

(1) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall maintain a publicly accessible website for the Commission.

(2) The website shall include—

(A) the names and biographies of Commission members;

(B) meeting dates, agendas, and locations;

(C) minutes, recordings, or livestreams of meetings, to the extent practicable;

(D) interim and final reports of the Commission; and

(E) any additional materials the Commission determines appropriate.

(3) The Commission may accept written submissions from the public and, if so, shall make such submissions publicly available on the website, subject to reasonable privacy and security protections.

(p) Termination.—The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 2027.

Subtitle E—The George Floyd Justice Act

SEC. 181. QUALIFIED IMMUNITY REFORM.

[Section 1983 of title 42](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "Every" and inserting the following: "(a) In this section—

"(1) Public employer.—The term 'public employer' means a Federal law enforcement agency that, at the time of a deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities described in subsection (b), employs, or contracts with an individual to perform the duties of, a Federal law enforcement officer or any other officer empowered by law to execute searches, to seize evidence, or to make arrests.

"(2) Law enforcement officer.—The term 'law enforcement officer' means any officer, agent, or employee of any unit of government authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, or investigation of any violation of criminal law.

"(b) Every";

(2) in subsection (b), as so designated, by inserting "the United States or" before "any State"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(c) If, while acting under color of law, any Federal law enforcement officer subjects or causes to be subjected any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, the public employer of that officer shall be liable to the party injured for the conduct of the officer in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, regardless of whether a policy or custom of the public employer caused the violation, and regardless of whether the officer has any defense or immunity from suit or liability. This subsection shall constitute a waiver of sovereign

immunity of the United States with respect to Federal law enforcement agencies for any claim brought under this section. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit or preclude any legal, equitable, or other remedy that is available, under this section or under any other source of law, against an individual officer.

"(d) It shall not be a defense or immunity in any action brought under this section against a law enforcement officer that the rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws were not clearly established at the time of their deprivation by the defendant, or that at such time, the state of the law was otherwise such that the defendant could not reasonably have been expected to know whether their conduct was lawful."

SEC. 182. VISIBLE IDENTIFICATION DURING PUBLIC ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Covered law enforcement officer.—The term "covered law enforcement officer" means any Federal officer, employee, contractor, or agent authorized to engage in law enforcement activities, including immigration enforcement activities.

(2) Facial covering.—The term "facial covering" means any opaque mask, garment, helmet, headgear, or other item that conceals or obscures the facial identity of an individual, including, but not limited to, a balaclava, tactical mask, gaiter, ski mask, and any similar type of facial covering or face-shielding item, but does not include any of the following:

(A) A translucent face shield or clear mask that does not conceal the wearer's facial identity and is used in compliance with the employing agency's policy and procedures.

(B) A N95 medical mask or surgical mask to protect against transmission of disease or infection or any other mask, helmet, or device, including, but not limited to, air-purifying respirators, full or half masks, or self-contained breathing apparatus necessary to protect against exposure to any toxin, gas, smoke, inclement weather, or any other hazardous or harmful environmental condition.

(C) A mask, helmet, or device, including, but not limited to, a self-contained breathing apparatus, necessary for underwater use.

(D) A motorcycle helmet when worn by an officer utilizing a motorcycle or other vehicle that requires a helmet for safe operations while in the performance of their duties.

(E) Eyewear necessary to protect from the use of retinal weapons, including, but not limited to, lasers.

(3) Public enforcement action.—The term "public enforcement action" means any arrest, detention, questioning, search, crowd control, riot control, or other exercise of police or immigration enforcement authority conducted in a public place or in a manner visible to the public.

(b) Identification requirement.—During any public enforcement action, a covered law enforcement officer must clearly display, in a manner visible to the public—

(1) the officer's agency affiliation; and

(2) the officer's name or a unique identifying number.

(c) Prohibition on concealment of identity.—During any public enforcement action, a covered law enforcement officer must not wear a facial covering that conceals or obscures their facial identity in the performance of their duties.

(d) Exceptions.—Subsections (b) and (c) shall not apply to the extent that—

(1) the covered law enforcement officer is engaged in a bona fide undercover operation or covert investigation;

(2) a supervisor determines, based on specific and articulable facts, that temporarily concealing the officer's identity is necessary to address an immediate and credible threat to the safety of the officer or another person;

(3) the officer is wearing protective equipment necessary for health or safety purposes; or

(4) the officer is engaged in emergency response activities where compliance is not reasonably practicable.

(e) Officer safety and privacy protections.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a covered law enforcement officer to disclose personal identifying information beyond the officer's agency affiliation and name or unique identifying number.

(f) Enforcement and funding eligibility.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the Federal Government may be used to employ, contract with, or otherwise compensate any individual who has knowingly and recklessly violated the requirements of this section.

SEC. 183. RESTRICTING NO-KNOCK WARRANTS.

(a) Short title.—This section may be cited as the "Breonna Taylor Justice Act".

(b) Federal prohibition.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Federal law enforcement officer may not forcibly enter any occupied dwelling to serve a warrant unless—

(1) it is daytime, as defined in [Rule 41\(a\)\(2\)\(B\)](#) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; and—

(A) a magistrate judge for good cause authorizes a no-knock warrant; or

(B) the occupant refuses admittance to the officer, pursuant to [section 3109 of title 18](#), United States Code, after having been provided notice of their authority and purpose.

(c) Presumption of refused admittance.—It shall be a rebuttable presumption that admittance was refused to an occupied dwelling if the officer repeatedly and forcibly knocked on the door and announced their presence—

(1) between 8am and 9pm, no less than 4 times, at spaced intervals, over no less than 3 minutes; or

(2) at all other times, no less than 6 times, at spaced intervals, over no less than 5 minutes.

(d) Limitation on eligibility for funds.—Beginning in the 2028 fiscal year, a State or unit of local government may not receive funds under the COPS grant program for a fiscal year if, on the day before the first day of the fiscal year, the State or unit of local government does not have in effect a law that prohibits the issuance of a no-knock warrant in a drug case, and restricts other uses of no-knock warrants to daytime hours.

SEC. 184. DUTY TO INTERVENE.

(a) Duty to intervene.—It shall be unlawful for a Federal law enforcement officer knowingly to fail to take reasonable action to prevent or stop another law enforcement officer from using excessive force against a person if the Federal law enforcement officer—

(1) knows that the force is excessive;

(2) has a realistic opportunity to intervene; and

(3) can intervene without creating an unreasonable risk of death or serious bodily injury to the Federal law enforcement officer or another person.

(b) Treatment under section 242.—For purposes of [section 242 of title 18](#), United States Code, a knowing failure described in subsection (a) shall be deemed to subject the person against whom excessive force is used to a deprivation of rights under color of law.

(c) Training.—The Attorney General shall establish a training program for Federal law enforcement officers covering the duty established under subsection (a).

(d) Mandatory training for Federal law enforcement officers.—The head of each Federal law enforcement agency shall require each Federal law enforcement officer employed by the agency to complete the training program established under subsection (c).

SEC. 185. CASH BAIL REFORM.

Notwithstanding any provision of Federal law, no justice, judge, or other judicial official in any court created by or under Article III of the Constitution of the United States may use payment of money as a condition of pretrial release in any criminal case.

SEC. 186. RESTRICTING THE USE OF CHOKEHOLDS.

(a) Short title.—This section may be cited as the "Eric Garner Justice Act".

(b) Knowing or reckless deprivation of rights.—[Section 242 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "willfully" and inserting "knowingly or recklessly".

(c) Chokeholds and carotid restraints.—[Section 242 of title 18](#), United States Code, is further amended in the matter following "and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include" by inserting "the application of any pressure to the throat or windpipe that prevents or hinders breathing or reduces intake of air, use of maneuvers such as carotid artery restraints that restrict blood or oxygen flow to the brain," before "the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire".

(d) Limitation on eligibility for funds.—Beginning in the 2028 fiscal year, a State or unit of local government may not receive funds under the COPS grant program for a fiscal year if, on the day

before the first day of the fiscal year, the State or unit of local government does not have in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers in the State or unit of local government from applying pressure to the throat or windpipe that prevents or hinders breathing or reduces intake of air, or using a carotid artery restraint or other maneuver that restricts blood or oxygen flow to the brain.

SEC. 187. POLICE EXERCISING ABSOLUTE CARE WITH EVERYONE.

(a) Definitions.—

(1) Deadly force.—The term "deadly force" means force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including the discharge of a firearm, respiratory chokeholds, and multiple discharges of an electronic control weapon.

(2) De-escalation tactics and techniques.—The term "de-escalation tactics and techniques" means proactive actions and approaches used by a Federal law enforcement officer to stabilize a situation so that more time, options, and resources are available to gain a person's voluntary compliance and to reduce or eliminate the need to use force, including verbal persuasion, warnings, tactical techniques, slowing the pace of an incident, waiting out a subject, creating distance between the officer and a perceived threat, and requesting additional resources to resolve the incident.

(3) Federal law enforcement officer.—The term "Federal law enforcement officer" means any officer, agent, or employee of the United States authorized by law or by a Government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of Federal criminal law.

(4) Less lethal force.—The term "less lethal force" means any degree of force that is not likely to have lethal effect.

(5) Imminent threat.—The term "imminent threat"—

(A) means—

(i) a threat of harm involving the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent immediately to cause the threatened harm; and

(ii) a risk that, based on the information available to the Federal law enforcement officer at the time, must be immediately confronted and addressed; and

(B) does not include merely a fear of future harm.

(6) Necessary.—The term "necessary", with respect to a use of force, means that a reasonable Federal law enforcement officer would objectively conclude, under the totality of the circumstances, that there was no reasonable, less harmful alternative to the force used.

(7) Proportional.—The term "proportional", with respect to a use of force, means that the potential harm likely to be caused by the force does not outweigh the benefit to be gained by achieving the direct and legitimate law enforcement objective.

(8) Reasonable alternatives.—

(A) In general.—The term "reasonable alternatives" means tactics and methods used by a Federal law enforcement officer to prevent an imminent threat of physical injury, prevent imminent death or serious bodily injury to the person against whom force is used, or effectuate a lawful arrest that do not unreasonably increase the risk posed to the officer or another person, including verbal communication, distance, warnings, de-escalation tactics and techniques, tactical repositioning, and other actions intended to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the risk so that more time, options, and resources may be used to resolve the situation without the use of force.

(B) Deadly force.—With respect to the use of deadly force, the term "reasonable alternatives" includes the use of less lethal force.

(9) Totality of the circumstances.—The term "totality of the circumstances" means all credible facts known to the Federal law enforcement officer leading up to and at the time of the use of force, including the actions of the person against whom force is used and the actions of the Federal law enforcement officer.

(b) Prohibition on less lethal force.—

(1) In general.—A Federal law enforcement officer may not use any less lethal force unless such force—

(A) is the least amount of force that is necessary and proportional—

(i) to prevent an imminent threat of physical injury to the Federal law enforcement officer or another person;

(ii) to prevent imminent death or serious bodily injury to the person against whom force is used; or

(iii) to effectuate the lawful arrest of a person whom the officer has probable cause to believe has committed a criminal offense; and

(B) is used only after available and reasonable alternatives to the use of less lethal force have been exhausted.

(2) Requirement to reduce and cease force.—With respect to the use of less lethal force, a Federal law enforcement officer shall—

(A) immediately reduce the force as the threat diminishes; and

(B) cease the force as soon as—

(i) the person against whom force is used is under the control of the officer or no longer poses a threat of physical injury; or

(ii) the force will no longer accomplish, or is no longer necessary to accomplish, a legitimate law enforcement objective.

(c) Prohibition on deadly use of force.—

(1) In general.—A Federal law enforcement officer may not use deadly force against a person unless—

(A) the use of deadly force is necessary and proportional, as a last resort, to prevent imminent and serious bodily injury or death to the officer or another person;

(B) the use of deadly force creates no substantial risk of injury to a third person; and

(C) available and reasonable alternatives to the use of deadly force have been exhausted.

(2) Danger only to self.—A Federal law enforcement officer may not use deadly force against a person who poses a danger only to themselves.

(d) Requirement to give verbal warning.—When feasible, prior to using force against a person, a Federal law enforcement officer shall identify themselves as a law enforcement officer and issue a verbal warning to the person that—

(1) directs the person to cease the conduct creating the need for force or, if applicable, requests that the person surrender to the officer; and

(2) notifies the person that force may be used if the person fails to comply.

(e) Guidance on use of force.—Not later than April 4, 2027, the Attorney General, in consultation with impacted persons, communities, and organizations, including representatives of civil liberties organizations, individuals against whom a law enforcement officer used force, and representatives of law enforcement associations, shall provide guidance to Federal law enforcement agencies on—

(1) the types of less lethal force and deadly force that are prohibited under subsections (b) and (c); and

(2) how a Federal law enforcement officer can—

(A) assess whether the use of force is appropriate and necessary; and

(B) use the least amount of force when interacting with—

(i) pregnant individuals;

(ii) children and youth under 21 years of age;

(iii) elderly persons;

(iv) persons with mental, behavioral, or physical disabilities or impairments;

(v) persons experiencing perceptual or cognitive impairments due to use of alcohol, narcotics, hallucinogens, or other drugs;

(vi) persons suffering from a serious medical condition; and

(vii) persons with limited English proficiency.

(f) Training.—The Attorney General shall provide training to Federal law enforcement officers on interacting with people described in subsections (e)(2)(B)(i) through (vii).

(g) Limitation on justification defense.—

(1) In general.—[Chapter 51 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 1123. Limitation on justification defense for Federal law enforcement officers.

"(a) Definitions.—In this section—

"(1) the terms 'deadly force' and 'less lethal force' have the meanings given such terms in section 187 of the POPULIST Act; and

"(2) the term 'Federal law enforcement officer' has the meaning given such term in [section 115 of title 18](#), United States Code.

"(b) In general.—It is not a defense to an offense under [section 1111](#) or [1112](#) that the use of less lethal force or deadly force by a Federal law enforcement officer was justified if—

"(1) that officer's use of such force was inconsistent with section 187 of the POPULIST Act; or

"(2) that officer's gross negligence, leading up to and at the time of the use of force, contributed to the necessity of the use of such force."

(2) Clerical amendment.—The table of sections for [chapter 51 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1122 the following:

"1123. Limitation on justification defense for Federal law enforcement officers."

SEC. 188. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

(a) In general.—Not later than September 30, 2027, the Attorney General shall make rules for a certification and decertification program for purposes of employment as a law enforcement officer. Such rules shall include uniform reporting standards, the training program described in section 184, and the reporting requirements of this subtitle.

(b) Availability of information.—The Attorney General shall make available to law enforcement agencies all information in the registry described under section 189 for purposes of compliance with the certification and decertification programs described in this section.

(c) Grants to train law enforcement officers on use of force.—[Section 10152\(a\)\(1\) of title 34](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(J) Training programs for law enforcement officers, including training programs on use of force and a duty to intervene."

SEC. 189. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL POLICE MISCONDUCT REGISTRY.

(a) In general.—Not later than May 25, 2027, the Attorney General shall establish a National Police Misconduct Registry to be compiled and maintained by the Department of Justice.

(b) Contents of registry.—The registry required to be established under subsection (a) shall contain the following data with respect to all Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers:

(1) Each complaint filed against a law enforcement officer, categorized as—

(A) complaints that were found to be credible or that resulted in disciplinary action against the law enforcement officer, disaggregated by whether the complaint involved a use of force;

(B) complaints that are pending review, disaggregated by whether the complaint involved a use of force; and

(C) complaints for which the law enforcement officer was exonerated or that were determined to be unfounded or not sustained, disaggregated by whether the complaint involved a use of force.

(2) Discipline records, disaggregated by whether the complaint involved a use of force.

(3) Termination records, the reason for each termination, disaggregated by whether the complaint involved a use of force.

(4) Records of certification in accordance with section 188.

(5) Records of lawsuits against law enforcement officers and settlements of such lawsuits.

(6) Instances where a law enforcement officer resigns or retires while under active investigation related to the use of force.

(c) Federal agency reporting requirements.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and every 6 months thereafter, the head of each Federal law enforcement agency shall submit to the Attorney General the information described in subsection (b).

(d) State and local law enforcement agency reporting requirements.—Not later than September 30, 2027, and every 6 months thereafter, each State that receives funds under the Byrne grant program shall submit to the Attorney General the information described in subsection (b) for the State and each local law enforcement agency within the State.

(e) Availability of information.—The Attorney General shall make available to law enforcement agencies all information in the registry for purposes of considering applications for employment.

(f) Public availability of registry.—In establishing the registry required under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall make the registry available to the public on an internet website in a manner that allows members of the public to search for an individual law enforcement officer's records of misconduct, as described in subsection (b), involving a use of force.

(g) Authority to disclose records.—[Section 552a\(b\) of title 5](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (11), by striking "or";

(2) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(13) pursuant to the National Police Misconduct Registry established by section 189 of the POPULIST Act."