

119TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7439

To provide that Federal law enforcement officers may only use deadly force when necessary to prevent imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to the law enforcement officer or another person, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 9, 2026

Ms. MENG introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To provide that Federal law enforcement officers may only use deadly force when necessary to prevent imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to the law enforcement officer or another person, 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.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Uniform Standards
5 for Federal Law Enforcement Act of 2026”.

1 **SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY**
2 **FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—A Federal law enforcement officer
4 may only use deadly force when the officer has a reason-
5 able belief that the use of such force is necessary to pre-
6 vent imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to
7 the law enforcement officer or another person.

8 (b) CLARIFICATIONS.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The use of deadly force may
10 not be considered necessary—

11 (A) solely to prevent the escape of a fleeing
12 suspect;

13 (B) solely to disable a moving vehicle; or

14 (C) against a person whose actions are a
15 threat solely to themselves or to property.

16 (2) DISCHARGE AT A MOVING VEHICLE.—The
17 discharge of a firearm by a Federal law enforcement
18 officer at a moving vehicle may not be considered
19 necessary unless—

20 (A) a person in the vehicle is threatening
21 the officer or another person with deadly force
22 by means other than the vehicle; or

23 (B) the person operating the vehicle is
24 doing so in a manner that threatens to cause
25 death or serious physical injury to the officer or
26 others, and no other objectively reasonable

1 means of defense appear to exist, including
2 moving out of the path of the vehicle.

3 (c) VERBAL WARNING.—Prior to using deadly force,
4 a Federal law enforcement officer shall give a verbal warn-
5 ing to the individual on whom the officer intends to use
6 such force, to the extent practicable, and only if giving
7 such warning would not increase the imminent danger of
8 death or serious bodily injury to the law enforcement offi-
9 cer or another person.

10 (d) PROHIBITION ON WARNING SHOTS.—Except in
11 a Federal prison, a Federal law enforcement officer may
12 not discharge a firearm as a warning.

13 (e) TRAINING.—The Attorney General, in consulta-
14 tion with the heads of other Federal agencies that employ
15 Federal law enforcement officers, shall develop and pro-
16 vide training to Federal law enforcement officers on meth-
17 ods and tactics to use in conducting law enforcement ac-
18 tivities in situations, with respect to which, the use of
19 deadly force is prohibited under this section.

20 (f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “Federal
21 law enforcement officer” means—

22 (1) a Federal law enforcement officer, as such
23 term is defined in section 115 of title 18, United
24 States Code; and

1 (2) an immigration officer, as such term is de-
2 fined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nation-
3 ality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

○