

“SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS; PURPOSE.

“(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

“(1) an infectious disease pandemic known as COVID-19 exists;

“(2) to date, there is much still unknown about COVID-19, but it is known that COVID-19 and related complications may be fatal;

“(3) services provided by public safety officers are nonetheless essential during this pandemic;

“(4) due to the COVID-19 pandemic and what is currently known about how the disease is spread, public safety officers are uncharacteristically at risk of contracting the disease; and

“(5) although the Public Safety Officers’ Benefits program currently covers deaths and permanent and total disabilities resulting from infectious disease sustained by public safety officers in carrying out their duties, the determination of claims involving personal injuries believed to have resulted from COVID-19 or its complications may be uniquely challenging or delayed given the lack of—

“(A) definitive testing and medical records at this time; and

“(B) a definitive uniform body of medical information about how the disease is spread or its effects.

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to establish a carefully drawn framework wherein claims under the Public Safety Officers’ Benefits program, arising under the unique circumstances described in subsection (a), can be processed expeditiously and under fair and clear standards.

“SEC. 3. PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS.

“(a) DEATH BENEFITS.—As determined by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, unless competent medical evidence establishes that the death of a public safety officer (as defined in section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284)) was directly and proximately caused by something other than COVID-19, COVID-19 (or complications therefrom) suffered by the public safety officer shall be presumed to constitute a personal injury within the meaning of section 1201(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281(a)), sustained in the line of duty by the officer and directly and proximately resulting in death, if—

“(1) the officer engaged in a line of duty action or activity between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021;

“(2) the officer was diagnosed with COVID-19 (or evidence indicates that the officer had COVID-19) during the 45-day period beginning on the last day of duty of the officer; and

“(3) evidence indicates that the officer had COVID-19 (or complications therefrom) at the time of the officer’s death.

“(b) DISABILITY BENEFITS.—As determined by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, COVID-19 (or complications therefrom) suffered by a public safety officer shall be presumed to constitute a personal injury within the meaning of section 1201(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281(b)), sustained in the line of duty by the officer, if—

“(1) the officer engaged in a line of duty action or activity between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021; and

“(2) the officer was diagnosed with COVID-19 (or evidence indicates that the officer had COVID-19) during the 45-day period beginning on the last day of duty of the officer.”

§ 10282. Limitations on benefits

(a) In general

No benefit shall be paid under this subchapter—

(1) if the fatal or catastrophic injury was caused by the intentional misconduct of the public safety officer or by such officer’s intention to bring about his death, disability, or injury;

(2) if the public safety officer was voluntarily intoxicated at the time of his fatal or catastrophic injury;

(3) if the public safety officer was performing his duties in a grossly negligent manner at the time of his fatal or catastrophic injury;

(4) to any individual who would otherwise be entitled to a benefit under this subchapter if such individual’s actions were a substantial contributing factor to the fatal or catastrophic injury of the public safety officer; or

(5) with respect to any individual employed in a capacity other than a civilian capacity.

(b) Presumption

In determining whether a benefit is payable under this subchapter, the Bureau—

(1) shall presume that none of the limitations described in subsection (a) apply; and

(2) shall not determine that a limitation described in subsection (a) applies, absent clear and convincing evidence.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, § 1202, as added Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 609F, Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2099; amended Pub. L. 101-647, title XIII, § 1301(b), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4834; Pub. L. 109-162, title XI, § 1164(b), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 3120; Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title X, § 1086(b)(1)(C), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1966; Pub. L. 115-36, § 5, June 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 852.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3796a of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 1202 of title I of Pub. L. 90-351, as added Pub. L. 96-157, § 2, Dec. 27, 1979, 93 Stat. 1220; amended Pub. L. 98-411, title II, § 204(a)(2), Aug. 30, 1984, 98 Stat. 1561; Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 609Z, Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2107, contained provisions similar to this section, prior to the general amendment of part L of title I of Pub. L. 90-351 by section 609F of Pub. L. 98-473.

Another prior section 1202 of Pub. L. 90-351, title VII, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 236, was set out in the Appendix to Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 99-308, § 104(b), May 19, 1986, 100 Stat. 459.

AMENDMENTS

2017—Pub. L. 115-36 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), inserted heading, and added subsec. (b).

2013—Pub. L. 112-239, § 1086(b)(1)(C)(i), substituted “fatal” for “death” wherever appearing except in par. (1) following “bring about his”.

Par. (1), Pub. L. 112-239, § 1086(b)(1)(C)(ii), substituted “bring about his death, disability, or injury” for “bring about his death or catastrophic injury”.

2006—Par. (5), Pub. L. 109-162 inserted “with respect” before “to any individual”.

1990—Pars. (1) to (4), Pub. L. 101-647 inserted “or catastrophic injury” after “death” wherever appearing.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2017 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 115-36, § 6, June 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 852, provided that: “The amendments made by this Act [enacting

section 10288 of this title and amending this section and sections 10285 and 10302 of this title] shall—

“(1) take effect on the date of enactment of this Act [June 2, 2017]; and

“(2) apply to any benefit claim or application under part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.) [now 34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.] that is—

“(A) pending before the Bureau of Justice Assistance on the date of enactment; or

“(B) received by the Bureau on or after the date of enactment of this Act.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2013 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 112-239 effective Jan. 2, 2013, and applicable to matters pending on Jan. 2, 2013, or filed or accruing after that date, with certain exceptions, see section 1086(d) of Pub. L. 112-239, set out as a note under section 10251 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1990 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 101-647 effective Nov. 29, 1990, and not applicable with respect to injuries occurring before Nov. 29, 1990, see section 1303 of Pub. L. 101-647, set out as a note under section 10281 of this title.

§ 10283. National programs for families of public safety officers who have sustained fatal or catastrophic injury in the line of duty

The Director is authorized to use no less than \$150,000 of the funds appropriated for this subchapter to maintain and enhance national peer support and counseling programs to assist families of public safety officers who have sustained fatal or catastrophic injury in the line of duty.

(Pub. L. 90-351, title I, §1203, as added Pub. L. 100-690, title VI, §6106(a)(2), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4341; amended Pub. L. 105-180, §2(a), June 16, 1998, 112 Stat. 511; Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title X, §1086(b)(1)(D), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1966.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3796a-1 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 1203 of Pub. L. 90-351 was renumbered section 1204 and is classified to section 10284 of this title.

Another prior section 1203 of Pub. L. 90-351, title VII, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 237, was set out in the Appendix to Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 99-308, §104(b), May 19, 1986, 100 Stat. 459.

AMENDMENTS

2013—Pub. L. 112-239 substituted “who have sustained fatal or catastrophic injury in the line of duty” for “who have died in the line of duty” in section catchline and text.

1998—Pub. L. 105-180 amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The Director is authorized and directed to use up to \$150,000 of the funds appropriated for this subchapter to establish national programs to assist the families of public safety officers who have died in the line of duty.”

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2013 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 112-239 effective Jan. 2, 2013, and applicable to matters pending on Jan. 2, 2013, or

filed or accruing after that date, with certain exceptions, see section 1086(d) of Pub. L. 112-239, set out as a note under section 10251 of this title.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Effective Aug. 1, 2000, all functions of Director of Bureau of Justice Assistance, other than those enumerated in section 10142(3) to (6) of this title, transferred to Assistant Attorney General for Office of Justice Programs, see section 1000(a)(1) [title I, §108(b)] of Pub. L. 106-113, set out as a note under section 10141 of this title.

§ 10284. Definitions

As used in this subchapter—

(1) “catastrophic injury” means an injury, the direct and proximate consequences of which permanently prevent an individual from performing any gainful work;

(2) “chaplain” includes any individual serving as an officially recognized or designated member of a legally organized volunteer fire department or legally organized police department, or an officially recognized or designated public employee of a legally organized fire or police department who was responding to a fire, rescue, or police emergency;

(3) “child” means any natural, illegitimate, adopted, or posthumous child or stepchild of a deceased or permanently and totally disabled public safety officer who, at the time of the public safety officer’s fatal or catastrophic injury, is—

(A) 18 years of age or under;

(B) over 18 years of age and a student as defined in section 8101 of title 5; or

(C) over 18 years of age and incapable of self-support because of physical or mental disability;

(4) “firefighter” includes an individual serving as an officially recognized or designated member of a legally organized volunteer fire department;

(5) “intoxication” means a disturbance of mental or physical faculties resulting from the introduction of alcohol into the body as evidenced by—

(A) a post-injury blood alcohol level of .20 per centum or greater; or

(B) a post-injury blood alcohol level of at least .10 per centum but less than .20 per centum unless the Bureau receives convincing evidence that the public safety officer was not acting in an intoxicated manner immediately prior to his fatal or catastrophic injury;

or resulting from drugs or other substances in the body;

(6) “law enforcement officer” means an individual involved in crime and juvenile delinquency control or reduction, or enforcement of the criminal laws (including juvenile delinquency),¹ including, but not limited to, police, corrections, probation, parole, and judicial officers;

(7) “member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew” means an officially recognized or designated employee or volunteer member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew (including a ground or air ambulance service) that—

¹ So in original. The period probably should not appear.