in subsection (c).

14 (b) ELIGIBILITY.—In order to be eligible to receive
15 a grant under this section a law enforcement agency
16 shall—

17 (1) be a Tribal law enforcement agency or be
18 located in a State that receives funds under a Byrne
19 grant program;

20 (2) employ not more than 100 local or Tribal
21 law enforcement officers;

22 (3) demonstrate that the use of force policy for
23 local law enforcement officers or Tribal law enforce-
24 ment officers employed by the law enforcement agen-
25 cy is publicly available; and

1 (4) establish and maintain a complaint system
2 that—

3 (A) may be used by members of the public
4 to report incidents of use of force to the law en-
5 forcement agency;

6 (B) makes all information collected pub-
7 licly searchable and available; and

8 (C) provides information on the status of
9 an investigation related to a use of force com-
10 plaint.

11 (c) **ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.**—A grant made under
12 this section may be used by a law enforcement agency
13 for—

14 (1) the cost of assisting the State or Indian
15 Tribe in which the law enforcement agency is located
16 in complying with the reporting requirements de-
17 scribed in section 223;

18 (2) the cost of establishing necessary systems
19 required to investigate and report incidents as re-
20 quired under subsection (b)(4);

21 (3) public awareness campaigns designed to
22 gain information from the public on use of force by
23 or against local and Tribal law enforcement officers,
24 including shootings, which may include tip lines, hot-
25 lines, and public service announcements; and

1 (4) use of force training for law enforcement
2 agencies and personnel, including training on de-es-
3 calation, implicit bias, crisis intervention techniques,
4 and adolescent development.

5 **SEC. 225. COMPLIANCE WITH REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
7 date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter,
8 the Attorney General shall conduct an audit and review
9 of the information provided under this subtitle to deter-
10 mine whether each State or Indian Tribe described in sec-
11 tion 223(a)(1) is in compliance with the requirements of
12 this subtitle.

13 (b) CONSISTENCY IN DATA REPORTING.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Any data reported under
15 this subtitle shall be collected and reported—

16 (A) in a manner consistent with existing
17 programs of the Department of Justice that
18 collect data on local law enforcement officer en-
19 counters with civilians; and

20 (B) in a manner consistent with civil rights
21 laws for distribution of information to the pub-
22 lic.

23 (2) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 1 year after
24 the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney Gen-
25 eral shall—

1 (A) issue guidelines on the reporting re-
2 quirement under section 223; and

3 (B) seek public comment before finalizing
4 the guidelines required under subparagraph
5 (A).

6 **SEC. 226. FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTING.**

7 The head of each Federal law enforcement agency
8 shall submit to the Attorney General, on a quarterly basis
9 and pursuant to guidelines established by the Attorney
10 General, the information required to be reported by a
11 State or Indian Tribe under section 223.

12 **SEC. 227. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

13 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attor-
14 ney General such sums as are necessary to carry out this
15 subtitle.

16 **TITLE III—IMPROVING POLICE**
17 **TRAINING AND POLICIES**
18 **Subtitle A—End Racial and**
19 **Religious Profiling Act**

20 **SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.**

21 This subtitle may be cited as the “End Racial and
22 Religious Profiling Act of 2024” or “ERRPA”.

23 **SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.**

24 In this subtitle:

1 (1) COVERED PROGRAM.—The term “covered
2 program” means any program or activity funded in
3 whole or in part with funds made available under—

4 (A) a Byrne grant program; and

5 (B) the COPS grant program, other than
6 an activity described in section 1701(b)(13)
7 title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
8 Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381(b)(13)).

9 (2) GOVERNMENTAL BODY.—The term “govern-
10 mental body” means any department, agency, special
11 purpose district, or other instrumentality of the Fed-
12 eral Government or a State, local, or Indian Tribal
13 government.

14 (3) HIT RATE.—The term “hit rate”—

15 (A) means the percentage of stops and
16 searches in which a law enforcement agent
17 finds drugs, a gun, or something else that leads
18 to an arrest;

19 (B) is calculated by dividing the total num-
20 ber of searches by the number of searches that
21 yield contraband; and

22 (C) is complementary to the rate of false
23 stops.

24 (4) LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.—The term
25 “law enforcement agency” means any Federal,

1 State, or local public agency engaged in the preven-
2 tion, detection, or investigation of violations of crimi-
3 nal, immigration, or customs laws.

4 (5) LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENT.—The term
5 “law enforcement agent” means any Federal, State,
6 or local official responsible for enforcing criminal,
7 immigration, or customs laws, including police offi-
8 cers and other agents of a law enforcement agency.

9 (6) PREVAILING PLAINTIFF.—The term “pre-
10 vailing plaintiff” means a plaintiff that substantially
11 prevails pursuant to a judicial or administrative
12 judgment or order or an enforceable written agree-
13 ment.

14 (7) RACIAL PROFILING.—

15 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “racial
16 profiling” means the practice of a law enforce-
17 ment agent or agency relying, to any degree, on
18 actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national ori-
19 gin, religion, gender, gender identity, or sexual
20 orientation in selecting which individual to sub-
21 ject to routine or spontaneous investigatory ac-
22 tivities or in deciding upon the scope and sub-
23 stance of law enforcement activity following the
24 initial investigatory procedure, except when
25 there is trustworthy information, relevant to the

1 locality and timeframe, that links a person with
2 a particular characteristic described in this
3 paragraph to an identified criminal incident or
4 scheme.

5 (B) EXCEPTION.—For purposes of sub-
6 paragraph (A), a Tribal law enforcement agent
7 exercising law enforcement authority within In-
8 dian country, as that term is defined in section
9 1151 of title 18, United States Code, is not
10 considered to be racial profiling with respect to
11 making key jurisdictional determinations that
12 are necessarily tied to reliance on actual or per-
13 ceived race, ethnicity, or Tribal affiliation.

14 (8) ROUTINE OR SPONTANEOUS INVESTIGATORY
15 ACTIVITIES.—The term “routine or spontaneous in-
16 vestigatory activities” means the following activities
17 by a law enforcement agent:

18 (A) Interviews.

19 (B) Traffic stops.

20 (C) Pedestrian stops.

21 (D) Frisks and other types of body
22 searches.

23 (E) Consensual or nonconsensual searches
24 of the persons, property, or possessions (includ-
25 ing vehicles) of individuals using any form of

1 public or private transportation, including mo-
2 torists and pedestrians.

3 (F) Data collection and analysis, assess-
4 ments, and predicated investigations.

5 (G) Inspections and interviews of entrants
6 into the United States that are more extensive
7 than those customarily carried out.

8 (H) Immigration-related workplace inves-
9 tigations.

10 (I) Such other types of law enforcement
11 encounters compiled for or by the Federal Bu-
12 reau of Investigation or the Bureau of Justice
13 Statistics of the Department of Justice.

14 (9) REASONABLE REQUEST.—The term “rea-
15 sonable request” means a request for information,
16 other than a request that—

17 (A) is immaterial to the investigation;

18 (B) would result in the unnecessary dislo-
19 sure of personal information; or

20 (C) would place a severe burden on the re-
21 sources of the law enforcement agency given its
22 size.

1 **PART I—PROHIBITION OF RACIAL PROFILING**

2 **SEC. 311. PROHIBITION.**

3 No law enforcement agent or law enforcement agency
4 shall engage in racial profiling.

5 **SEC. 312. ENFORCEMENT.**

6 (a) **REMEDY.**—The United States, or an individual
7 injured by racial profiling, may enforce this part in a civil
8 action for declaratory or injunctive relief, filed either in
9 a State court of general jurisdiction or in a district court
10 of the United States.

11 (b) **PARTIES.**—In any action brought under this part,
12 relief may be obtained against—

13 (1) any governmental body that employed any
14 law enforcement agent who engaged in racial
15 profiling;

16 (2) any agent of such body who engaged in ra-
17 cial profiling; and

18 (3) any person with supervisory authority over
19 such agent.

20 (c) **NATURE OF PROOF.**—Proof that the routine or
21 spontaneous investigatory activities of law enforcement
22 agents in a jurisdiction have had a disparate impact on
23 individuals with a particular characteristic described in
24 section 302(7) shall constitute prima facie evidence of a
25 violation of this part.

1 (d) ATTORNEY'S FEES.—In any action or proceeding
2 to enforce this part against any governmental body, the
3 court may allow a prevailing plaintiff, other than the
4 United States, reasonable attorney's fees as part of the
5 costs, and may include expert fees as part of the attorney's
6 fee.

7 **PART II—PROGRAMS TO ELIMINATE RACIAL**
8 **PROFILING BY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCE-**
9 **MENT AGENCIES**

10 **SEC. 321. POLICIES TO ELIMINATE RACIAL PROFILING.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Federal law enforcement agencies
12 shall—

13 (1) maintain adequate policies and procedures
14 designed to eliminate racial profiling; and

15 (2) cease existing practices that permit racial
16 profiling.

17 (b) POLICIES.—The policies and procedures de-
18 scribed in subsection (a)(1) shall include—

19 (1) a prohibition on racial profiling;

20 (2) training on racial profiling issues as part of
21 Federal law enforcement training;

22 (3) the collection of data in accordance with the
23 regulations issued by the Attorney General under
24 section 341;

1 (4) procedures for receiving, investigating, and
2 responding meaningfully to complaints alleging ra-
3 cial profiling by law enforcement agents; and

4 (5) any other policies and procedures the Attor-
5 ney General determines to be necessary to eliminate
6 racial profiling by Federal law enforcement agencies.

7 **PART III—PROGRAMS TO ELIMINATE RACIAL**
8 **PROFILING BY STATE AND LOCAL LAW EN-**
9 **FORCEMENT AGENCIES**

10 **SEC. 331. POLICIES REQUIRED FOR GRANTS.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—An application by a State or a
12 unit of local government for funding under a covered pro-
13 gram shall include a certification that such State, unit of
14 local government, and any law enforcement agency to
15 which it will distribute funds—

16 (1) maintains adequate policies and procedures
17 designed to eliminate racial profiling; and

18 (2) has eliminated any existing practices that
19 permit or encourage racial profiling.

20 (b) POLICIES.—The policies and procedures de-
21 scribed in subsection (a)(1) shall include—

22 (1) a prohibition on racial profiling;

23 (2) training on racial profiling issues as part of
24 law enforcement training;

1 (3) the collection of data in accordance with the
2 regulations issued by the Attorney General under
3 section 341; and

4 (4) participation in an administrative complaint
5 procedure or independent audit program that meets
6 the requirements of section 332.

7 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect
8 on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment
9 of this Act.

10 **SEC. 332. INVOLVEMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.**

11 (a) REGULATIONS.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
13 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney
14 General, in consultation with stakeholders, including
15 Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies
16 and community, professional, research, and civil
17 rights organizations, shall issue regulations for the
18 operation of administrative complaint procedures
19 and independent audit programs to ensure that such
20 procedures and programs provide an appropriate re-
21 sponse to allegations of racial profiling by law en-
22 forcement agents or agencies.

23 (2) GUIDELINES.—The regulations issued
24 under paragraph (1) shall contain guidelines that
25 ensure the fairness, effectiveness, and independence

1 of the administrative complaint procedures and inde-
2 pendent auditor programs.

3 (b) NONCOMPLIANCE.—If the Attorney General de-
4 termines that the recipient of a grant from any covered
5 program is not in compliance with the requirements of sec-
6 tion 331 or the regulations issued under subsection (a),
7 the Attorney General shall withhold, in whole or in part
8 (at the discretion of the Attorney General), funds for 1
9 or more grants to the recipient under the covered program
10 until the recipient establishes compliance.

11 (c) PRIVATE PARTIES.—The Attorney General shall
12 provide notice and an opportunity for private parties to
13 present evidence to the Attorney General that a recipient
14 of a grant from any covered program is not in compliance
15 with the requirements of this part.

16 **SEC. 333. DATA COLLECTION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.**

17 (a) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS FOR DATA
18 COLLECTION.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may,
20 through competitive grants or contracts, carry out a
21 2-year demonstration project for the purpose of de-
22 veloping and implementing data collection programs
23 on the hit rates for stops and searches by law en-
24 forcement agencies. The data collected shall be

1 disaggregated by race, ethnicity, national origin,
2 gender, and religion.

3 (2) NUMBER OF GRANTS.—The Attorney Gen-
4 eral shall provide not more than 5 grants or con-
5 tracts under this section.

6 (3) ELIGIBLE GRANTEES.—Grants or contracts
7 under this section shall be awarded to law enforce-
8 ment agencies that serve communities where there is
9 a significant concentration of racial or ethnic minori-
10 ties and that are not already collecting data volun-
11 tarily.

12 (b) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—Activities carried out
13 with a grant under this section shall include—

14 (1) developing a data collection tool and report-
15 ing the compiled data to the Attorney General; and

16 (2) training of law enforcement personnel on
17 data collection, particularly for data collection on hit
18 rates for stops and searches.

19 (c) EVALUATION.—Not later than 3 years after the
20 date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall
21 enter into a contract with an institution of higher edu-
22 cation (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education
23 Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) to analyze the data col-
24 lected by each of the grantees funded under this section.

1 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
2 are authorized to be appropriated to carry out activities
3 under this section—

4 (1) \$5,000,000, over a 2-year period, to carry
5 out the demonstration program under subsection
6 (a); and

7 (2) \$500,000 to carry out the evaluation under
8 subsection (c).

9 **SEC. 334. DEVELOPMENT OF BEST PRACTICES.**

10 (a) USE OF FUNDS REQUIREMENTS.—Section 502(a)
11 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets
12 Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10153(a)), as amended by sections
13 113 and 114, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
14 lowing:

15 “(9) An assurance that, for each fiscal year
16 covered by an application, the applicant will use not
17 less than 10 percent of the total amount of the
18 grant award for the fiscal year to develop and imple-
19 ment best practice devices and systems to eliminate
20 racial profiling in accordance with section 334 of the
21 End Racial and Religious Profiling Act of 2024.”.

22 (b) DEVELOPMENT OF BEST PRACTICES.—Grant
23 amounts described in paragraph (9) of section 502(a) of
24 title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act
25 of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10153(a)), as added by subsection (a)

1 of this section, shall be for programs that include the fol-
2 lowing:

3 (1) The development and implementation of
4 training to prevent racial profiling and to encourage
5 more respectful interaction with the public.

6 (2) The acquisition and use of technology to fa-
7 cilitate the accurate collection and analysis of data.

8 (3) The development and acquisition of feed-
9 back systems and technologies that identify law en-
10 forcement agents or units of agents engaged in, or
11 at risk of engaging in, racial profiling or other mis-
12 conduct.

13 (4) The establishment and maintenance of an
14 administrative complaint procedure or independent
15 auditor program.

16 **SEC. 335. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

17 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attor-
18 ney General such sums as are necessary to carry out this
19 part.

20 **PART IV—DATA COLLECTION**

21 **SEC. 341. ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.**

22 (a) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after
23 the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General,
24 in consultation with stakeholders, including Federal,
25 State, and local law enforcement agencies and community,

1 professional, research, and civil rights organizations, shall
2 issue regulations for the collection and compilation of data
3 under sections 321 and 331.

4 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—The regulations issued under
5 subsection (a) shall—

6 (1) provide for the collection of data on all rou-
7 tine and spontaneous investigatory activities;

8 (2) provide that the data collected shall—

9 (A) be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, na-
10 tional origin, gender, disability, and religion;

11 (B) include the date, time, and location of
12 such investigatory activities;

13 (C) include detail sufficient to permit an
14 analysis of whether a law enforcement agency is
15 engaging in racial profiling; and

16 (D) not include personally identifiable in-
17 formation;

18 (3) provide that a standardized form shall be
19 made available to law enforcement agencies for the
20 submission of collected data to the Department of
21 Justice;

22 (4) provide that law enforcement agencies shall
23 compile data on the standardized form made avail-
24 able under paragraph (3), and submit the form to

1 the Civil Rights Division and the Bureau of Justice
2 Statistics of the Department of Justice;

3 (5) provide that law enforcement agencies shall
4 maintain all data collected under this subtitle for not
5 less than 4 years;

6 (6) include guidelines for setting comparative
7 benchmarks, consistent with best practices, against
8 which collected data shall be measured;

9 (7) provide that the Bureau of Justice Statis-
10 tics of the Department of Justice shall—

11 (A) analyze the data for any statistically
12 significant disparities, including—

13 (i) disparities in the percentage of
14 drivers or pedestrians stopped relative to
15 the proportion of the population passing
16 through the neighborhood;

17 (ii) disparities in the hit rate; and

18 (iii) disparities in the frequency of
19 searches performed on racial or ethnic mi-
20 nority drivers and the frequency of
21 searches performed on nonminority drivers;
22 and

23 (B) not later than 3 years after the date
24 of enactment of this Act, and annually there-
25 after—

1 (i) prepare a report regarding the
2 findings of the analysis conducted under
3 subparagraph (A);

4 (ii) provide such report to Congress;
5 and

6 (iii) make such report available to the
7 public, including on a website of the De-
8 partment of Justice, and in accordance
9 with accessibility standards under the
10 Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
11 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.); and

12 (8) protect the privacy of individuals whose
13 data is collected by—

14 (A) limiting the use of the data collected
15 under this subtitle to the purposes set forth in
16 this subtitle;

17 (B) except as otherwise provided in this
18 subtitle, limiting access to the data collected
19 under this subtitle to those Federal, State, or
20 local employees or agents who require such ac-
21 cess in order to fulfill the purposes for the data
22 set forth in this subtitle;

23 (C) requiring contractors or other non-
24 governmental agents who are permitted access
25 to the data collected under this subtitle to sign

1 use agreements incorporating the use and dis-
2 closure restrictions set forth in subparagraph
3 (A); and

4 (D) requiring the maintenance of adequate
5 security measures to prevent unauthorized ac-
6 cess to the data collected under this subtitle.

7 **SEC. 342. PUBLICATION OF DATA.**

8 The Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics of
9 the Department of Justice shall provide to Congress and
10 make available to the public, together with each annual
11 report described in section 341, the data collected pursu-
12 ant to this subtitle, excluding any personally identifiable
13 information described in section 343.

14 **SEC. 343. LIMITATIONS ON PUBLICATION OF DATA.**

15 The name or identifying information of a law enforce-
16 ment agent, complainant, or any other individual involved
17 in any activity for which data is collected and compiled
18 under this subtitle shall not be—

19 (1) released to the public;

20 (2) disclosed to any person, except for—

21 (A) such disclosures as are necessary to
22 comply with this subtitle;

23 (B) disclosures of information regarding a
24 particular person to that person; or

25 (C) disclosures pursuant to litigation; or

1 (3) subject to disclosure under section 552 of
2 title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the
3 “Freedom of Information Act”), except for disclo-
4 sures of information regarding a particular person to
5 that person.

6 **PART V—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REGULA-**
7 **TIONS AND REPORTS ON RACIAL PROFILING**
8 **IN THE UNITED STATES**

9 **SEC. 351. ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ISSUE REGULATIONS**
10 **AND REPORTS.**

11 (a) REGULATIONS.—In addition to the regulations re-
12 quired under sections 332 and 341, the Attorney General
13 shall issue such other regulations as the Attorney General
14 determines are necessary to implement this subtitle.

15 (b) REPORTS.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after
17 the date of enactment of this Act, and annually
18 thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to
19 Congress a report on racial profiling by law enforce-
20 ment agencies.

21 (2) SCOPE.—Each report submitted under
22 paragraph (1) shall include—

23 (A) a summary of data collected under sec-
24 tions 321(b)(3) and 331(b)(3) and from any

1 other reliable source of information regarding
 2 racial profiling in the United States;

3 (B) a discussion of the findings in the
 4 most recent report prepared by the Bureau of
 5 Justice Statistics of the Department of Justice
 6 under section 341(b)(7);

7 (C) the status of the adoption and imple-
 8 mentation of policies and procedures by Federal
 9 law enforcement agencies under section 321
 10 and by the State and local law enforcement
 11 agencies under sections 331 and 332; and

12 (D) a description of any other policies and
 13 procedures that the Attorney General believes
 14 would facilitate the elimination of racial
 15 profiling.

16 **Subtitle B—Additional Reforms**

17 **SEC. 361. TRAINING ON RACIAL BIAS AND DUTY TO INTER-** 18 **VENUE.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall estab-
 20 lish—

21 (1) a training program for law enforcement of-
 22 ficers to cover racial profiling, implicit bias, and pro-
 23 cedural justice;

24 (2) a clear duty for Federal law enforcement of-
 25 ficers to intervene in cases in which another law en-

1 enforcement officer is using excessive force against a
2 civilian; and

3 (3) a training program that covers the duty to
4 intervene described in paragraph (2).

5 (b) MANDATORY TRAINING FOR FEDERAL LAW EN-
6 FORCEMENT OFFICERS.—The head of each Federal law
7 enforcement agency shall require each Federal law en-
8 forcement officer employed by the agency to complete the
9 training programs established under subsection (a).

10 (c) LIMITATION ON ELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.—Be-
11 ginning in the first fiscal year that begins after the date
12 that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act,
13 a State or unit of local government may not receive funds
14 under the Byrne grant program for a fiscal year if, on
15 the day before the first day of the fiscal year, the State
16 or unit of local government does not require each law en-
17 forcement officer in the State or unit of local government
18 to complete the training programs established under sub-
19 section (a).

20 (d) GRANTS TO TRAIN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFI-
21 CERS ON USE OF FORCE.—Section 501(a)(1) of title I of
22 the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968
23 (34 U.S.C. 10152(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end
24 the following:

1 “(J) Training programs for law enforce-
2 ment officers, including training programs on
3 use of force and a duty to intervene.”.

4 **SEC. 362. BAN ON NO-KNOCK WARRANTS IN DRUG CASES.**

5 (a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “no-
6 knock warrant” means a warrant that allows a law en-
7 forcement officer to enter a property without requiring the
8 law enforcement officer to announce the presence of the
9 law enforcement officer or the intention of the law enforce-
10 ment officer to enter the property.

11 (b) BAN ON FEDERAL WARRANTS IN DRUG CASES.—
12 Section 509 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C.
13 879) is amended by adding at the end the following: “A
14 search warrant authorized under this section shall require
15 that a law enforcement officer execute the search warrant
16 only after providing notice of his or her authority and pur-
17 pose.”.

18 (c) LIMITATION ON ELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.—Be-
19 ginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date
20 of enactment of this Act, a State or unit of local govern-
21 ment may not receive funds under the COPS grant pro-
22 gram for a fiscal year if, on the day before the first day
23 of the fiscal year, the State or unit of local government
24 does not have in effect a law that prohibits the issuance
25 of a no-knock warrant in a drug case.

1 **SEC. 363. INCENTIVIZING BANNING OF CHOKEHOLDS AND**
2 **CAROTID HOLDS.**

3 (a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term
4 “chokehold or carotid hold” means the application of any
5 pressure to the throat or windpipe, the use of a maneuver
6 that restricts blood or oxygen flow to the brain, including
7 by applying pressure or bodyweight to an individual’s
8 head, neck, or back, or a carotid artery restraint that pre-
9 vents or hinder breathing or reduce intake of air of an
10 individual.

11 (b) FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Notwith-
12 standing any other provision of law, each Federal law en-
13 forcement agency shall have in place a policy that bans
14 the use of chokeholds and carotid holds.

15 (c) LIMITATION ON ELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.—Be-
16 ginning in the first fiscal year that begins after the date
17 that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act,
18 a State or unit of local government may not receive funds
19 under the Byrne grant program or the COPS grant pro-
20 gram for a fiscal year if, on the day before the first day
21 of the fiscal year, the State or unit of local government
22 does not have in effect a law that prohibits law enforce-
23 ment officers in the State or unit of local government from
24 using a chokehold or carotid hold.

1 **SEC. 364. PEACE ACT.**

2 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the
3 “Police Exercising Absolute Care With Everyone Act of
4 2024” or the “PEACE Act of 2024”.

5 (b) **USE OF FORCE BY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCE-**
6 **MENT OFFICERS.**—

7 (1) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

8 (A) **DEESCALATION TACTICS AND TECH-**
9 **NIQUES.**—The term “deescalation tactics and
10 techniques” means proactive actions and ap-
11 proaches used by a Federal law enforcement of-
12 ficer to stabilize the situation so that more
13 time, options, and resources are available to
14 gain a person’s voluntary compliance and re-
15 duce or eliminate the need to use force, includ-
16 ing verbal persuasion, warnings, tactical tech-
17 niques, slowing down the pace of an incident,
18 waiting out a subject, creating distance between
19 the officer and the threat, and requesting addi-
20 tional resources to resolve the incident.

21 (B) **NECESSARY.**—The term “necessary”,
22 with respect to the use of force, means that an-
23 other reasonable Federal law enforcement offi-
24 cer would objectively conclude, under the total-
25 ity of the circumstances, that there was no rea-
26 sonable alternative to the use of force.

1 (C) REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES.—

2 (i) IN GENERAL.—The term “reason-
3 able alternatives” means tactics and meth-
4 ods used by a Federal law enforcement of-
5 ficer to effectuate an arrest that do not
6 unreasonably increase the risk posed to the
7 law enforcement officer or another person,
8 including verbal communication, distance,
9 warnings, deescalation tactics and tech-
10 niques, tactical repositioning, and other
11 tactics and techniques intended to stabilize
12 a situation and reduce the immediacy of
13 the risk so that more time, options, and re-
14 sources can be called upon to resolve the
15 situation without the use of force.

16 (ii) DEADLY FORCE.—With respect to
17 the use of deadly force, the term “reason-
18 able alternatives” includes the use of less
19 lethal force.

20 (D) TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES.—

21 The term “totality of the circumstances” means
22 all credible facts known to the Federal law en-
23 forcement officer leading up to and at the time
24 of the use of force, including the actions of the
25 person against whom the Federal law enforce-

1 ment officer uses such force and the actions of
2 the Federal law enforcement officer.

3 (2) PROHIBITION ON LESS LETHAL FORCE.—A
4 Federal law enforcement officer may not use any
5 less lethal force unless—

6 (A) the form of less lethal force used is
7 necessary and proportional in order to effec-
8 tuate an arrest of a person who the officer has
9 probable cause to believe has committed a
10 criminal offense; and

11 (B) reasonable alternatives to the use of
12 the form of less lethal force have been ex-
13 hausted.

14 (3) PROHIBITION ON DEADLY USE OF FORCE.—
15 A Federal law enforcement officer may not use
16 deadly force against a person unless—

17 (A) the form of deadly force used is nec-
18 essary, as a last resort, to prevent imminent
19 and serious bodily injury or death to the officer
20 or another person;

21 (B) the use of the form of deadly force cre-
22 ates no substantial risk of injury to a third per-
23 son; and

24 (C) reasonable alternatives to the use of
25 the form of deadly force have been exhausted.

1 (4) REQUIREMENT TO GIVE VERBAL WARN-
2 ING.—When feasible, prior to using force against a
3 person, a Federal law enforcement officer shall iden-
4 tify himself or herself as a Federal law enforcement
5 officer, and issue a verbal warning to the person
6 that the Federal law enforcement officer seeks to ap-
7 prehend, which shall—

8 (A) include a request that the person sur-
9 render to the law enforcement officer; and

10 (B) notify the person that the law enforce-
11 ment officer will use force against the person if
12 the person resists arrest or flees.

13 (5) GUIDANCE ON USE OF FORCE.—Not later
14 than 120 days after the date of enactment of this
15 Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with im-
16 pacted persons, communities, and organizations, in-
17 cluding representatives of civil and human rights or-
18 ganizations, victims of police use of force, and rep-
19 resentatives of law enforcement associations, shall
20 provide guidance to Federal law enforcement agen-
21 cies on—

22 (A) the types of less lethal force and dead-
23 ly force that are prohibited under paragraphs
24 (2) and (3); and

1 (B) how a Federal law enforcement officer
2 can—

3 (i) assess whether the use of force is
4 appropriate and necessary; and

5 (ii) use the least amount of force
6 when interacting with—

7 (I) pregnant individuals;

8 (II) children and youth under 21
9 years of age;

10 (III) elderly persons;

11 (IV) persons with mental, behav-
12 ioral, or physical disabilities or im-
13 pairments;

14 (V) persons experiencing percep-
15 tual or cognitive impairments due to
16 use of alcohol, narcotics,
17 hallucinogens, or other drugs;

18 (VI) persons suffering from a se-
19 rious medical condition; and

20 (VII) persons with limited
21 English proficiency.

22 (6) TRAINING.—The Attorney General shall
23 provide training to Federal law enforcement officers
24 on interacting people described in subclauses (I)
25 through (VII) of paragraph (5)(B)(ii).

1 (7) LIMITATION ON JUSTIFICATION DE-
2 FENSE.—

3 (A) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 51 of title 18,
4 United States Code, is amended by adding at
5 the end the following:

6 **“§ 1123. Limitation on justification defense for Fed-
7 eral law enforcement officers**

8 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

9 “(1) the term ‘deadly force’ has the meaning
10 given such term in section 2 of the George Floyd
11 Justice in Policing Act of 2024; and

12 “(2) the term ‘Federal law enforcement officer’
13 has the meaning given such term in section 115.

14 “(b) LIMITATION ON JUSTIFICATION DEFENSE.—It
15 is not a defense to an offense under section 1111 or 1112
16 that the use of less lethal force or deadly force by a Fed-
17 eral law enforcement officer was justified if—

18 “(1) the officer’s use of such force was incon-
19 sistent with section 364(b) of the George Floyd Jus-
20 tice in Policing Act of 2024; or

21 “(2) the officer’s gross negligence leading up to
22 and at the time of the use of force contributed to
23 the necessity of the use of such force.”.

24 (B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of
25 sections for chapter 51 of title 18, United

1 States Code, is amended by inserting after the
2 item relating to section 1122 the following:

“1123. Limitation on justification defense for Federal law enforcement officers.”.

3 (c) LIMITATION ON THE RECEIPT OF FUNDS UNDER
4 THE EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
5 GRANT PROGRAM.—

6 (1) LIMITATION.—A State or unit of local gov-
7 ernment, other than an Indian Tribe, may not re-
8 ceive funds that the State or unit of local govern-
9 ment would otherwise receive under a Byrne grant
10 program for a fiscal year if, on the day before the
11 first day of the fiscal year, the State or unit of local
12 government does not have in effect a law that is con-
13 sistent with subsection (b) of this section and section
14 1123 of title 18, United States Code, as determined
15 by the Attorney General.

16 (2) SUBSEQUENT ENACTMENT.—

17 (A) IN GENERAL.—If funds described in
18 paragraph (1) are withheld from a State or unit
19 of local government pursuant to paragraph (1)
20 for 1 or more fiscal years, and the State or unit
21 of local government enacts or puts in place a
22 law described in paragraph (1), and dem-
23 onstrates substantial efforts to enforce such
24 law, subject to subparagraph (B), the State or

1 unit of local government shall be eligible, in the
2 fiscal year after the fiscal year during which the
3 State or unit of local government demonstrates
4 such substantial efforts, to receive the total
5 amount that the State or unit of local govern-
6 ment would have received during each fiscal
7 year for which funds were withheld.

8 (B) LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF PRIOR YEAR
9 FUNDS.—A State or unit of local government
10 may not receive funds under subparagraph (A)
11 in an amount that is more than the amount
12 withheld from the State or unit of local govern-
13 ment during the 5-fiscal-year period before the
14 fiscal year during which funds are received
15 under subparagraph (A).

16 (3) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 120 days after
17 the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney Gen-
18 eral, in consultation with impacted persons, commu-
19 nities, and organizations, including representatives
20 of civil and human rights organizations, individuals
21 against whom a law enforcement officer used force,
22 and representatives of law enforcement associations,
23 shall make guidance available to States and units of
24 local government on the criteria that the Attorney
25 General will use in determining whether the State or

1 unit of local government has in place a law described
2 in paragraph (1).

3 (4) APPLICATION.—This subsection shall apply
4 to the first fiscal year that begins after the date that
5 is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act
6 and each fiscal year thereafter.

7 **SEC. 365. STOP MILITARIZING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
9 ings:

10 (1) Under section 2576a of title 10, United
11 States Code, the Department of Defense is author-
12 ized to provide excess property to local law enforce-
13 ment agencies. The Defense Logistics Agency ad-
14 ministers such section by operating the Law En-
15 forcement Support Office program.

16 (2) New and used material, including mine-re-
17 sistant ambush-protected vehicles and weapons de-
18 termined by the Department of Defense to be “mili-
19 tary grade” are transferred to Federal, Tribal,
20 State, and local law enforcement agencies through
21 the program.

22 (3) As a result, local law enforcement agencies,
23 including police and sheriff’s departments, are ac-
24 quiring that material for use in their normal oper-
25 ations.

1 (4) As a result of the wars in Iraq and Afghani-
2 stan, military equipment purchased for, and used in,
3 those wars has become excess property and has been
4 made available for transfer to local and Federal law
5 enforcement agencies.

6 (5) In Fiscal Year 2017, \$504,000,000 worth
7 of property was transferred to law enforcement
8 agencies.

9 (6) More than \$6,800,000,000 worth of weap-
10 ons and equipment have been transferred to police
11 organizations in all 50 States and four territories
12 through the program.

13 (7) In May 2012, the Defense Logistics Agency
14 instituted a moratorium on weapons transfers
15 through the program after reports of missing equip-
16 ment and inappropriate weapons transfers.

17 (8) Though the moratorium was widely pub-
18 licized, it was lifted in October 2013 without ade-
19 quate safeguards.

20 (9) On January 16, 2015, President Barack
21 Obama issued Executive Order 13688 (relating to
22 Federal support for local law enforcement equipment
23 acquisition) to better coordinate and regulate the
24 transfer by Federal agencies of military weapons

1 and equipment to State, local, and Tribal law en-
2 forcement agencies.

3 (10) In July 2017, the Government Account-
4 ability Office reported that the program’s internal
5 controls were inadequate to prevent fraudulent appli-
6 cants’ access to the program.

7 (11) On August 28, 2017, President Donald
8 Trump rescinded Executive Order 13688 despite a
9 July 2017 report by the Government Accountability
10 Office finding deficiencies with the administration of
11 the program.

12 (12) As a result, Federal, State, and local law
13 enforcement departments across the United States
14 are eligible again to acquire free “military-grade”
15 weapons and equipment that could be used inappro-
16 priately during policing efforts in which people and
17 taxpayers could be harmed.

18 (13) The Department of Defense categorizes
19 equipment eligible for transfer under the program as
20 “controlled” and “un-controlled” equipment. “Con-
21 trolled equipment” includes weapons, explosives such
22 as flash-bang grenades, mine-resistant ambush-pro-
23 tected vehicles, long-range acoustic devices, aircraft
24 capable of being modified to carry armament that

1 are combat coded, and silencers, among other mili-
2 tary grade items.

3 (b) LIMITATION ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
4 TRANSFER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TO LOCAL LAW EN-
5 FORCEMENT AGENCIES.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2576a of title 10,
7 United States Code, is amended—

8 (A) in subsection (a)—

9 (i) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking
10 “counterdrug, counterterrorism, disaster-
11 related emergency preparedness, and bor-
12 der security activities” and inserting
13 “counterterrorism and disaster-related
14 emergency preparedness”; and

15 (ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “,
16 the Director of National Drug Control Pol-
17 icy,”;

18 (B) in subsection (b)—

19 (i) in paragraph (5), by striking
20 “and” at the end;

21 (ii) in paragraph (6), by striking the
22 period and inserting a semicolon; and

23 (iii) by adding at the end the fol-
24 lowing new paragraphs:

1 “(7) the recipient submits to the Department of
2 Defense a description of how the recipient expects to
3 use the property;

4 “(8) the recipient certifies to the Department of
5 Defense that if the recipient determines that the
6 property is surplus to the needs of the recipient, the
7 recipient will return the property to the Department
8 of Defense;

9 “(9) with respect to a recipient that is not a
10 Federal agency, the recipient certifies to the Depart-
11 ment of Defense that the recipient notified the local
12 community of the request for personal property
13 under this section by—

14 “(A) publishing a notice of such request on
15 a publicly accessible Internet website;

16 “(B) posting such notice at several promi-
17 nent locations in the jurisdiction of the recipi-
18 ent; and

19 “(C) ensuring that such notices were avail-
20 able to the local community for a period of not
21 less than 30 days; and

22 “(10) the recipient has received the approval of
23 the city council or other local governing body to ac-
24 quire the personal property sought under this sec-
25 tion.”;

1 (C) by striking subsections (d) and (e);

2 (D) by redesignating subsections (f) and

3 (g) as subsections (m), and (n), respectively;

4 and

5 (E) by inserting after subsection (c) the

6 following new subsections:

7 “(d) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION ACCOUNTING FOR
8 TRANSFERRED PROPERTY.—(1) For each fiscal year, the
9 Secretary shall submit to Congress a certification in writ-
10 ing that each Federal or State agency to which the Sec-
11 retary has transferred property under this section—

12 “(A) has provided to the Secretary documenta-
13 tion accounting for all controlled property, including
14 arms and ammunition, that the Secretary has trans-
15 ferred to the agency, including any item described in
16 subsection (f) so transferred before the date of the
17 enactment of the George Floyd Justice in Policing
18 Act of 2024; and

19 “(B) with respect to a non-Federal agency, car-
20 ried out each of paragraphs (5) through (8) of sub-
21 section (b).

22 “(2) If the Secretary does not provide a certification
23 under paragraph (1) for a Federal or State agency, the
24 Secretary may not transfer additional property to that
25 agency under this section.

1 “(e) ANNUAL REPORT ON EXCESS PROPERTY.—Be-
2 fore making any property available for transfer under this
3 section, the Secretary shall annually submit to Congress
4 a description of the property to be transferred together
5 with a certification that the transfer of the property would
6 not violate this section or any other provision of law.

7 “(f) LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFERS.—(1) The Sec-
8 retary may not transfer to a Federal, Tribal, State, or
9 local law enforcement agency under this section the fol-
10 lowing:

11 “(A) Firearms, ammunition, bayonets, grenade
12 launchers, grenades (including stun and flash-bang),
13 and explosives.

14 “(B) Vehicles, except for passenger automobiles
15 (as such term is defined in section 32901(a)(18) of
16 title 49) and bucket trucks.

17 “(C) Drones.

18 “(D) Controlled aircraft that—

19 “(i) are combat configured or combat
20 coded; or

21 “(ii) have no established commercial flight
22 application.

23 “(E) Silencers.

24 “(F) Long-range acoustic devices.

1 “(G) Items in the Federal Supply Class of
2 banned items.

3 “(2) The Secretary may not require, as a condition
4 of a transfer under this section, that a Federal or State
5 agency demonstrate the use of any small arms or ammuni-
6 tion.

7 “(3) The limitations under this subsection shall also
8 apply with respect to the transfer of previously transferred
9 property of the Department of Defense from one Federal
10 or State agency to another such agency.

11 “(4)(A) The Secretary may waive the applicability of
12 paragraph (1) to a vehicle described in subparagraph (B)
13 of such paragraph (other than a mine-resistant ambush-
14 protected vehicle), if the Secretary determines that such
15 a waiver is necessary for disaster or rescue purposes or
16 for another purpose where life and public safety are at
17 risk, as demonstrated by the proposed recipient of the ve-
18 hicle.

19 “(B) If the Secretary issues a waiver under subpara-
20 graph (A), the Secretary shall—

21 “(i) submit to Congress notice of the waiver,
22 and post such notice on a public Internet website of
23 the Department of Defense, by not later than 30
24 days after the date on which the waiver is issued;
25 and

1 “(ii) require, as a condition of the waiver, that
2 the recipient of the vehicle for which the waiver is
3 issued provides public notice of the waiver and the
4 transfer, including the type of vehicle and the pur-
5 pose for which it is transferred, in the jurisdiction
6 where the recipient is located by not later than 30
7 days after the date on which the waiver is issued.

8 “(5) The Secretary may provide for an exemption to
9 the limitation under subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1)
10 in the case of parts for aircraft described in such subpara-
11 graph that are transferred as part of regular maintenance
12 of aircraft in an existing fleet.

13 “(6) The Secretary shall require, as a condition of
14 any transfer of property under this section, that the Fed-
15 eral or State agency that receives the property shall return
16 the property to the Secretary if the agency—

17 “(A) is investigated by the Department of Jus-
18 tice for any violation of civil liberties; or

19 “(B) is otherwise found to have engaged in
20 widespread abuses of civil liberties.

21 “(g) CONDITIONS FOR EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.—
22 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts au-
23 thorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available
24 for any fiscal year may not be obligated or expended to

1 carry out this section unless the Secretary submits to Con-
2 gress certification that, for the preceding fiscal year—

3 “(1) each Federal or State agency that has re-
4 ceived controlled property transferred under this sec-
5 tion has—

6 “(A) demonstrated 100 percent account-
7 ability for all such property, in accordance with
8 paragraph (2) or (3), as applicable; or

9 “(B) been suspended from the program
10 pursuant to paragraph (4);

11 “(2) with respect to each non-Federal agency
12 that has received controlled property under this sec-
13 tion, the State coordinator responsible for each such
14 agency has verified that the coordinator or an agent
15 of the coordinator has conducted an in-person inven-
16 tory of the property transferred to the agency and
17 that 100 percent of such property was accounted for
18 during the inventory or that the agency has been
19 suspended from the program pursuant to paragraph
20 (4);

21 “(3) with respect to each Federal agency that
22 has received controlled property under this section,
23 the Secretary of Defense or an agent of the Sec-
24 retary has conducted an in-person inventory of the
25 property transferred to the agency and determined

1 that 100 percent of such property was accounted for
2 during the inventory or that the agency has been
3 suspended from the program pursuant to paragraph
4 (4);

5 “(4) the eligibility of any agency that has re-
6 ceived controlled property under this section for
7 which 100 percent of the property was not ac-
8 counted for during an inventory described in para-
9 graph (2) or (3), as applicable, to receive any prop-
10 erty transferred under this section has been sus-
11 pended;

12 “(5) each State coordinator has certified, for
13 each non-Federal agency located in the State for
14 which the State coordinator is responsible, that—

15 “(A) the agency has complied with all re-
16 quirements under this section; or

17 “(B) the eligibility of the agency to receive
18 property transferred under this section has been
19 suspended; and

20 “(6) the Secretary of Defense has certified, for
21 each Federal agency that has received property
22 under this section, that—

23 “(A) the agency has complied with all re-
24 quirements under this section; or

1 “(B) the eligibility of the agency to receive
2 property transferred under this section has been
3 suspended.

4 “(h) PROHIBITION ON OWNERSHIP OF CONTROLLED
5 PROPERTY.—A Federal or State agency that receives con-
6 trolled property under this section may not take ownership
7 of the property.

8 “(i) NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF PROPERTY DOWN-
9 GRADES.—Not later than 30 days before downgrading the
10 classification of any item of personal property from con-
11 trolled or Federal Supply Class, the Secretary shall submit
12 to Congress notice of the proposed downgrade.

13 “(j) NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF PROPERTY CANNIBAL-
14 IZATION.—Before the Defense Logistics Agency author-
15 izes the recipient of property transferred under this sec-
16 tion to cannibalize the property, the Secretary shall submit
17 to Congress notice of such authorization, including the
18 name of the recipient requesting the authorization, the
19 purpose of the proposed cannibalization, and the type of
20 property proposed to be cannibalized.

21 “(k) QUARTERLY REPORTS ON USE OF CONTROLLED
22 PROPERTY.—Not later than 30 days after the last day of
23 a fiscal quarter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress
24 a report on any uses of controlled property transferred
25 under this section during that fiscal quarter.

1 “(1) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30
2 days after the last day of a fiscal year, the Secretary shall
3 submit to Congress a report on the following for the pre-
4 ceding fiscal year:

5 “(1) The percentage of property lost by recipi-
6 ents of property transferred under this section, in-
7 cluding specific information about the type of prop-
8 erty lost, the monetary value of such property, and
9 the recipient that lost the property.

10 “(2) The transfer of any new (condition code
11 A) property transferred under this section, including
12 specific information about the type of property, the
13 recipient of the property, the monetary value of each
14 item of the property, and the total monetary value
15 of all such property transferred during the fiscal
16 year.”.

17 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
18 by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to any
19 transfer of property made after the date of the en-
20 actment of this Act.

21 **SEC. 366. PUBLIC SAFETY INNOVATION GRANTS.**

22 (a) BYRNE GRANTS USED FOR LOCAL TASK FORCES
23 ON PUBLIC SAFETY INNOVATION.—Section 501(a) of title
24 I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of

1 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152(a)), as amended by this Act, is
2 further amended by adding at the end the following:

3 “(3) LOCAL TASK FORCES ON PUBLIC SAFETY
4 INNOVATION.—

5 “(A) DEFINITION.—The term ‘local task
6 force on public safety innovation’ means an ad-
7 ministrative entity, created from partnerships
8 between community-based organizations and
9 other local stakeholders, that may develop inno-
10 vative law enforcement and non-law enforce-
11 ment strategies to enhance just and equitable
12 public safety, repair breaches of trust between
13 law enforcement agencies and the community
14 they pledge to serve, and enhance accountability
15 of law enforcement officers.

16 “(B) BEST PRACTICES; TASK FORCES.—A
17 law enforcement program under paragraph
18 (1)(A) may include the development of best
19 practices for and the creation of local task
20 forces on public safety innovation, charged with
21 exploring and developing new strategies for
22 public safety, including non-law enforcement
23 strategies.”.

24 (b) CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAMS.—Section 501(c)
25 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets

1 Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152(c)) is amended by adding
2 at the end the following:

3 “(3) In the case of crisis intervention teams
4 funded under subsection (a)(1)(H), a program as-
5 sessment under this subsection shall contain a report
6 on best practices for crisis intervention.”.

7 (c) DOJ GRANTS.—The Attorney General shall es-
8 tablish a grant program to award grants to States and
9 units of local government to establish unarmed civilian
10 government departments to enforce traffic violations.

11 (d) HHS GRANTS.—The Secretary of Health and
12 Human Services shall award grants to States and political
13 subdivisions of States to establish programs that hire, em-
14 ploy, train, and dispatch mental health and social service
15 professionals to respond to police calls involving individ-
16 uals identified as—

17 (1) having a mental illness or an intellectual or
18 developmental disability;

19 (2) experiencing a mental health crisis; or

20 (3) under the influence of a legal or illegal sub-
21 stance.

1 **Subtitle C—Law Enforcement Body**
2 **Cameras**

3 **PART I—FEDERAL POLICE CAMERA AND**
4 **ACCOUNTABILITY ACT**

5 **SEC. 371. SHORT TITLE.**

6 This part may be cited as the “Federal Police Cam-
7 era and Accountability Act”.

8 **SEC. 372. REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL LAW ENFORCE-**
9 **MENT OFFICERS REGARDING THE USE OF**
10 **BODY CAMERAS.**

11 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

12 (1) ENFORCEMENT OR INVESTIGATIVE STOP.—
13 The term “enforcement or investigative stop” has
14 the meaning given the term in section 373.

15 (2) MINOR.—The term “minor” means any in-
16 dividual under 18 years of age.

17 (3) SUBJECT OF THE VIDEO FOOTAGE.—The
18 term “subject of the video footage”—

19 (A) means any identifiable Federal law en-
20 forcement officer or any identifiable suspect,
21 victim, detainee, conversant, injured party, or
22 other similarly situated person who appears on
23 the body camera recording; and

24 (B) does not include people who only inci-
25 dentally appear on the recording.

1 (4) VIDEO FOOTAGE.—The term “video foot-
2 age” means any images or audio recorded by a body
3 camera.

4 (b) REQUIREMENT TO WEAR BODY CAMERA.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Federal law enforcement of-
6 ficers shall wear a body camera.

7 (2) REQUIREMENT FOR BODY CAMERA.—A
8 body camera required under paragraph (1) shall—

9 (A) have a field of view at least as broad
10 as the officer’s vision; and

11 (B) be worn in a manner that maximizes
12 the camera’s ability to capture video footage of
13 the officer’s activities.

14 (c) REQUIREMENT TO ACTIVATE.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Both the video and audio re-
16 cording functions of the body camera shall be acti-
17 vated whenever a Federal law enforcement officer is
18 responding to a call for service or at the initiation
19 of any other enforcement or investigative stop be-
20 tween a Federal law enforcement officer and a mem-
21 ber of the public, except that when an immediate
22 threat to the officer’s life or safety makes activating
23 the camera impossible or dangerous, the officer shall
24 activate the camera at the first reasonable oppor-
25 tunity to do so.

1 (2) ALLOWABLE DEACTIVATION.—The body
2 camera shall not be deactivated until the stop has
3 fully concluded and the Federal law enforcement of-
4 ficer leaves the scene.

5 (d) NOTIFICATION OF SUBJECT OF RECORDING.—A
6 Federal law enforcement officer who is wearing a body
7 camera shall notify any subject of the recording that he
8 or she is being recorded by a body camera as close to the
9 inception of the stop as is reasonably possible.

10 (e) REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding subsection
11 (c), the following shall apply to the use of a body camera:

12 (1) Prior to entering a private residence with-
13 out a warrant or in non-exigent circumstances, a
14 Federal law enforcement officer shall ask the occu-
15 pant if the occupant wants the officer to discontinue
16 use of the officer's body camera. If the occupant re-
17 sponds affirmatively, the Federal law enforcement
18 officer shall immediately discontinue use of the body
19 camera.

20 (2) When interacting with an apparent crime
21 victim, a Federal law enforcement officer shall, as
22 soon as practicable, ask the apparent crime victim if
23 the apparent crime victim wants the officer to dis-
24 continue use of the officer's body camera. If the ap-
25 parent crime victim responds affirmatively, the Fed-

1 eral law enforcement officer shall immediately dis-
2 continue use of the body camera.

3 (3) When interacting with a person seeking to
4 anonymously report a crime or assist in an ongoing
5 law enforcement investigation, a Federal law en-
6 forcement officer shall, as soon as practicable, ask
7 the person if the person wants the officer to dis-
8 continue use of the officer's body camera. If the per-
9 son responds affirmatively, the Federal law enforce-
10 ment officer shall immediately discontinue use of the
11 body camera.

12 (f) RECORDING OF OFFERS TO DISCONTINUE USE
13 OF BODY CAMERA.—Each offer of a Federal law enforce-
14 ment officer to discontinue the use of a body camera made
15 pursuant to subsection (e), and the responses thereto,
16 shall be recorded by the body camera prior to dis-
17 continuing use of the body camera.

18 (g) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF BODY CAMERA.—Body
19 cameras shall not be used to gather intelligence informa-
20 tion based on speech, associations, or religion protected
21 by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United
22 States, or to record activity that is unrelated to a response
23 to a call for service or an enforcement or investigative stop
24 between a law enforcement officer and a member of the

1 public, and shall not be equipped with or employ any facial
2 recognition technologies.

3 (h) EXCEPTIONS.—Federal law enforcement offi-
4 cers—

5 (1) shall not be required to use body cameras
6 during enforcement or investigative stops with the
7 public in the case that—

8 (A) recording would risk the safety of a
9 confidential informant, citizen informant, or un-
10 dercover officer;

11 (B) recording would pose a serious risk to
12 national security; or

13 (C) the officer is a military police officer,
14 a member of the United States Army Criminal
15 Investigation Command, or a member of a pro-
16 tective detail assigned to a Federal or foreign
17 official while performing his or her duties; and

18 (2) shall not activate a body camera while on
19 the grounds of any public, private, or parochial ele-
20 mentary or secondary school, except when respond-
21 ing to an imminent threat to life or health.

22 (i) RETENTION OF FOOTAGE.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—Body camera video footage
24 shall be retained by the law enforcement agency that
25 employs the officer whose camera captured the foot-

1 age, or an authorized agent thereof, for 6 months
2 after the date it was recorded, after which time such
3 footage shall be permanently deleted.

4 (2) RIGHT TO INSPECT.—During the 6-month
5 retention period described in paragraph (1), the fol-
6 lowing persons shall have the right to inspect the
7 body camera video footage:

8 (A) Any person who is a subject of the
9 video footage, and their designated legal coun-
10 sel.

11 (B) A parent or legal guardian of a minor
12 subject of the video footage, and their des-
13 igned legal counsel.

14 (C) The spouse, next of kin, or legally au-
15 thorized designee of a deceased subject of the
16 video footage, and their designated legal coun-
17 sel.

18 (D) A Federal law enforcement officer
19 whose body camera recorded the video footage,
20 and their designated legal counsel, subject to
21 the limitations and restrictions in this part.

22 (E) The superior officer of a Federal law
23 enforcement officer whose body camera re-
24 corded the video footage, subject to the limita-
25 tions and restrictions in this part.

1 (F) Any defense counsel who claims, pur-
2 suant to a written affidavit, to have a reason-
3 able basis for believing the video footage may
4 contain evidence that exculpates a client.

5 (3) LIMITATION.—The right to inspect body
6 camera video footage under paragraph (2) shall not
7 include the right to possess a copy of the body cam-
8 era video footage, unless the release of the body
9 camera video footage is otherwise authorized by this
10 part or by another applicable law. When a body
11 camera fails to capture some or all of the audio or
12 video of an incident due to malfunction, displace-
13 ment of camera, or any other cause, any audio or
14 video footage that is captured shall be treated the
15 same as any other body camera audio or video foot-
16 age under this part.

17 (j) ADDITIONAL RETENTION REQUIREMENTS.—Not-
18 withstanding the retention and deletion requirements in
19 subsection (i), the following shall apply to body camera
20 video footage under this part:

21 (1) Body camera video footage shall be auto-
22 matically retained for not less than 3 years if the
23 video footage captures an interaction or event involv-
24 ing—

25 (A) any use of force; or

1 (B) any stop about which a complaint has
2 been registered by a subject of the video foot-
3 age.

4 (2) Body camera video footage shall be retained
5 for not less than 3 years if a longer retention period
6 is voluntarily requested by—

7 (A) the Federal law enforcement officer
8 whose body camera recorded the video footage,
9 if that officer reasonably asserts the video foot-
10 age has evidentiary or exculpatory value in an
11 ongoing investigation;

12 (B) any Federal law enforcement officer
13 who is a subject of the video footage, if that of-
14 ficer reasonably asserts the video footage has
15 evidentiary or exculpatory value;

16 (C) any superior officer of a Federal law
17 enforcement officer whose body camera re-
18 corded the video footage or who is a subject of
19 the video footage, if that superior officer rea-
20 sonably asserts the video footage has evi-
21 dentiary or exculpatory value;

22 (D) any Federal law enforcement officer, if
23 the video footage is being retained solely and
24 exclusively for police training purposes;

1 (E) any member of the public who is a
2 subject of the video footage;

3 (F) any parent or legal guardian of a
4 minor who is a subject of the video footage; or

5 (G) the spouse, next of kin, or legally au-
6 thorized designee of a deceased subject of the
7 video footage.

8 (k) PUBLIC REVIEW.—For purposes of subpara-
9 graphs (E), (F), and (G) of subsection (j)(2), any member
10 of the public who is a subject of video footage, the parent
11 or legal guardian of a minor who is a subject of the video
12 footage, or the spouse, next of kin, or legally authorized
13 designee of a deceased subject of the video footage, shall
14 be permitted to review the specific video footage in ques-
15 tion in order to make a determination as to whether that
16 person will voluntarily request that the video footage be
17 subject to a minimum 3-year retention period.

18 (l) DISCLOSURE.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
20 graph (2), all video footage of an interaction or
21 event captured by a body camera, if that interaction
22 or event is identified with reasonable specificity and
23 requested by a member of the public, shall be pro-
24 vided to the person or entity making the request in
25 accordance with the procedures for requesting and

1 providing government records set forth in the section
2 552a of title 5, United States Code.

3 (2) EXCEPTIONS.—The following categories of
4 video footage shall not be released to the public in
5 the absence of express written permission from the
6 non-law enforcement subjects of the video footage:

7 (A) Video footage not subject to a min-
8 imum 3-year retention period pursuant to sub-
9 section (j).

10 (B) Video footage that is subject to a min-
11 imum 3-year retention period solely and exclu-
12 sively pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) or (2) of
13 subsection (j).

14 (3) PRIORITY OF REQUESTS.—Notwithstanding
15 any time periods established for acknowledging and
16 responding to records requests in section 552a of
17 title 5, United States Code, responses to requests for
18 video footage that is subject to a minimum 3-year
19 retention period pursuant to subsection (j)(1)(A),
20 where a subject of the video footage is recorded
21 being killed, shot by a firearm, or grievously injured,
22 shall be prioritized and, if approved, the requested
23 video footage shall be provided as expeditiously as
24 possible, but in no circumstances later than 5 days
25 following receipt of the request.

1 (4) USE OF REDACTION TECHNOLOGY.—

2 (A) IN GENERAL.—Whenever doing so is
3 necessary to protect personal privacy, the right
4 to a fair trial, the identity of a confidential
5 source or crime victim, or the life or physical
6 safety of any person appearing in video footage,
7 redaction technology may be used to obscure
8 the face and other personally identifying char-
9 acteristics of that person, including the tone of
10 the person’s voice, provided the redaction does
11 not interfere with a viewer’s ability to fully,
12 completely, and accurately comprehend the
13 events captured on the video footage.

14 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—The following re-
15 quirements shall apply to redactions under sub-
16 paragraph (A):

17 (i) When redaction is performed on
18 video footage pursuant to this paragraph,
19 an unedited, original version of the video
20 footage shall be retained pursuant to the
21 requirements of subsections (i) and (j).

22 (ii) Except pursuant to the rules for
23 the redaction of video footage set forth in
24 this subsection or where it is otherwise ex-
25 pressly authorized by this Act, no other ed-

1 iting or alteration of video footage, includ-
2 ing a reduction of the video footage's reso-
3 lution, shall be permitted.

4 (m) PROHIBITED WITHHOLDING OF FOOTAGE.—
5 Body camera video footage may not be withheld from the
6 public on the basis that it is an investigatory record or
7 was compiled for law enforcement purposes where any per-
8 son under investigation or whose conduct is under review
9 is a police officer or other law enforcement employee and
10 the video footage relates to that person's conduct in their
11 official capacity.

12 (n) ADMISSIBILITY.—Any video footage retained be-
13 yond 6 months solely and exclusively pursuant to sub-
14 section (j)(2)(D) shall not be admissible as evidence in any
15 criminal or civil legal or administrative proceeding.

16 (o) CONFIDENTIALITY.—No government agency or
17 official, or law enforcement agency, officer, or official, may
18 publicly disclose, release, or share body camera video foot-
19 age unless—

20 (1) doing so is expressly authorized pursuant to
21 this part or another applicable law; or

22 (2) the video footage is subject to public release
23 pursuant to subsection (l), and not exempted from
24 public release pursuant to subsection (l)(2).

1 (p) LIMITATION ON FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
2 OFFICER VIEWING OF BODY CAMERA FOOTAGE.—No
3 Federal law enforcement officer shall review or receive an
4 accounting of any body camera video footage that is sub-
5 ject to a minimum 3-year retention period pursuant to
6 subsection (j)(1) prior to completing any required initial
7 reports, statements, and interviews regarding the recorded
8 event, unless doing so is necessary, while in the field, to
9 address an immediate threat to life or safety.

10 (q) ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS.—Video footage may
11 not be—

12 (1) in the case of footage that is not subject to
13 a minimum 3-year retention period, viewed by any
14 superior officer of a Federal law enforcement officer
15 whose body camera recorded the footage absent a
16 specific allegation of misconduct; or

17 (2) divulged or used by any law enforcement
18 agency for any commercial or other non-law enforce-
19 ment purpose.

20 (r) THIRD-PARTY MAINTENANCE OF FOOTAGE.—
21 Where a law enforcement agency authorizes a third party
22 to act as its agent in maintaining body camera footage,
23 the agent shall not be permitted to independently access,
24 view, or alter any video footage, except to delete videos
25 as required by law or agency retention policies.

1 (s) ENFORCEMENT.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—If any Federal law enforce-
3 ment officer, or any employee or agent of a Federal
4 law enforcement agency, fails to adhere to the re-
5 cording or retention requirements contained in this
6 part, intentionally interferes with a body camera’s
7 ability to accurately capture video footage, or other-
8 wise manipulates the video footage captured by a
9 body camera during or after its operation—

10 (A) appropriate disciplinary action shall be
11 taken against the individual officer, employee,
12 or agent;

13 (B) a rebuttable evidentiary presumption
14 shall be adopted in favor of a criminal defend-
15 ant who reasonably asserts that exculpatory evi-
16 dence was destroyed or not captured; and

17 (C) a rebuttable evidentiary presumption
18 shall be adopted on behalf of a civil plaintiff
19 suing the Government, a Federal law enforce-
20 ment agency, or a Federal law enforcement offi-
21 cer for damages based on misconduct who rea-
22 sonably asserts that evidence supporting their
23 claim was destroyed or not captured.

24 (2) PROOF COMPLIANCE WAS IMPOSSIBLE.—

25 The disciplinary action requirement and rebuttable

1 presumptions described in paragraph (1) may be
2 overcome by contrary evidence or proof of exigent
3 circumstances that made compliance impossible.

4 (t) USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATIONS.—If a Federal
5 law enforcement officer equipped with a body camera is
6 involved in, a witness to, or within viewable sight range
7 of the use of force by another law enforcement officer that
8 results in a death, the use of force by another law enforce-
9 ment officer, during which the discharge of a firearm re-
10 sults in an injury, or the conduct of another law enforce-
11 ment officer that becomes the subject of a criminal inves-
12 tigation—

13 (1) the Federal law enforcement agency that
14 employs the Federal law enforcement officer, or the
15 agency or department conducting the related crimi-
16 nal investigation, as appropriate, shall promptly take
17 possession of the body camera, and shall maintain
18 such camera, and any data on such camera, in ac-
19 cordance with the applicable rules governing the
20 preservation of evidence;

21 (2) a copy of the data on such body camera
22 shall be made in accordance with prevailing forensic
23 standards for data collection and reproduction; and

24 (3) such copied data shall be made available to
25 the public in accordance with subsection (l).

1 (u) LIMITATION ON USE OF FOOTAGE AS EVIDENCE.—Any body camera video footage recorded by a
2
3 Federal law enforcement officer that violates this part or
4 any other applicable law may not be offered as evidence
5 by any government entity, agency, department, prosecu-
6 torial office, or any other subdivision thereof in any crimi-
7 nal or civil action or proceeding against any member of
8 the public.

9 (v) PUBLICATION OF AGENCY POLICIES.—Any Fed-
10 eral law enforcement agency policy or other guidance re-
11 garding body cameras, their use, or the video footage
12 therefrom that is adopted by a Federal agency or depart-
13 ment shall be made publicly available on that agency’s
14 website.

15 (w) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this part
16 shall be construed to preempt any laws governing the
17 maintenance, production, and destruction of evidence in
18 criminal investigations and prosecutions.

19 **SEC. 373. PATROL VEHICLES WITH IN-CAR VIDEO RECORD-**
20 **ING CAMERAS.**

21 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

22 (1) AUDIO RECORDING.—The term “audio re-
23 cording” means the recorded conversation between a
24 Federal law enforcement officer and a second party.

1 (2) EMERGENCY LIGHTS.—The term “emer-
2 gency lights” means oscillating, rotating, or flashing
3 lights on patrol vehicles.

4 (3) ENFORCEMENT OR INVESTIGATIVE STOP.—
5 The term “enforcement or investigative stop” means
6 an action by a Federal law enforcement officer in re-
7 lation to enforcement and investigation duties, in-
8 cluding traffic stops, pedestrian stops, abandoned
9 vehicle contacts, motorist assists, commercial motor
10 vehicle stops, roadside safety checks, requests for
11 identification, or responses to requests for emer-
12 gency assistance.

13 (4) IN-CAR VIDEO CAMERA.—The term “in-car
14 video camera” means a video camera located in a
15 patrol vehicle.

16 (5) IN-CAR VIDEO CAMERA RECORDING EQUIP-
17 MENT.—The term “in-car video camera recording
18 equipment” means a video camera recording system
19 located in a patrol vehicle consisting of a camera as-
20 sembly, a recording mechanism, and an in-car video
21 recording medium.

22 (6) RECORDING.—The term “recording” means
23 the process of capturing data or information stored
24 on a recording medium as required under this sec-
25 tion.

1 (7) RECORDING MEDIUM.—The term “record-
2 ing medium” means any recording medium for the
3 retention and playback of recorded audio and video,
4 including VHS, DVD, hard drive, solid state, digital,
5 or flash memory technology.

6 (8) WIRELESS MICROPHONE.—The term “wire-
7 less microphone” means a device worn by a Federal
8 law enforcement officer or any other equipment used
9 to record conversations between the officer and a
10 second party and transmitted to the recording equip-
11 ment.

12 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal law enforce-
14 ment agency shall install in-car video camera record-
15 ing equipment in all patrol vehicles with a recording
16 medium capable of recording for a period of 10
17 hours or more and capable of making audio record-
18 ings with the assistance of a wireless microphone.

19 (2) RECORDING EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS.—
20 In-car video camera recording equipment with a re-
21 cording medium capable of recording for a period of
22 10 hours or more shall record activities—

23 (A) whenever a patrol vehicle is assigned
24 to patrol duty;

25 (B) outside a patrol vehicle whenever—

1 (i) a Federal law enforcement officer
2 assigned that patrol vehicle is conducting
3 an enforcement or investigative stop;

4 (ii) patrol vehicle emergency lights are
5 activated or would otherwise be activated if
6 not for the need to conceal the presence of
7 law enforcement; or

8 (iii) an officer reasonably believes re-
9 cording may assist with prosecution, en-
10 hance safety, or serve any other lawful
11 purpose; and

12 (C) inside a patrol vehicle when trans-
13 porting an arrestee or when an officer reason-
14 ably believes recording may assist with prosecu-
15 tion, enhance safety, or serve any other lawful
16 purpose.

17 (3) REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORDING.—

18 (A) IN GENERAL.—A Federal law enforce-
19 ment officer shall begin recording for an en-
20 forcement or investigative stop when the officer
21 determines an enforcement stop is necessary
22 and shall continue until the enforcement action
23 has been completed and the subject of the en-
24 forcement or investigative stop or the officer
25 has left the scene.

1 (B) ACTIVATION WITH LIGHTS.—A Fed-
2 eral law enforcement officer shall begin record-
3 ing when patrol vehicle emergency lights are ac-
4 tivated or when they would otherwise be acti-
5 vated if not for the need to conceal the presence
6 of law enforcement, and shall continue until the
7 reason for the activation ceases to exist, regard-
8 less of whether the emergency lights are no
9 longer activated.

10 (C) PERMISSIBLE RECORDING.—A Federal
11 law enforcement officer—

12 (i) may begin recording if the officer
13 reasonably believes recording may assist
14 with prosecution, enhance safety, or serve
15 any other lawful purpose; and

16 (ii) shall continue recording until the
17 reason for recording ceases to exist.

18 (4) ENFORCEMENT OR INVESTIGATIVE
19 STOPS.—A Federal law enforcement officer shall
20 record any enforcement or investigative stop. Audio
21 recording shall terminate upon release of the violator
22 and prior to initiating a separate criminal investiga-
23 tion.

24 (c) RETENTION OF RECORDINGS.—Recordings made
25 on an in-car video camera recording medium shall be re-

1 tained for a storage period of not less than 90 days. Under
2 no circumstances shall any recording made on an in-car
3 video camera recording medium be altered or erased prior
4 to the expiration of the designated storage period. Upon
5 expiration of the storage period, the recording medium
6 may be erased and reissued for operational use unless oth-
7 erwise ordered or if designated for evidentiary or training
8 purposes.

9 (d) ACCESSIBILITY OF RECORDINGS.—Audio or video
10 recordings made pursuant to this section shall be available
11 under the applicable provisions of section 552a of title 5,
12 United States Code. Only recorded portions of the audio
13 recording or video recording medium applicable to the re-
14 quest shall be available for inspection or copying.

15 (e) MAINTENANCE REQUIRED.—A Federal law en-
16 forcement agency shall ensure proper care and mainte-
17 nance of in-car video camera recording equipment and re-
18 cording medium. A Federal law enforcement officer oper-
19 ating a patrol vehicle shall immediately document and no-
20 tify the appropriate person of any technical difficulties,
21 failures, or problems with the in-car video camera record-
22 ing equipment or recording medium. Upon receiving no-
23 tice, every reasonable effort shall be made to correct and
24 repair any of the in-car video camera recording equipment

1 or recording medium and determine if it is in the public
2 interest to permit the use of the patrol vehicle.

3 **SEC. 374. FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY.**

4 No camera or recording device authorized or required
5 to be used under this part may be equipped with or employ
6 facial recognition technology, and footage from such a
7 camera or recording device may not be subjected to facial
8 recognition technology.

9 **SEC. 375. GAO STUDY.**

10 Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment
11 of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States
12 shall conduct a study on Federal law enforcement officer
13 training, vehicle pursuits, use of force, and interaction
14 with citizens, and submit a report on such study to—

15 (1) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Sen-
16 ate;

17 (2) the Committee on the Judiciary of the
18 House of Representatives;

19 (3) the Committee on Homeland Security and
20 Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

21 (4) the Committee on Oversight and Account-
22 ability of the House of Representatives.

1 **SEC. 376. REGULATIONS.**

2 Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment
3 of this Act, the Attorney General shall issue such final
4 regulations as are necessary to carry out this part.

5 **SEC. 377. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

6 Nothing in this part shall be construed to impose any
7 requirement on a Federal law enforcement officer outside
8 of the course of carrying out that officer's duty.

9 **PART II—POLICE CAMERA ACT**

10 **SEC. 381. SHORT TITLE.**

11 This part may be cited as the “Police Creating Ac-
12 countability by Making Effective Recording Available Act
13 of 2024” or the “Police CAMERA Act of 2024”.

14 **SEC. 382. LAW ENFORCEMENT BODY-WORN CAMERA RE-**
15 **QUIREMENTS.**

16 (a) **USE OF FUNDS REQUIREMENTS.**—Section 502(a)
17 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets
18 Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10153(a)), as amended by section
19 334, is amended by adding at the end the following:

20 “(10) An assurance that, for each fiscal year
21 covered by the application, the applicant will use not
22 less than 5 percent of the total amount of the grant
23 award for the fiscal year to develop policies and pro-
24 tocols in compliance with part PP.”.

1 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime
2 Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101
3 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

4 **“PART PP—LAW ENFORCEMENT BODY-WORN**
5 **CAMERAS AND RECORDED DATA**

6 **“SEC. 3061. USE OF GRANT FUNDS.**

7 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Grant amounts described in
8 paragraph (10) of section 502(a) of this title—

9 “(1) shall be used—

10 “(A) to purchase or lease body-worn cam-
11 eras for use by State, local, and tribal law en-
12 forcement officers (as defined in section 2503);

13 “(B) for expenses related to the implemen-
14 tation of a body-worn camera program in order
15 to deter excessive force, improve accountability
16 and transparency of use of force by law enforce-
17 ment officers, assist in responding to com-
18 plaints against law enforcement officers, and
19 improve evidence collection; and

20 “(C) to implement policies or procedures to
21 comply with the requirements described in sub-
22 section (b); and

23 “(2) may not be used for expenses related to fa-
24 cial recognition technology.

1 “(b) REQUIREMENTS.—A recipient of a grant under
2 subpart 1 of part E of this title shall—

3 “(1) establish policies and procedures in accord-
4 ance with the requirements described in subsection
5 (c) before law enforcement officers’ use of body-worn
6 cameras;

7 “(2) adopt recorded data collection and reten-
8 tion protocols as described in subsection (d) before
9 law enforcement officers’ use of body-worn cameras;

10 “(3) make the policies and protocols described
11 in paragraphs (1) and (2) available to the public;
12 and

13 “(4) comply with the requirements for use of
14 recorded data under subsection (f).

15 “(c) REQUIRED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—A re-
16 cipient of a grant under subpart 1 of part E of this title
17 shall—

18 “(1) develop with community input and publish
19 for public view policies and protocols for—

20 “(A) the safe and effective use of body-
21 worn cameras;

22 “(B) the secure storage, handling, and de-
23 struction of recorded data collected by body-
24 worn cameras;

1 “(C) protecting the privacy rights of any
2 individual who may be recorded by a body-worn
3 camera;

4 “(D) the release of any recorded data col-
5 lected by a body-worn camera in accordance
6 with the open records laws, if any, of the State;
7 and

8 “(E) making recorded data available to
9 prosecutors, defense attorneys, and other offi-
10 cers of the court; and

11 “(2) conduct periodic evaluations of the security
12 of the storage and handling of the body-worn camera
13 data.

14 “(d) RECORDED DATA COLLECTION AND RETEN-
15 TION PROTOCOL.—The recorded data collection and reten-
16 tion protocol described in this paragraph is a protocol
17 that—

18 “(1) requires—

19 “(A) a law enforcement officer who is
20 wearing a body-worn camera to provide an ex-
21 planation if an activity that is required to be re-
22 corded by the body-worn camera is not re-
23 corded;

24 “(B) a law enforcement officer who is
25 wearing a body-worn camera to obtain consent

1 to be recorded from a crime victim or witness
2 before interviewing the victim or witness;

3 “(C) the collection of recorded data unre-
4 lated to a legitimate law enforcement purpose
5 to be minimized to the greatest extent prac-
6 ticable;

7 “(D) the system used to store recorded
8 data collected by body-worn cameras to log all
9 viewing, modification, or deletion of stored re-
10 corded data and to prevent, to the greatest ex-
11 tent practicable, the unauthorized access or dis-
12 closure of stored recorded data;

13 “(E) that any law enforcement officer be
14 prohibited from accessing the stored data with-
15 out an authorized purpose; and

16 “(F) the law enforcement agency to collect
17 and report statistical data on—

18 “(i) incidences of use of force,
19 disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender,
20 and age of the victim;

21 “(ii) the number of complaints filed
22 against law enforcement officers;

23 “(iii) the disposition of complaints
24 filed against law enforcement officers;

1 “(iv) the number of times camera
2 footage is used for evidence collection in
3 investigations of crimes; and

4 “(v) any other additional statistical
5 data that the Attorney General determines
6 should be collected and reported;

7 “(2) allows an individual to file a complaint
8 with a law enforcement agency relating to the im-
9 proper use of body-worn cameras; and

10 “(3) complies with any other requirements es-
11 tablished by the Attorney General.

12 “(e) REPORTING.—Statistical data required to be col-
13 lected under subsection (d)(1)(D) shall be reported to the
14 Attorney General, who shall—

15 “(1) establish a standardized reporting system
16 for statistical data collected under the programs de-
17 scribed in subsection (a)(1)(B); and

18 “(2) establish a national database of statistical
19 data recorded under the programs described in sub-
20 section (a)(1)(B).

21 “(f) USE OR TRANSFER OF RECORDED DATA.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Recorded data collected by
23 an entity receiving a grant under subpart 1 of part
24 E of this title from a body-worn camera shall be
25 used only in internal and external investigations of

1 misconduct by a law enforcement agency or officer,
2 if there is reasonable suspicion that a recording con-
3 tains evidence of a crime, or for limited training pur-
4 poses. The Attorney General shall establish rules to
5 ensure that the recorded data is used only for the
6 purposes described in this paragraph.

7 “(2) PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER.—Except as
8 provided in paragraph (3), an entity receiving a
9 grant under subpart 1 of part E of this title may
10 not transfer any recorded data collected by the enti-
11 ty from a body-worn camera to another law enforce-
12 ment or intelligence agency.

13 “(3) EXCEPTIONS.—

14 “(A) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.—An enti-
15 ty receiving a grant under subpart 1 of part E
16 of this title may transfer recorded data collected
17 by the entity from a body-worn camera to an-
18 other law enforcement agency or intelligence
19 agency for use in a criminal investigation if the
20 requesting law enforcement or intelligence agen-
21 cy has reasonable suspicion that the requested
22 data contains evidence relating to the crime
23 being investigated.

24 “(B) CIVIL RIGHTS CLAIMS.—An entity re-
25 ceiving a grant under subpart 1 of part E of

1 this title may transfer recorded data collected
2 by the law enforcement agency from a body-
3 worn camera to another law enforcement agen-
4 cy for use in an investigation of the violation of
5 any right, privilege, or immunity secured or
6 protected by the Constitution or laws of the
7 United States.

8 “(g) AUDIT AND ASSESSMENT.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years
10 after the date of enactment of this part, the Director
11 of the Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management
12 shall perform an assessment of the use of funds
13 under this section and the policies and protocols of
14 the grantees subject to the requirements of this sec-
15 tion.

16 “(2) REPORTS.—Not later than September 1 of
17 each year, beginning 2 years after the date of enact-
18 ment of this part, each recipient of a grant under
19 subpart 1 of part E of this title shall submit to the
20 Director of the Office of Audit, Assessment, and
21 Management a report that—

22 “(A) describes the progress of the body-
23 worn camera program described in subsection
24 (a)(1)(B); and

1 “(B) contains recommendations on ways in
2 which the Federal Government, States, and
3 units of local government can further support
4 the implementation of the body-worn camera
5 program described in subsection (a)(1)(B).

6 “(3) REVIEW.—The Director of the Office of
7 Audit, Assessment, and Management shall evaluate
8 the policies and protocols of the grantees subject to
9 the requirements of this section and take such steps
10 as the Director of the Office of Audit, Assessment,
11 and Management determines necessary to ensure
12 compliance with this section.

13 **“SEC. 3062. BODY-WORN CAMERA TRAINING TOOLKIT.**

14 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall es-
15 tablish and maintain a body-worn camera training toolkit
16 for law enforcement agencies, academia, and other rel-
17 evant entities to provide training and technical assistance,
18 including best practices for implementation, model policies
19 and procedures, and research materials.

20 “(b) MECHANISM.—In establishing the toolkit re-
21 quired to under subsection (a), the Attorney General may
22 consolidate research, practices, templates, and tools that
23 been developed by expert and law enforcement agencies
24 across the country.

1 **“SEC. 3063. STUDY.**

2 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the
3 date of enactment of the Police CAMERA Act of 2024,
4 the Attorney General shall conduct a study on—

5 “(1) the efficacy of body-worn cameras in deter-
6 ring excessive force by law enforcement officers;

7 “(2) the impact of body-worn cameras on the
8 accountability and transparency of the use of force
9 by law enforcement officers;

10 “(3) the impact of body-worn cameras on re-
11 sponses to and adjudications of complaints of exces-
12 sive force;

13 “(4) the effect of the use of body-worn cameras
14 on the safety of law enforcement officers on patrol;

15 “(5) the effect of the use of body-worn cameras
16 on public safety;

17 “(6) the impact of body-worn cameras on evi-
18 dence collection for criminal investigations;

19 “(7) issues relating to the secure storage and
20 handling of recorded data from the body-worn cam-
21 eras;

22 “(8) issues relating to the privacy of individuals
23 and officers recorded on body-worn cameras;

24 “(9) issues relating to the constitutional rights
25 of individuals on whom facial recognition technology
26 is used;

1 “(10) issues relating to limitations on the use
2 of facial recognition technology;

3 “(11) issues relating to the public’s access to
4 body-worn camera footage;

5 “(12) the need for proper training of law en-
6 forcement officers that use body-worn cameras;

7 “(13) best practices in the development of pro-
8 tocols for the safe and effective use of body-worn
9 cameras;

10 “(14) a review of law enforcement agencies that
11 found body-worn cameras to be unhelpful in the op-
12 erations of the agencies; and

13 “(15) any other factors that the Attorney Gen-
14 eral determines are relevant in evaluating the effi-
15 cacy of body-worn cameras.

16 “(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the
17 date on which the study required under subsection (a) is
18 completed, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress
19 a report on the study, which shall include any policy rec-
20 ommendations that the Attorney General considers appro-
21 priate.”.

1 **TITLE IV—CLOSING THE LAW**
 2 **ENFORCEMENT CONSENT**
 3 **LOOPHOLE**

4 **SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.**

5 This title may be cited as the “Closing the Law En-
 6 forcement Consent Loophole Act of 2024”.

7 **SEC. 402. PROHIBITION ON ENGAGING IN SEXUAL ACTS**
 8 **WHILE ACTING UNDER COLOR OF LAW.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2243 of title 18, United
 10 States Code, is amended—

11 (1) in the section heading, by adding at the end
 12 the following: “, **or of an individual by any**
 13 **person acting under color of law**”;

14 (2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as
 15 subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

16 (3) by inserting after subsection (c) the fol-
 17 lowing:

18 “(d) OF AN INDIVIDUAL BY ANY PERSON ACTING
 19 UNDER COLOR OF LAW.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Whoever, acting under
 21 color of law, knowingly engages in a sexual act with
 22 an individual, including an individual who is under
 23 arrest, in detention, or otherwise in the actual cus-
 24 tody of any Federal law enforcement officer, shall be

1 fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15
2 years, or both.

3 “(2) CONSENT NOT A DEFENSE.—In a prosecu-
4 tion under paragraph (1), it is not a defense that
5 the other individual consented to the sexual act.

6 “(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
7 ‘sexual act’ has the meaning given the term in sec-
8 tion 2246.”.

9 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
10 for chapter 109A of title 18, United States Code, is
11 amended by striking the item relating to section 2243 and
12 inserting the following:

“2243. Sexual abuse of a minor, a ward, or an individual in Federal custody,
or of an individual by any person acting under color of law.”.

13 **SEC. 403. ENACTMENT OF LAWS PENALIZING ENGAGING IN**
14 **SEXUAL ACTS WHILE ACTING UNDER COLOR**
15 **OF LAW.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first fiscal year
17 that begins after the date that is 1 year after the date
18 of enactment of this Act—

19 (1) in the case of a State or unit of local gov-
20 ernment that does not have in effect a law described
21 in subsection (b), if the State or unit of local govern-
22 ment would otherwise receive funds under the COPS
23 grant program, the State or unit of local government
24 shall not be eligible to receive such funds; and

1 (2) in the case of a multi-jurisdictional or re-
2 gional consortium, if any member of the consortium
3 is a State or unit of local government that does not
4 have in effect a law described in subsection (b), and
5 the consortium would otherwise receive funds under
6 the COPS grant program, the consortium shall not
7 be eligible to receive such funds.

8 (b) DESCRIPTION OF LAW.—A law described in this
9 subsection is a law that—

10 (1) makes it a criminal offense for any person
11 acting under color of law of the State or unit of local
12 government to engage in a sexual act with an indi-
13 vidual, including an individual who is under arrest,
14 in detention, or otherwise in the actual custody of
15 any law enforcement officer; and

16 (2) prohibits a person charged with an offense
17 described in paragraph (1) from asserting the con-
18 sent of the other individual as a defense.

19 (c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—A State or unit of
20 local government that receives a grant under the COPS
21 grant program shall submit to the Attorney General, on
22 an annual basis, information on—

23 (1) the number of reports made to law enforce-
24 ment agencies of that State or unit of local govern-
25 ment regarding persons engaging in a sexual act

1 while acting under color of law during the previous
2 year; and

3 (2) the disposition of each case in which sexual
4 misconduct by a person acting under color of law
5 was reported during the previous year.

6 **SEC. 404. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**

7 (a) REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Not later
8 than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and
9 each year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit
10 to Congress a report containing—

11 (1) the information required to be reported to
12 the Attorney General under section 403(c); and

13 (2) information on—

14 (A) the number of reports made during the
15 previous year to Federal law enforcement agen-
16 cies regarding persons engaging in a sexual act
17 while acting under color of law; and

18 (B) the disposition of each case in which
19 sexual misconduct by a person acting under
20 color of law was reported.

21 (b) REPORT BY GAO.—Not later than 1 year after
22 the date of enactment of this Act, and each year there-
23 after, the Comptroller General of the United States shall
24 submit to Congress a report on any violations of sub-
25 section (d) of section 2243 of title 18, United States Code,

1 as added by section 402, committed during the 1-year pe-
2 riod covered by the report.

3 **SEC. 405. DEFINITION.**

4 In this title, the term “sexual act” has the meaning
5 given the term in section 2246 of title 18, United States
6 Code.

7 **TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS**
8 **PROVISIONS**

9 **SEC. 501. SEVERABILITY.**

10 If any provision of this Act, or the application of such
11 a provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be
12 unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the appli-
13 cation of the remaining provisions of this Act to any per-
14 son or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

15 **SEC. 502. SAVINGS CLAUSE.**

16 Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

17 (1) to limit legal or administrative remedies
18 under section 1979 of the Revised Statutes (42
19 U.S.C. 1983), section 210401 of the Violent Crime
20 Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34
21 U.S.C. 12601), title I of the Omnibus Crime Control
22 and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et
23 seq.), or title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
24 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.);

1 (2) to affect any Federal, State, or Tribal law
2 that applies to an Indian Tribe because of the polit-
3 ical status of the Indian Tribe; or

4 (3) to waive the sovereign immunity of an In-
5 dian Tribe without the consent of the Indian Tribe.

○