

116TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7100

To encourage greater community accountability of law enforcement agencies,
and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 4, 2020

Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. CROW, Ms. OMAR, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BASS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. VELA, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. PORTER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LAMB, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MFUME, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. CISNEROS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To encourage greater community accountability of law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes.

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 Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act
 6 of 2020”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCREDITATION

Sec. 101. Accreditation of law enforcement agencies.

TITLE II—LAW ENFORCEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Sec. 201. Law enforcement grants.

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE DUE PROCESS PROCEDURES

Sec. 301. Attorney General to conduct study.

TITLE IV—ENHANCED FUNDING TO COMBAT POLICE MISCONDUCT AND REFORM POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Sec. 401. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE V—NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OVERSIGHT

Sec. 501. National task force on law enforcement oversight.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL DATA COLLECTION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTICES

Sec. 601. Federal data collection on law enforcement practices.

TITLE VII—MEDALLIONS FOR FALLEN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Sec. 701. Medallions for fallen law enforcement officers.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) **COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION.**—The
4 term “community-based organization” means a
5 grassroots organization that monitors the issue of
6 police misconduct and that has a national presence
7 and membership, such as the National Association
8 for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP),
9 the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the
10 National Council of La Raza, the National Urban
11 League, the National Congress of American Indians,
12 or the National Asian Pacific American Legal Con-
13 sortium (NAPALC).

14 (2) **LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCREDITATION ORGA-**
15 **NIZATION.**—The term “law enforcement accredita-
16 tion organization” means a professional law enforce-
17 ment organization involved in the development of
18 standards of accreditation for law enforcement agen-
19 cies at the national, State, regional, or tribal level,
20 such as the Commission on Accreditation for Law
21 Enforcement Agencies (CALEA).

22 (3) **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.**—The term
23 “law enforcement agency” means a State, local, In-
24 dian tribal, or campus public agency engaged in the
25 prevention, detection, or investigation, prosecution,
26 or adjudication of violations of criminal laws.

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

20 (5) PROFESSIONAL CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT ORGA-
21 NIZATION.—The term “professional civilian oversight
22 organization” means a membership organization
23 formed to address and advance the cause of civilian
24 oversight of law enforcement and whose members
25 are from Federal, State, regional, local, or tribal or-

1 organizations that review issues or complaints against
2 law enforcement agencies or individuals, such as the
3 National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law
4 Enforcement (NACOLE).

5 **TITLE I—LAW ENFORCEMENT** 6 **ACCREDITATION**

7 **SEC. 101. ACCREDITATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGEN-** 8 **CIES.**

9 (a) STANDARDS.—

10 (1) INITIAL ANALYSIS.—The Attorney General
11 shall perform an initial analysis of existing accredi-
12 tation standards and methodology developed by law
13 enforcement accreditation organizations nationwide,
14 including national, State, regional, and tribal accred-
15 itation organizations. Such an analysis shall include
16 a review of the recommendations of the Final Report
17 of the President’s Taskforce on 21st Century Polic-
18 ing, issued in May 2015.

19 (2) DEVELOPMENT OF UNIFORM STANDARDS.—

20 After completion of the initial review and analysis
21 under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall—

22 (A) recommend, in consultation with law
23 enforcement accreditation organizations, the
24 adoption of additional standards that will result
25 in greater community accountability of law en-

1 enforcement agencies and an increased focus on
2 policing with a guardian mentality, including
3 standards relating to—

4 (i) early warning systems and related
5 intervention programs;

6 (ii) use of force procedures;

7 (iii) civilian review procedures;

8 (iv) traffic and pedestrian stop and
9 search procedures;

10 (v) data collection and transparency;

11 (vi) administrative due process re-
12 quirements;

13 (vii) video monitoring technology;

14 (viii) juvenile justice and school safe-
15 ty; and

16 (ix) training; and

17 (B) recommend additional areas for the
18 development of national standards for the ac-
19 creditation of law enforcement agencies in con-
20 sultation with existing law enforcement accredi-
21 tation organizations, professional law enforce-
22 ment associations, labor organizations, commu-
23 nity-based organizations, and professional civil-
24 ian oversight organizations.

1 (3) CONTINUING ACCREDITATION PROCESS.—

2 The Attorney General shall adopt policies and proce-
 3 dures to partner with law enforcement accreditation
 4 organizations, professional law enforcement associa-
 5 tions, labor organizations, community-based organi-
 6 zations, and professional civilian oversight organiza-
 7 tions to continue the development of further accredi-
 8 tation standards consistent with paragraph (2) and
 9 to encourage the pursuit of accreditation of Federal,
 10 State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies by
 11 certified law enforcement accreditation organiza-
 12 tions.

13 (b) ACCREDITATION GRANTS.—The Attorney Gen-
 14 eral may make funds available to State, local, tribal law
 15 enforcement agencies, and campus public safety depart-
 16 ments under this section to assist in gaining or maintain-
 17 ing accreditation from certified law enforcement accredita-
 18 tion organizations.

19 **TITLE II—LAW ENFORCEMENT** 20 **DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

21 **SEC. 201. LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS.**

22 (a) GRANT AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney General
 23 may make grants to States, units of local government, In-
 24 dian tribal governments, or other public and private enti-
 25 ties, or to any multijurisdictional or regional consortia of

1 such entities, to study and implement effective manage-
2 ment, training, recruiting, hiring, and oversight standards
3 and programs to promote effective community and prob-
4 lem solving strategies for law enforcement agencies.

5 (b) PROJECT GRANTS TO STUDY LAW ENFORCE-
6 MENT AGENCY MANAGEMENT.—Grants made under sub-
7 section (a) shall be used for the study of management and
8 operations standards for law enforcement agencies, includ-
9 ing standards relating to administrative due process, resi-
10 dency requirements, compensation and benefits, use of
11 force, racial profiling, early warning systems, juvenile jus-
12 tice, school safety, civilian review boards or analogous pro-
13 cedures, or research into the effectiveness of existing pro-
14 grams, projects, or other activities designed to address
15 misconduct by law enforcement officers.

16 (c) PROJECT GRANTS TO DEVELOP PILOT PRO-
17 GRAMS.—

18 (1) IN GENERAL.—Grants made under sub-
19 section (a) shall also be used to develop pilot pro-
20 grams and implement effective standards and pro-
21 grams in the areas of training, hiring and recruit-
22 ment, and oversight that are designed to improve
23 management and address misconduct by law enforce-
24 ment officers.

1 (2) COMPONENTS OF PILOT PROGRAM.—A pilot
2 program developed under paragraph (1) shall in-
3 clude the following:

4 (A) TRAINING.—Law enforcement policies,
5 practices, and procedures addressing training
6 and instruction to comply with accreditation
7 standards in the areas of—

8 (i) the use of lethal, nonlethal force,
9 and de-escalation;

10 (ii) investigation of misconduct and
11 practices and procedures for referral to
12 prosecuting authorities use of deadly force
13 or racial profiling;

14 (iii) disproportionate minority contact
15 by law enforcement;

16 (iv) tactical and defensive strategy;

17 (v) arrests, searches, and restraint;

18 (vi) professional verbal communica-
19 tions with civilians;

20 (vii) interactions with youth, the men-
21 tally ill, limited English proficiency, and
22 multi-cultural communities;

23 (viii) proper traffic, pedestrian, and
24 other enforcement stops; and

1 (ix) community relations and bias
2 awareness.

3 (B) RECRUITMENT, HIRING, RETENTION,
4 AND PROMOTION OF DIVERSE LAW ENFORCE-
5 MENT OFFICERS.—Policies, procedures, and
6 practices for—

7 (i) the hiring and recruitment of di-
8 verse law enforcement officers representa-
9 tive of the communities they serve;

10 (ii) the development of selection, pro-
11 motion, educational, background, and psy-
12 chological standards that comport with
13 title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
14 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.); and

15 (iii) initiatives to encourage residency
16 in the jurisdiction served by the law en-
17 forcement agency and continuing edu-
18 cation.

19 (C) OVERSIGHT.—Complaint procedures,
20 including the establishment of civilian review
21 boards or analogous procedures for jurisdictions
22 across a range of sizes and agency configura-
23 tions, complaint procedures by community-
24 based organizations, early warning systems and
25 related intervention programs, video monitoring

1 technology, data collection and transparency,
2 and administrative due process requirements in-
3 herent to complaint procedures for members of
4 the public and law enforcement.

5 (D) JUVENILE JUSTICE AND SCHOOL
6 SAFETY.—The development of uniform stand-
7 ards on juvenile justice and school safety, in-
8 cluding standards relating to interaction and
9 communication with juveniles, physical contact,
10 use of lethal and nonlethal force, notification of
11 a parent or guardian, interviews and ques-
12 tioning, custodial interrogation, audio and video
13 recording, conditions of custody, alternatives to
14 arrest, referral to child protection agencies, and
15 removal from school grounds or campus.

16 (E) VICTIM SERVICES.—Counseling serv-
17 ices, including psychological counseling, for in-
18 dividuals and communities impacted by law en-
19 forcement misconduct.

20 (d) AMOUNTS.—Of the amounts appropriated to
21 carry out this title—

22 (1) 4 percent shall be available for grants to In-
23 dian tribal governments;

24 (2) 20 percent shall be available for grants to
25 community-based organizations;

1 (3) 10 percent shall be available for grants to
2 professional law enforcement associations; and

3 (4) the remaining funds shall be available for
4 grants to applicants in each State in an amount that
5 bears the same ratio to the amount of remaining
6 funds as the population of the State bears to the
7 population of all of the States.

8 (e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may
10 provide technical assistance to States, units of local
11 government, Indian tribal governments, and to other
12 public and private entities, in furtherance of the pur-
13 poses of this section.

14 (2) MODELS FOR REDUCTION OF LAW EN-
15 FORCEMENT MISCONDUCT.—The technical assistance
16 provided by the Attorney General may include the
17 development of models for State, local, and Indian
18 tribal governments, and other public and private en-
19 tities, to reduce law enforcement officer misconduct.
20 Any development of such models shall be in con-
21 sultation with community-based organizations.

22 (f) USE OF COMPONENTS.—The Attorney General
23 may use any component or components of the Department
24 of Justice in carrying out this title.

25 (g) MATCHING FUNDS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of an In-
2 dian tribal government or nonprofit community-
3 based organization, the portion of the costs of a pro-
4 gram, project, or activity provided by a grant under
5 subsection (a) may not exceed 75 percent.

6 (2) WAIVERS.—The Attorney General may
7 waive, wholly or in part, the requirement under
8 paragraph (1) of a non-Federal contribution to the
9 costs of a program, project, or activity.

10 (h) APPLICATIONS.—

11 (1) APPLICATION.—An application for a grant
12 under this title shall be submitted in such form, and
13 contain such information, as the Attorney General
14 may prescribe by guidelines.

15 (2) PRIORITY.—For law enforcement agency
16 applications, priority shall be given to applicants
17 seeking or having been awarded accreditation from
18 national law enforcement accreditation organiza-
19 tions.

20 (3) APPROVAL.—A grant may not be made
21 under this title unless an application has been sub-
22 mitted to, and approved by, the Attorney General.

23 (i) PERFORMANCE EVALUATION.—

24 (1) MONITORING COMPONENTS.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—Each program, project,
2 or activity funded under this title shall contain
3 a monitoring component, which shall be devel-
4 oped pursuant to guidelines established by the
5 Attorney General.

6 (B) REQUIREMENT.—Each monitoring
7 component required under subparagraph (A)
8 shall include systematic identification and col-
9 lection of data about activities, accomplish-
10 ments, and programs throughout the life of the
11 program, project, or activity and presentation
12 of such data in a usable form.

13 (2) EVALUATION COMPONENTS.—

14 (A) IN GENERAL.—Selected grant recipi-
15 ents shall be evaluated on the local level or as
16 part of a national evaluation, pursuant to
17 guidelines established by the Attorney General.

18 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—An evaluation con-
19 ducted under subparagraph (A) may include
20 independent audits of police behavior and other
21 assessments of individual program implementa-
22 tions. In selected jurisdictions that are able to
23 support outcome evaluations, the effectiveness
24 of funded programs, projects, and activities
25 may be required.

1 (3) PERIODIC REVIEW AND REPORTS.—The At-
2 torney General may require a grant recipient to sub-
3 mit biannually to the Attorney General the results of
4 the monitoring and evaluations required under para-
5 graphs (1) and (2) and such other data and infor-
6 mation as the Attorney General determines to be
7 necessary.

8 (j) REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF FUNDING.—If
9 the Attorney General determines, as a result of monitoring
10 under subsection (i) or otherwise, that a grant recipient
11 under this title is not in substantial compliance with the
12 terms and requirements of the approved grant application
13 submitted under subsection (h), the Attorney General may
14 revoke or suspend funding of that grant, in whole or in
15 part.

16 (k) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

17 (1) the term “civilian review board” means an
18 administrative entity that—

19 (A) is independent and adequately funded;

20 (B) has investigatory authority and staff
21 subpoena power;

22 (C) has representative community diver-
23 sity;

24 (D) has policy making authority;

1 (E) provides advocates for civilian com-
 2 plainants;

3 (F) has mandatory police power to conduct
 4 hearings; and

5 (G) conducts statistical studies on pre-
 6 vailing complaint trends; and

7 (2) the term “private entity” means a private
 8 security organization engaged in the prevention, de-
 9 tection, or investigation of violations of criminal laws
 10 or organizational policy, such as privately operated
 11 campus public safety units or department store secu-
 12 rity.

13 **TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE** 14 **DUE PROCESS PROCEDURES**

15 **SEC. 301. ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CONDUCT STUDY.**

16 (a) STUDY.—

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

1 (2) INITIAL ANALYSIS.—The Attorney General
2 shall perform an initial analysis of existing State
3 statutes to determine whether, at a threshold level,
4 the effect of this type of rule or procedure raises
5 material investigatory issues that could impair or
6 hinder a prompt and thorough investigation of pos-
7 sible misconduct, including criminal conduct, that
8 would justify a wider inquiry.

9 (3) DATA COLLECTION.—After completion of
10 the initial analysis under paragraph (2), and consid-
11 ering material investigatory issues, the Attorney
12 General shall gather additional data nationwide on
13 similar rules from a representative and statistically
14 significant sample of jurisdictions, to determine
15 whether such rules and procedures raise such mate-
16 rial investigatory issues.

17 (b) REPORTING.—

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

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

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

1 (C) identify the jurisdictions for which the
2 study described in subsection (a)(1) is to be
3 conducted.

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

10 **TITLE IV—ENHANCED FUNDING**
11 **TO COMBAT POLICE MIS-**
12 **CONDUCT AND REFORM PO-**
13 **LICE DEPARTMENTS**

14 **SEC. 401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

15 There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal
16 year 2020, in addition to any other sums authorized to
17 be appropriated for this purpose—

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

1 consent decrees or judgments entered into under
2 such section 210401; and

3 (2) \$3,300,000 for additional expenses related
4 to conflict resolution by the Department of Justice's
5 Community Relations Service.

6 **TITLE V—NATIONAL TASK**
7 **FORCE ON LAW ENFORCE-**
8 **MENT OVERSIGHT**

9 **SEC. 501. NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT**
10 **OVERSIGHT.**

11 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within
12 the Department of Justice a task force to be known as
13 the Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight (herein-
14 after in this title referred to as the “Task Force”).

15 (b) COMPOSITION.—The Task Force shall be com-
16 posed of individuals appointed by the Attorney General,
17 who shall appoint not less than 1 individual from each of
18 the following:

19 (1) The Special Litigation Section of the Civil
20 Rights Division.

21 (2) The Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Di-
22 vision.

23 (3) The Federal Coordination and Compliance
24 Section of the Civil Rights Division.

1 (4) The Employment Litigation Section of the
2 Civil Rights Division.

3 (5) The Disability Rights Section of the Civil
4 Rights Division.

5 (6) The Office of Justice Programs.

6 (7) The Office of Community Oriented Policing
7 Services (COPS).

8 (8) The Corruption/Civil Rights Section of the
9 Federal Bureau of Investigation.

10 (9) The Community Relations Service.

11 (10) The Office of Tribal Justice.

12 (11) The unit within the Department of Justice
13 assigned as a liaison for civilian review boards.

14 (c) POWERS AND DUTIES.—The Task Force shall
15 consult with professional law enforcement associations,
16 labor organizations, and community-based organizations
17 to coordinate the process of the detection and referral of
18 complaints regarding incidents of alleged law enforcement
19 misconduct.

20 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
21 are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for each fis-
22 cal year to carry out this section.

1 **TITLE VI—FEDERAL DATA COL-**
2 **LECTION ON LAW ENFORCE-**
3 **MENT PRACTICES**

4 **SEC. 601. FEDERAL DATA COLLECTION ON LAW ENFORCE-**
5 **MENT PRACTICES.**

6 (a) AGENCIES TO REPORT.—Each Federal, State,
7 and local law enforcement agency shall report data of the
8 practices of that agency to the Attorney General.

9 (b) BREAKDOWN OF INFORMATION BY RACE, ETH-
10 NICITY, AND GENDER.—For each practice enumerated in
11 subsection (c), the reporting law enforcement agency shall
12 provide a breakdown of the numbers of incidents of that
13 practice by race, ethnicity, age, and gender of the officers
14 and employees of the agency and of members of the public
15 involved in the practice.

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.
21 (4) Instances where officers or employees of the
22 law enforcement agency used deadly force, includ-
23 ing—

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 or employee and whether it
6 resulted in injury 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 so reportable for
13 not 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) REGULATIONS.—The Attorney General shall pre-
 8 scribe regulations to carry out this section.

9 **TITLE VII—MEDALLIONS FOR**
 10 **FALLEN LAW ENFORCEMENT**
 11 **OFFICERS**

12 **SEC. 701. MEDALLIONS FOR FALLEN LAW ENFORCEMENT**
 13 **OFFICERS.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in con-
 15 sultation with the National Law Enforcement Officers Me-
 16 morial Fund, shall create and provide a distinctive medal-
 17 lion to be issued to the survivors of law enforcement offi-
 18 cers—

19 (1) killed in the line of duty; and

20 (2) memorialized on the wall of the National
 21 Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

22 (b) DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALLIONS.—The Attorney
 23 General shall make arrangements with the National Law
 24 Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund to distribute the
 25 medallions to appropriate survivors of each law enforce-

1 ment officer memorialized on the wall of the National Law
2 Enforcement Officers Memorial.

3 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
4 are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
5 such sums as may be necessary.

○