

PUBLIC LAW 105-181—JUNE 16, 1998

BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP GRANT  
ACT OF 1998

Public Law 105-181  
105th Congress

An Act

June 16, 1998  
[S. 1605]

To establish a matching grant program to help State and local jurisdictions purchase armor vests for use by law enforcement departments.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

Bulletproof Vest  
Partnership  
Grant Act of  
1998.  
42 USC 3711  
note.

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998”.

42 USC 3796ll  
note.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the number of law enforcement officers who are killed in the line of duty would significantly decrease if every law enforcement officer in the United States had the protection of an armor vest;

(2) according to studies, between 1985 and 1994, 709 law enforcement officers in the United States were feloniously killed in the line of duty;

(3) the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that the risk of fatality to law enforcement officers while not wearing an armor vest is 14 times higher than for officers wearing an armor vest;

(4) the Department of Justice estimates that approximately 150,000 State, local, and tribal law enforcement officers, nearly 25 percent, are not issued body armor;

(5) according to studies, between 1985 and 1994, bullet-resistant materials helped save the lives of more than 2,000 law enforcement officers in the United States; and

(6) the Executive Committee for Indian Country Law Enforcement Improvements reports that violent crime in Indian country has risen sharply, despite a decrease in the national crime rate, and has concluded that there is a “public safety crisis in Indian country”.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to save lives of law enforcement officers by helping State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies provide officers with armor vests.

**SEC. 3. MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ARMOR VESTS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating part Y as part Z;

(2) by redesignating section 2501 as section 2601; and

(3) by inserting after part X the following new part:

42 USC 3797.

**“PART Y—MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM FOR  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ARMOR VESTS****“SEC. 2501. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.**42 USC 3796*ll*.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance is authorized to make grants to States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to purchase armor vests for use by State, local, and tribal law enforcement officers.

“(b) **USES OF FUNDS.**—Grants awarded under this section shall be—

“(1) distributed directly to the State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe; and

“(2) used for the purchase of armor vests for law enforcement officers in the jurisdiction of the grantee.

“(c) **PREFERENTIAL CONSIDERATION.**—In awarding grants under this part, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance may give preferential consideration, if feasible, to an application from a jurisdiction that—

“(1) has the greatest need for armor vests based on the percentage of law enforcement officers in the department who do not have access to a vest;

“(2) has, or will institute, a mandatory wear policy that requires on-duty law enforcement officers to wear armor vests whenever feasible; and

“(3) has a violent crime rate at or above the national average as determined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; or

“(4) has not received a block grant under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program described under the heading ‘Violent Crime Reduction Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance’ of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105-119).

“(d) **MINIMUM AMOUNT.**—Unless all eligible applications submitted by any State or unit of local government within such State for a grant under this section have been funded, such State, together with grantees within the State (other than Indian tribes), shall be allocated in each fiscal year under this section not less than 0.50 percent of the total amount appropriated in the fiscal year for grants pursuant to this section, except that the United States Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands shall each be allocated .25 percent.

“(e) **MAXIMUM AMOUNT.**—A qualifying State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe may not receive more than 5 percent of the total amount appropriated in each fiscal year for grants under this section, except that a State, together with the grantees within the State may not receive more than 20 percent of the total amount appropriated in each fiscal year for grants under this section.

“(f) **MATCHING FUNDS.**—The portion of the costs of a program provided by a grant under subsection (a) may not exceed 50 percent. Any funds appropriated by Congress for the activities of any agency of an Indian tribal government or the Bureau of Indian Affairs performing law enforcement functions on any Indian lands may be used to provide the non-Federal share of a matching requirement funded under this subsection.

“(g) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—At least half of the funds available under this part shall be awarded to units of local government with fewer than 100,000 residents.

42 USC 3796ll-1. **“SEC. 2502. APPLICATIONS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—To request a grant under this part, the chief executive of a State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe shall submit an application to the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance in such form and containing such information as the Director may reasonably require.

“(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this part, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance shall promulgate regulations to implement this section (including the information that must be included and the requirements that the States, units of local government, and Indian tribes must meet) in submitting the applications required under this section.

“(c) ELIGIBILITY.—A unit of local government that receives funding under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program (described under the heading ‘Violent Crime Reduction Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance’ of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105-119)) during a fiscal year in which it submits an application under this part shall not be eligible for a grant under this part unless the chief executive officer of such unit of local government certifies and provides an explanation to the Director that the unit of local government considered or will consider using funding received under the block grant program for any or all of the costs relating to the purchase of armor vests, but did not, or does not expect to use such funds for such purpose.

42 USC 3796ll-2. **“SEC. 2503. DEFINITIONS.**

“For purposes of this part—

“(1) the term ‘armor vest’ means body armor, no less than Type I, which has been tested through the voluntary compliance testing program operated by the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and found to meet or exceed the requirements of NIJ Standard 0101.03, or any subsequent revision of such standard;

“(2) the term ‘body armor’ means any product sold or offered for sale as personal protective body covering intended to protect against gunfire, stabbing, or other physical harm;

“(3) the term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands;

“(4) the term ‘unit of local government’ means a county, municipality, town, township, village, parish, borough, or other unit of general government below the State level;

“(5) the term ‘Indian tribe’ has the same meaning as in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)); and

“(6) the term ‘law enforcement officer’ means any officer, agent, or employee of a State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe authorized by law or by a government agency

to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, or investigation of any violation of criminal law, or authorized by law to supervise sentenced criminal offenders.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(23) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part Y, \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2001.”.

**SEC. 4. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.**

In the case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

Approved June 16, 1998.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1605 (H.R. 2829):

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Mar. 11, considered and passed Senate.

May 12, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 2829.

May 15, Senate concurred in House amendments.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 34 (1998):

June 16, Presidential remarks.

