

IMPROVING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SAFETY AND
WELLNESS THROUGH DATA ACT

APRIL 28, 2025.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JORDAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 2240]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2240) to require the Attorney General to develop reports relating to violent attacks against law enforcement officers, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

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The amendment is as follows:

Strike all that follows after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Improving Law Enforcement Officer Safety and Wellness Through Data Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) There has been a rise in anti-police rhetoric and a corresponding rise in violence against law enforcement officers.

(2) In 2022, a total of 60 police officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty.

(3) Nearly 30 percent of police officer killings in 2022 were caused by unprovoked attacks or ambushes on officers.

(4) Law enforcement officers bravely put themselves at risk for the betterment of society.

(5) A data collection that represents the full circumstances surrounding violent attacks and ambush attacks on law enforcement officers is vital for the provision of needed Federal resources to Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers.

(6) Police suffer assaults and other offenses that do not rise to the level of Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted or National Incident-Based Reporting System reporting due to the frequency of such incidents, lower risk to officers, and minimal administrative resources to report such frequent events.

(7) The mental health of law enforcement officers has suffered due to overwork, recruitment issues, and the general stress of their work.

(8) The people of the United States will always remember the victims of these hateful attacks against law enforcement officers and stand in solidarity with individuals affected by these senseless tragedies and incidents of hate that have affected law enforcement communities and their families.

(9) The United States must demonstrate to its brave law enforcement officers that they are important, valued, and respected.

(10) Congress has made a commitment to helping communities protect the lives of their police officers, as evidenced by the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–155; 130 Stat. 389) and other laws.

(11) Subsection (c) of the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act of 1988 (34 U.S.C. 41303(c)) requires the Attorney General to “acquire, collect, classify, and preserve national data on Federal criminal offenses as part of the Uniform Crime Reports” and requires all Federal departments and agencies that investigate criminal activity to “report details about crime within their respective jurisdiction to the Attorney General in a uniform matter and on a form prescribed by the Attorney General”.

SEC. 3. ATTACKS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the National Institute of Justice, and the Director of the Criminal Justice Information Services Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(1) the number of offenders that intentionally target law enforcement officers because of their status as law enforcement officers;

(2) the number of incidents reported to the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Data Collection that occur through the coordinated actions of 2 or more parties;

(3) a description of the Federal response to ambushes and violent attacks on Federal law enforcement officers;

(4) a detailed survey of what State and local responses are to ambushes and violent attacks on State and local law enforcement officers;

(5) recommendations for improving State, local, and Federal responses to ambushes and violent attacks on law enforcement officers;

(6) a detailed survey of Federal and State-based training programs that law enforcement officers receive in preparation for violent attacks, including ambush attacks;

(7) an analysis of the effectiveness of the programs described in paragraph (6) in preparing law enforcement officers for violent attacks, including ambush attacks;

(8) recommendations on how to improve State, local, and Federal training programs for law enforcement officers relating to ambush attacks;

(9) an analysis of, with respect to the Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership under part Y of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10530 et seq.)—

(A) the efficacy of the Partnership in distributing protective gear to law enforcement officers across the United States, including any location-specific limitations to the distribution under such Partnership; and

(B) the general limitations of the Partnership, including any location-specific limitations to the distributions under the Partnership, considering the fact that law enforcement officers are suffering from ambush attacks;

(10) an analysis of the ability of the Department of Justice to combine the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Data Collection and a 09C Justifiable Homicide report for officer-involved shooting reports and any roadblocks to producing a clear report with such information;

(11) an analysis of the ability of the Criminal Justice Information Services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to expand data collection to include a suspect offender's level of injury at the time of a reported Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Data Collection incident;

(12) an analysis of the existence and extent of, and reasons for, disparities in the availability and reporting of data between—

(A) data relating to ambush attacks against law enforcement officers; and

(B) other types of violent crime data; and

(13) an analysis of any additional legislative tools or authorities that may be helpful or necessary to assist in deterring ambush attacks against law enforcement officers.

(b) DEVELOPMENT.—In developing the report required under subsection (a), the Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the National Institute of Justice, and the Director of the Criminal Justice Information Services Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall consult relevant stakeholders, including—

(1) Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies; and

(2) nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, academies, or other entities.

SEC. 4. AGGRESSION AGAINST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Director of the National Institute of Justice, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) an analysis of the ability to implement a new category in the Uniform Crime Reporting System and the National Incident-Based Reporting System on aggressive actions, conduct, or other trauma-inducing incidents against law enforcement officers that, as of the date of enactment of this Act, are not reported in such systems;

(2) the level of detail the category described in paragraph (1) would include and the standard of evidence that would be used for any reported incidents;

(3) an analysis of how to engage State and local law enforcement agencies in reporting the data described in paragraph (1), despite the fact that such data is beyond the standard crime-based reporting to the systems described in paragraph (1);

(4) an analysis of potential uses by the Department of Justice and any component agencies of the Department of Justice of the data described in paragraph (1);

(5) an analysis of the existence and extent of, and reasons for, disparities in the availability and reporting of data between—

(A) data relating to aggressive actions or other trauma-inducing incidents against law enforcement officers that do not rise to the level of crimes; and

(B) other types of violent crime data; and

(6) an analysis of additional legislative tools or authorities that may be helpful or necessary to assist in deterring aggressive actions, conduct, or other trauma-inducing incidents against law enforcement officers.

(b) DEVELOPMENT.—In developing the report under subsection (a), the Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Director of the National Institute of Justice shall consult relevant stakeholders, including—

(1) Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies; and

(2) nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, academies, or other entities.

SEC. 5. MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Director of the National Institute of Justice, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) the types, frequency, and severity of mental health and stress-related responses of law enforcement officers to aggressive actions or other trauma-inducing incidents against law enforcement officers;

(2) mental health and stress-related resources or programs that are available to law enforcement officers at the Federal, State, and local levels, especially peer-to-peer programs;

(3) the extent to which law enforcement officers use the resources or programs described in paragraph (2);

(4) the availability of, or need for, mental health screening within Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; and

(5) additional legislative tools or authorities that may be helpful or necessary to assist in assessing, monitoring, and improving the mental health and wellness of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers.

(b) DEVELOPMENT.—In developing the report required under subsection (a), the Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Director of the National Institute of Justice shall consult relevant stakeholders, including—

(1) Federal, State, Tribal and local law enforcement agencies; and

(2) nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, academies, or other entities.

Purpose and Summary

H.R. 2240, the Improving Law Enforcement Officer Safety and Wellness Through Data Act, introduced by Rep. Tim Moore (R-NC), would fill gaps in the reporting of attacks targeting law enforcement officers. The bill requires the Attorney General to develop a series of reports related to violent attacks on law enforcement officers, the efficacy of current data collection related to violent attacks on law enforcement officers, and the efficacy of programs intended to provide protective equipment and wellness resources to law enforcement officers.

Background and Need for the Legislation

Democrat-run Cities Defunded Their Police

Due to the radical left’s “defund the police” movement, Democrat-run cities across the United States reduced funding for police departments, which left their cities without an adequate law enforcement presence to address a surge in violent crime.¹ In 2020, Los Angeles reduced its police department’s budget by \$150 million.² At the same time, New York City also made cuts amounting to \$1 billion from the New York Police Department (NYPD).³ Chicago’s then-Mayor Lori Lightfoot approved a decrease of approximately \$80 million for the Chicago Police Department (CPD) budget for 2021.⁴ In 2021, Washington, D.C. slashed the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) budget by roughly \$15 million.⁵ The subsequent years unsurprisingly saw a significant uptick in violent

¹Rep. Clay Higgins, *Democrats’ push to defund police caused crime to spike*, WASH. EXAMINER (Jun. 22, 2022).

²Audrey Conklin, *LA ‘Defund’ Police Budget Cuts Force Department to Dissolve Sexual Assault Unit that Investigated Weinstein*, FOX NEWS (Nov. 12, 2020).

³Scottie Andrew and Kristina Sgueglia, *New York Police Department’s budget has been slashed by \$1 billion*, CNN (July 1, 2020).

⁴*After caving to the defund movement in 2020, Chicago Mayor Lightfoot proposes more police funding as crime continues to spiral*, THE NATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT FUND (Oct. 21, 2021).

⁵Eric Flack, *Verify: Did DC ‘Defund the Police?’*, WASH. POST (Apr. 20, 2021).

crime in these cities, which can be attributed to these decisions to defund law enforcement.⁶

According to the Major City Chiefs Association (MCCA), violent crime increased in 2021 compared to 2020.⁷ After the FBI updated its data in 2022, there were 80,029 more violent crimes recorded in 2022 than in 2021.⁸ Out of the 70 cities included in MCCA's data, 69 cities saw increases in at least one category of violent crimes in 2022, which include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.⁹ After homicide rates reached a peak in 2021, it remained 24 percent higher in 30 cities in the first half of 2023 than it was before the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁰ Likewise, when comparing aggravated assault cases from 2019 to those in 2023, the number is nearly 10 percent higher, with over 23,000 more assaults recorded within the same period.¹¹

Although crime rates are generally lower in 2024 when compared to pre-pandemic levels, some violent crimes have actually increased when compared to 2019.¹² For example, aggravated assaults have increased four percent, assaults with firearms have increased by five percent, and carjackings have increased by 25 percent.¹³

After this spike in crime, some Democrats refused to acknowledge their own policy failures and instead blamed firearms, economic downturns, and perceived deficiencies in federal law enforcement support.¹⁴ For example, former Chicago Mayor Lori Lightfoot reached out to then-Attorney General Merrick Garland, advocating for an increase in Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives (ATF) agents in Chicago to address illegal firearms, remarking, “we cannot continue to endure the level of violence that we are now experiencing.”¹⁵

However, other Democrats realized the effects of their catastrophic defunding decisions and reversed course. For example, then-San Francisco Mayor London Breed initially diverted \$120 million from the police budget towards social initiatives, only to recalibrate her approach in light of rising crime and commit to strengthen the police force and counter the criminal elements in the city.¹⁶ Within three years, almost all large Democrat-led cities reversed course on their decision to defund law enforcement and augmented their police department budgets, with many Democrats abandoning the “defund the police” narrative altogether.¹⁷ In 2023

⁶Higgins, *supra* note 1.

⁷Major Cities Chiefs Association, Violent Crime Survey—Agency Totals (2020–2021), <https://majorcitieschiefs.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/MCCA-Violent-Crime-Report-2021-and-2020-Jan1toSept30.pdf>.

⁸John R. Lott Jr., Stealth Edit: FBI Quietly Revises Violent Crime Stats, <https://www.congress.gov/118/meeting/house/117762/documents/HHRG-118-JU08-20241217-SD002-U2.pdf> (Oct. 16, 2024).

⁹*Supra* note 8.

¹⁰Council on Criminal Justice, *Trends in Homicide: What You Need to Know* (Dec. 2023) <https://counciloncj.org/homicide-trends-report/>.

¹¹Major Cities Chiefs Association, Violent Crime Survey—National Totals (2022–2023), <https://majorcitieschiefs.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/MCCA-Violent-Crime-Report-2023-and-2022-Year-End.pdf> (last visited Mar. 31, 2025).

¹²Press Release, Council on Criminal Justice, Homicide, Most Other Violent Crimes Fall Below Pre-Pandemic Levels in U.S. Cities, <https://counciloncj.org/homicide-most-other-violent-crimes-fall-below-pre-pandemic-levels-in-u-s-cities/> (Jan. 23, 2025).

¹³*Id.*

¹⁴Alec Schemmel, *Mayor who pushed to defund police by \$80M pleads with feds to help with rampant crime*, FOX 17 NASHVILLE (Dec. 22, 2021).

¹⁵*Id.*

¹⁶*Id.*

¹⁷*Id.*

after Washington D.C. experienced its deadliest year in more than 20 years,¹⁸ Mayor Muriel Bowser proposed legislation to soften the anti-police reforms.¹⁹ The legislation also sought to target organized retail crime as well as the issue of open-air drug markets in the District.²⁰ Bowser admitted the original police reform legislation did not “match the daily practice of safe and effective policing.”²¹

Rogue Prosecutors Refusing to Enforce the Law

Another significant reason for the increase in crime over the past several years is the prevalence of far-left rogue prosecutors who prioritize social justice initiatives over public safety. Dozens of these rogue prosecutors owe their election victories, in large part, to far-left political action committees.²² These rogue prosecutors made social justice initiatives more important than public safety. Their goal is to fundamentally change the criminal justice system by replacing both Republican and Democrat law-and-order prosecutors with pro-criminal, anti-victim extremists who ignore the law, abuse their offices, and allow crime to rise in their jurisdictions.²³ These prosecutors generally fail to charge criminals, or permit criminals to be charged on low-level crimes, allowing them to return to communities to reoffend.

Police Recruitment Crisis

Police departments across the country are experiencing significant recruitment challenges, as officers have been leaving the force in droves. As of January 2025, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is projected to mark the lowest staffing levels in 30 years. LAPD leaders expect to lose more than 150 officers, leaving a force of about 8,620 by June 30, 2026.²⁴ In 2023, the San Francisco Police Department had over 600 fewer officers compared to 2020, a decrease of approximately thirty percent of the department.²⁵ In 2023, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) in Washington, D.C. had the lowest number of officers it has had in the past fifty years.²⁶ In January 2025, the DC Police Union chair said that the MPD is operating at dangerously low staffing levels.²⁷ As of September 2024, Chicago had 1,662 fewer officers than it did in 2018, a decline of nearly 13 percent.²⁸

In an effort to hire more law enforcement officers, police departments have “expanded the geographic area from which they draw recruits, offered hiring bonuses and multiyear contracts, beefed up

¹⁸Emily Davies, John D. Harden and Peter Hermann, *2023 was District’s deadliest year in more than two decades*, WASH. POST (Jan. 1, 2024).

¹⁹Melissa Koenig, *DC mayor proposes rolling back progressive police reforms amid spike in violent crimes*, N.Y. POST (Oct. 24, 2023).

²⁰*Id.*

²¹*Id.*

²²Zack Smith and Charles Stimson, *Meet Chesa Boudin, the Rogue Prosecutor Wreaking Havoc in San Francisco*, THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION (Aug. 11, 2021).

²³*Id.*

²⁴Libor Jany, *LAPD projected to lose 150 officers by mid-2026, which would mark lowest staffing in 30 years*, Los Angeles Times, (Jan. 27, 2025).

²⁵Robert Klemko, *Police agencies are desperate to hire. But they say few want the job.*, WASH. POST (May 27, 2023).

²⁶*Id.*

²⁷Phylicia Ashley, *DC police union claims MPD needs more officers, auditor says no data supports that*, ABC NEWS 7 (Jan. 15, 2025).

²⁸Ben Bradley, Andrew Schroedter, *Calls Go Unanswered Amid Continued Decline in Chicago Police Ranks*, WGN9. (Oct. 29, 2024).

recruiting efforts, decreased onboarding obstacles and adjusted admission requirements.”²⁹ For example, the MPD is offering a \$25,000 hiring bonus for new MPD recruits.³⁰ On March 2, 2024, the City of Dunwoody, Georgia, announced it is increasing its hiring bonuses for new recruits to \$15,000.³¹ Alameda County, California, just outside San Francisco, is offering a \$75,000 recruitment bonus that will be paid out installments over several years.³² The City of Fremont, California, introduced a \$100,000 signing bonus for up to 10 lateral police officer hires. This initiative significantly expands upon the city’s previous \$20,000 signing bonus for lateral officers.³³

Escalating Attacks on Law Enforcement Officers

The effects of far-left efforts to defund the police, elect rogue prosecutors, and enact radical criminal justice policies can all be seen through the continuous attacks on police officers. In 2022, 328 officers were shot in the line of duty,³⁴ there were 88 ambush-style attacks against police officers, and 31 of those officers lost their lives.³⁵ When those statistics were released, Patrick Yoes, national president of the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), described 2022 “one of the most dangerous years for law enforcement in recent history due to the increase of violence directed towards law enforcement officers”³⁶ In 2023, 378 officers were shot in the line of duty, with 115 ambush-style attacks,³⁷ and 20 officers lost their lives because of these attacks.³⁸ FOP President Yoes reported:

Last year, over 330 police officers were shot in the line of duty. With the COVID-19 pandemic behind us and after so many Americans have seen the tragic consequences of the defund the police movement, it was our hope that these numbers would be a high-water mark. We were wrong. Instead, 378 officers were shot in the line of duty in 2023, the highest number the FOP has ever recorded.³⁹

In 2024, the number of officers killed in the line of duty again increased from the previous year. According to National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF), 147 law enforcement officers died in the line of duty in 2024 compared to 118 officers who died in the line of duty in 2023, representing a 25% in-

²⁹ Glenn Minnis, *With 1,500 Vacancies, Chicago Police Ramp Up Recruiting Efforts*, THE CENTER SQUARE (Mar. 28, 2023).

³⁰ Press Release, Government of the District of Columbia, Mayor Bowser Announces Increase in Hiring Bonuses for New MPD Recruits, <https://mayor.dc.gov/release/mayor-bowser-announces-increase-hiring-bonuses-new-mpd-recruits> (last visited Mar. 13, 2025).

³¹ WSB Staff, *Dunwoody increases hiring bonuses for new police recruits to \$15,000*, WSB ATLANTA (Mar. 2, 2024).

³² CBS Staff, *Police departments offering bonuses, incentives to new recruits and experienced officers to fill Bay Area openings*, CBS NEWS (Sep. 26, 2023).

³³ Police1 Staff, *Calif. city announces \$100,000 hiring bonus for lateral police officers*, POLICE1 (Dec. 20, 2024).

³⁴ Press Release, National Fraternal Order of Police, Updated 29 December: One of the Most Dangerous Years for Law Enforcement, <https://fop.net/2022/12/updated-29-december-one-of-the-most-dangerous-years-for-law-enforcement/> (last visited Mar. 13, 2025).

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ Press Release, National Fraternal Order of Police, 378 Officers Shot in the Line of Duty in 2023, <https://fop.net/2024/01/378-officers-shot-in-the-line-of-duty-in-2023/> (last visited Mar. 13, 2025).

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *Id.*

crease.⁴⁰ In 2024, 342 officers were shot in the line of duty, with 50 officers succumbing to their injuries.⁴¹

Improving Law Enforcement Officer Safety and Wellness Through Data Act

Currently, basic information on law enforcement attacks is collected by the FBI’s Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) program.⁴² While the program collects information such as the circumstance of the assault and the weapon used,⁴³ it does not contain information or recommendations to help prevent further attacks on law enforcement officers. The Improving Law Enforcement Officer Safety and Wellness Through Data Act would help to prevent attacks by increasing the categories of information that can be voluntarily reported, including the intention and coordination of criminals. It would also direct the Justice Department to examine adding additional categories to the Uniform Crime Reporting System such as aggressive actions, conduct, or other trauma-inducing incidents against law enforcement officers. The bill will also provide further transparency on the mental health impacts of attacks on law enforcement officers and examine the availability and extent of mental health resources for police officers.

Hearings

For the purposes of clause 3(c)(6)(A) of House rule XIII, the following hearings were used to develop H.R. 2240: “The Right to Self Defense” a hearing held on March 4, 2025, before Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Government Surveillance of the Committee on the Judiciary. The Subcommittee heard testimony from the following witnesses:

- Doug Ritter, Founder and Chair of Knife Rights, Inc. and Knife Rights Foundation;
- Diana Muller, Founder of Women for Gun Rights;
- Dave McDermott, Founding Partner of McDermott Law Group and USCCA Network Attorney; and
- Gregory Jackson, Jr., Former Deputy Director, White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention.

The hearing examined the individual’s right to self-defense, protected by the Second Amendment, and examined the efficacy of gun control policies and the related effect on public safety. The subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Muller, a retired law enforcement officer, about the stressful situations law enforcement officers encounter that have a negative effect on their mental health.

⁴⁰ Press Release, National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, 2024 Law Enforcement Fatalities Report Reveals Law Enforcement Deaths Increased, <https://nleomf.org/2024-law-enforcement-fatalities-report-reveals-law-enforcement-deaths-increased/> (last visited Mar. 13, 2025).

⁴¹ Press Release, National Fraternal Order of Police, FOP Monthly Update: Officers Shot and Killed, <https://fop.net/2025/01/fop-monthly-update-shot-and-killed-11/> (last visited Mar. 21, 2025).

⁴² Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted in 2021 (last visited Mar. 13, 2025), <https://leb.fbi.gov/bulletin-highlights/additional-highlights/crime-data-law-enforcement-officers-assaulted-in-2021>.

⁴³ *Id.*

Committee Consideration

On March 25, 2025, the Committee met in open session and ordered the bill, H.R. 2240, favorably reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute by voice vote, a quorum being present.

Committee Votes

In compliance with clause 3(b) of House rule XIII, the Committee states that no roll call votes occurred during the Committee's consideration of H.R. 2240.

Committee Oversight Findings

In compliance with clause 3(c)(1) of House rule XIII, the Committee advises that the findings and recommendations of the Committee, based on oversight activities under clause 2(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, are incorporated in the descriptive portions of this report.

New Budget Authority and Tax Expenditures

Clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives does not apply where a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974* has been timely submitted prior to filing of the report and is included in the report. Such a cost estimate is included in this report.

Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate

With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974*, the Committee has received the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 2240 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:

H.R. 2240, Improving Law Enforcement Officer Safety and Wellness Through Data Act			
As ordered reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary March 25, 2025			
By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2025	2025-2030	2025-2035
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	3	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply? No	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036?	No	Mandate Effects	
		Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

H.R. 2240 would require the Department of Justice (DOJ) to report to the Congress about violent attacks on law enforcement officers, including the responses of federal, state, and local governments to such attacks and how to improve the reporting of those attacks. The bill also would require DOJ to report to the Congress on how traumatic incidents affect the mental health and wellness of officers.

Based on the costs of similar reports, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 2240 would cost \$3 million over the 2025–2030 period. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Jeremy Crimm. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director, Congressional Budget Office.

Committee Estimate of Budgetary Effects

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee adopts as its own the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 402 of the *Congressional Budget Act of 1974*.

Duplication of Federal Programs

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of House rule XIII, no provision of H.R. 2240 establishes or reauthorizes a program of the federal government known to be duplicative of another federal program.

Performance Goals and Objectives

The Committee states that pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of House rule XIII, H.R. 2240 would fill gaps in the reporting of attacks targeting law enforcement officers by requiring reporting of violent attacks on law enforcement officers, the efficacy of current data collection, and the efficacy of programs intended to provide protective equipment and wellness resources.

Advisory on Earmarks

In accordance with clause 9 of House rule XXI, H.R. 2240 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clauses 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of House Rule XXI.

Federal Mandates Statement

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the *Unfunded Mandates Reform Act*.

Advisory Committee Statement

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the *Federal Advisory Committee Act* were created by this legislation.

Applicability to Legislative Branch

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the *Congressional Accountability Act* (Pub. L. 104–1).

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. 1. Short Title. The “Improving Law Enforcement Officer Safety and Wellness Through Data Act”.

Sec. 2. Findings. Details the continued trend of law enforcement attacks and reasserts Congress’s commitment to helping protect lives of police officers.

Sec. 3. Attacks on Law Enforcement Officers Reporting Requirement. Requires the Attorney General to submit a report to Congress that includes: (1) the number of attacks intentionally targeting police officers; (2) whether attacks occurred through the actions of two or more parties; (3) a description of the federal response on attacks against federal law enforcement officers; (4) a survey detailing state and local responses to attacks; (5) recommendations for improving responses to attacks; (6) A survey of training programs officers receive in preparation for attacks; (7) an analysis of the above programs; (8) recommendations on improving the above programs; (9) an analysis of the efficacy of distributing protective gear and any limitations that exist; (10) an analysis of DOJ’s ability to expand data collection to the suspect offender’s level of injury; (12) an analysis of any existence of disparities in reporting; and (13) an analysis of any additional legislative tools or authorities helpful to deter ambush attacks. It also requires the Attorney General and others to consult with relevant stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, nongovernment organizations, and others.

Sec. 4. Aggression Against Law Enforcement Officers Reporting Requirement. Requires the Attorney General to submit to Congress a report analyzing the ability to implement a new category of reporting in the Uniform Crime Reporting System and the National Incident-Based Reporting System, how to engage state and local law enforcement agencies in reporting the data, any disparities, and additional legislative tools or authorities helpful in deterring aggressive actions.

Sec. 5 Mental Health and Wellness Reporting Requirement. Requires the Attorney General to report to Congress on the type of mental health and stress-responses of law enforcement officers to aggressive attacks, the programs available, the use of those programs, and any additional tools needed to improve mental health and wellness.