

EMMETT TILL UNSOLVED CIVIL RIGHTS CRIME ACT  
OF 2007

—————  
JUNE 19, 2007.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of  
the Union and ordered to be printed  
—————

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 923]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 923) to establish an Unsolved Crimes Section in the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, and an Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Investigative Office in the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 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

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007”.

**SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that all authorities with jurisdiction, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other entities within the Department of Justice, should—

(1) expeditiously investigate unsolved civil rights murders, due to the amount of time that has passed since the murders and the age of potential witnesses; and

(2) provide all the resources necessary to ensure timely and thorough investigations in the cases involved.

**SEC. 3. DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE CRIMINAL SECTION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General shall designate a Deputy Chief in the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

(b) **RESPONSIBILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Deputy Chief shall be responsible for coordinating the investigation and prosecution of violations of criminal civil rights statutes that occurred not later than December 31, 1969, and resulted in a death.

(2) **COORDINATION.**—In investigating a complaint under paragraph (1), the Deputy Chief may coordinate investigative activities with State and local law enforcement officials.

(c) **STUDY AND REPORT.**—

(1) **STUDY.**—The Attorney General shall annually conduct a study of the cases under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Chief or under the jurisdiction of the Supervisory Special Agent and, in conducting the study, shall determine—

(A) the number of open investigations within the Department for violations of criminal civil rights statutes that occurred not later than December 31, 1969;

(B) the number of new cases opened pursuant to this Act since the previous year’s study;

(C) the number of unsealed Federal cases charged within the study period, including the case names, the jurisdiction in which the charges were brought, and the date the charges were filed;

(D) the number of cases referred by the Department to a State or local law enforcement agency or prosecutor within the study period, the number of such cases that resulted in State charges being filed, the jurisdiction in which such charges were filed, the date the charges were filed, and if a jurisdiction declines to prosecute or participate in an investigation of a case so referred, the fact it did so;

(E) the number of cases within the study period that were closed without Federal prosecution, the case names of unsealed Federal cases, the dates the cases were closed, and the relevant federal statutes;

(F) the number of attorneys who worked, in whole or in part, on any case described in subsection (b)(1); and

(G) the applications submitted for grants under section 5, the award of such grants, and the purposes for which the grant amount were expended.

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Attorney General shall prepare and submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

**SEC. 4. SUPERVISORY SPECIAL AGENT IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General shall designate a Supervisory Special Agent in the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

(b) **RESPONSIBILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Supervisory Special Agent shall be responsible for investigating violations of criminal civil rights statutes that occurred not later than December 31, 1969, and resulted in a death.

(2) **COORDINATION.**—In investigating a complaint under paragraph (1), the Supervisory Special Agent may coordinate the investigative activities with State and local law enforcement officials.

**SEC. 5. GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General may award grants to State or local law enforcement agencies for expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution

by them of criminal offenses, involving civil rights, that occurred not later than December 31, 1969, and resulted in a death.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2017 to carry out this section.

**SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated, in addition to any other amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for this purpose, to the Attorney General \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2017 for the purpose of investigating and prosecuting violations of criminal civil rights statutes that occurred not later than December 31, 1969, and resulted in a death. These funds shall be allocated by the Attorney General to the Deputy Chief of the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division and the Supervisory Special Agent of the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to advance the purposes set forth in this Act.

(b) **COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.**—In addition to any amounts authorized to be appropriated under title XI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000h et seq.), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 2008 and each subsequent fiscal year, to enable the Service (in carrying out the functions described in title X of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000g et seq.)) to provide technical assistance by bringing together law enforcement agencies and communities in the investigation of violations of criminal civil rights statutes, in cases described in section 4(b).

**SEC. 7. DEFINITION OF “CRIMINAL CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES”.**

In this Act, the term “criminal civil rights statutes” means—

- (1) section 241 of title 18, United States Code (relating to conspiracy against rights);
- (2) section 242 of title 18, United States Code (relating to deprivation of rights under color of law);
- (3) section 245 of title 18, United States Code (relating to federally protected activities);
- (4) sections 1581 and 1584 of title 18, United States Code (relating to involuntary servitude and peonage);
- (5) section 901 of the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3631); and
- (6) any other Federal law that—
  - (A) was in effect on or before December 31, 1969; and
  - (B) the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice enforced, before the date of enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 8. SUNSET.**

Sections 2 through 6 of this Act shall cease to have effect at the end of fiscal year 2017.

**SEC. 9. AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.**

Title XXXVII of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5779 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 3703. AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.**

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—An Inspector General appointed under section 3 or 8G of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) may authorize staff to assist the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children—

- “(1) by conducting reviews of inactive case files to develop recommendations for further investigations; and
- “(2) by engaging in similar activities.

“(b) **LIMITATIONS.**—

- “(1) **PRIORITY.**—An Inspector General may not permit staff to engage in activities described in subsection (a) if such activities will interfere with the duties of the Inspector General under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

“(2) **FUNDING.**—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.”.

**PURPOSE AND SUMMARY**

H.R. 923, the “Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007,” is intended to expand the prosecution of unsolved civil rights crimes resulting in death that occurred on or before December 31,

1969 by authorizing additional funding to the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Civil Rights Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the FBI's Community Relations Department. The bill would designate specific administrative authority for the investigation and prosecution of unsolved Civil Rights Era crimes and require an annual accounting to Congress on the progress of the investigative initiatives, with a 10-year sunset provision. In addition, the bill amends the Crime Control Act of 1990 to authorize Inspector General staff to assist the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children by conducting reviews of inactive case files to develop recommendations for further investigations.

#### BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

The press and the civil rights community have reported that for every infamous killing that tore at the South in the 1950's and '60's, there were many more that were barely noted, much less investigated. Virtually all such cases gained momentum only when the victims of the past found voices in the present.<sup>1</sup> Despite high-profile convictions over the last two decades, there are many killers from the Civil Rights Era who have not yet been brought to justice. Indeed, many surviving family members of African American victims did not even report racist crimes in the belief that these crimes would not be investigated and that seeking justice would subject them to reprisal violence.<sup>2</sup> Consequently, despite high-profile convictions over the last two decades, most murderers from the Civil Rights Era have not been brought to justice.

Although many of the most notorious murders took place in Mississippi, there were racially-motivated murders throughout the South with many of the victims targeted because of their involvement in civil rights work. Examples of these unsolved cases include:

- the 1968 "Orangeburg Massacre" at South Carolina State University where State police shot and killed three student protesters;
- the 1967 shooting death of Carrie Brumfield, whose body was found on a rural Louisiana road;
- the 1957 murder of Willie Joe Sanford, whose body was fished out of a creek in Hawkinsville, Georgia;
- the 1946 killing of a black couple, one of whom was a pregnant woman; the couple was pulled out of a car in Monroe, Georgia and dragged down a wagon trail before being shot in front of 200 people.<sup>3</sup>

H.R. 923 is named after one of the most infamous of these cases. Emmett Till was a 14-year-old boy from Chicago who allegedly whistled at a white woman and thereafter was found tortured and murdered. The killers—Roy Bryant, the woman's husband, and J.W. Milam, his half-brother—were tried, but acquitted by an all-white jury. Notably, a recent attempt to obtain a Federal indictment in this case was unsuccessful.

<sup>1</sup> Shaila Dewan, *Push to resolve fading killings of rights era*, N.Y. TIMES, Feb. 3, 2007, at A11.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> Patrik Jonsson, *Feds Turn Up Heat to Solve Cold Cases of Civil Rights Days*, CHRISTIAN SCI. MONITOR, Apr. 4, 2007, at <http://www.csmonitor.com/2007/0404/p02s01-usju.htm>.

The FBI has recently made an effort to reopen some of these cold cases. Earlier this year, FBI Director Robert S. Mueller announced that the Bureau had identified approximately 100 civil rights “cold cases” that merited further investigation.<sup>4</sup> He stated, “We will do everything we can to close those cases, and to close this dark chapter in our nation’s history.”<sup>5</sup> Director Mueller explained:

[M]any murders during the Civil Rights era were not fully investigated, were covered up, or were misidentified as an accidental death or disappearance. Many trails ran cold, and many cases were effectively closed.<sup>6</sup>

Investigators have made some progress on these old cases, in part because of the recent cooperation between Federal and local law enforcement officers on crimes involving drugs and weapons. In addition, the press has played a crucial role in bringing the stories of racial violence during the Civil Rights Era to light. In some cases, reporters have tracked down perpetrators and built the initial records supporting prosecution. Experts also claim that societal changes have helped change the climate so that some of these old cases may be brought. As one observer noted, “Many segregationist viewpoints have died with the previous generation or mellowed with age. . . . And, in hindsight, many see that the biblical justification for violence . . . was misguided.”<sup>7</sup>

A major trial concerning one of these unsolved civil rights crimes is currently taking place in Jackson, Mississippi. Klan member James Seale has been charged with the 1964 abduction, beating and drowning of two black teenagers, Charles Eddie Moore and Henry Hezekiah Dee.<sup>8</sup> Mr. Seale and Charles Edwards were originally arrested in 1964, but the state of Mississippi dismissed all charges against them. The DOJ reopened the case in 2000 and Mr. Edwards was subsequently granted immunity to testify for the prosecution.<sup>9</sup>

Some have questioned the value of prosecuting cases that are so old. Nevertheless, Rita Bender, the widow of slain civil rights worker Michael Schwerner, describes what it is like for the families of the victims who never received justice:

On the one hand, you could say it’s old because it happened so long ago. . . . On the other hand, the very fact that there has been no acknowledgment until now indicates that it is not old history. It is present business.”<sup>10</sup>

H.R. 923 does not seek to establish or expand Federal jurisdiction to prosecute civil rights crimes; it merely authorizes funding

<sup>4</sup>Robert S. Mueller, III, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Speech at the News Conference on the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Cold Case Initiative (Feb. 27, 2007), at <http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/speeches/mueller022707.htm>. The Southern Poverty Law Center has identified its own list of 74 unresolved killings, many involving white police officers who allegedly shot or beat to death black victims. Patrik Jonsson, *Feds Turn Up Heat to Solve Cold Cases of Civil Rights Days*, CHRISTIAN SCI. MONITOR, Apr. 4, 2007, at <http://www.csmonitor.com/2007/0404/p02s01-usju.htm>.

<sup>5</sup>Robert S. Mueller, III, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Speech at the News Conference on the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Cold Case Initiative (Feb. 27, 2007), at <http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/speeches/mueller022707.htm>.

<sup>6</sup>Id.

<sup>7</sup>Patrik Jonsson, *Feds Turn Up Heat to Solve Cold Cases of Civil Rights Days*, CHRISTIAN SCI. MONITOR, Apr. 4, 2007, at <http://www.csmonitor.com/2007/0404/p02s01-usju.htm>.

<sup>8</sup>*Jury Selection Begins in 1964 Mississippi Murder Case*, ASSOC. PRESS, May 30, 2007.

<sup>9</sup>Id. The case has been the subject of a documentary made by David Ridgen of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. called “Mississippi Cold Case,” which aired June 2, 2007 on MSNBC. *Id.*

<sup>10</sup>*Jury Selection Begins in 1964 Mississippi Murder Case*, ASSOC. PRESS, May 30, 2007.

to establish a special program within the DOJ to do so. Under current law, the Federal criminal civil rights statutes have a 5-year statute of limitations from the date of the incident, which limits the scope of criminal prosecutions. Assistant Attorney General William Moschella expressed concern that legislation, which conferred Federal jurisdiction to prosecute civil rights crimes, could possibly violate the Ex Post Facto Clause of the U.S. Constitution. He explained:

“[T]he Constitution bars S. 2679 (legislation introduced in the 109th Congress) from retroactively conferring Federal jurisdiction to prosecute such civil rights crimes. Two of the most important Federal statutes for prosecuting racially motivated homicides, 18 U.S.C. sec. 245 and 42 U.S.C. sec. 3631, were not enacted until 1968. Moreover, for crimes committed prior to December 31, 1969, virtually all Federal criminal civil rights statutes carried a 5-year statute of limitations, even where death resulted.<sup>11</sup>

The Federal Government is limited in what kinds of prosecutions it can bring regarding these cases. Specifically, the DOJ would not likely be able to establish Federal jurisdiction by virtue of the fact that the crime was a civil rights crime. Rather, there would need to be another basis on which to establish Federal jurisdiction. Therefore, many, if not most, of these crimes will actually have to be brought at the State and local level.

#### HEARINGS

The Committee’s Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties and the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security jointly held 1 day of hearings on H.R. 923 on June 12, 2007. Testimony was received from Myrlie Evers-Williams, activist, community leader and widow of slain civil rights activist Medgar Evers; Richard Cohen, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Southern Poverty Law Center; G. Douglas Jones, former United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama; Rita Bender, attorney, activist and widow of slain civil rights activist Michael Schwerner; Alvin Sykes, President of the Emmett Till Justice Campaign, Inc.; and Grace Chung Becker, Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the DOJ Civil Rights Division.

#### COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On June 12, 2007, the Subcommittee on Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties met in open session and ordered the bill H.R. 923 favorably reported, as amended, by voice vote, a quorum being present. On June 13, 2007, the Committee met in open session and ordered the bill H.R. 923 favorably reported with an amendment, by voice vote, a quorum being present.

#### COMMITTEE VOTES

In compliance with clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee advises that there were

<sup>11</sup> Letter from William E. Moschella, Assistant Attorney General, to Jim Talent, U.S. Senator (June 27, 2006) (on file with the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee).

no recorded votes during the Committee's consideration of H.R. 923.

#### COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

In compliance with clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, 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 is inapplicable because this legislation does not provide new budgetary authority or increased tax expenditures.

#### CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

In compliance with clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee sets forth, with respect to the bill, H.R. 923, the following estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974:

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, June 19, 2007.*

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr., *Chairman,*  
*Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 923, the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Daniel Hoople, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

PETER R. ORSZAG,  
DIRECTOR.

Enclosure

cc: Honorable Lamar S. Smith.  
Ranking Member

*H.R. 923—Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007.*

#### SUMMARY

H.R. 923 would authorize the appropriation of \$10 million a year over the 2008–2017 period for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to investigate and prosecute certain unsolved homicides committed prior to 1970. The bill also would authorize the appropriation of \$3.5 million annually over the 2008–2017 period to provide technical assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, as well as make grants to those agencies for expenses related to the investigation and prosecution of such crimes. CBO estimates that

implementing H.R. 923 would cost \$10 million in 2008 and \$63 million over the 2008–2012 period, subject to appropriation of the authorized amounts. Enacting this legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues.

H.R. 923 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no cost on State, local, or tribal governments.

#### ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 923 is shown in the following table. The cost of this legislation falls within budget function 750 (administration of justice).

#### BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 923 would be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2007 and that the authorized amounts will be appropriated for each year. We estimate that implementing H.R. 923 would cost a total of \$10 million in 2008 and \$63 million over the 2008–2012 period.

By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Investigation and Prosecution of Unsolved Crimes					
Authorization Level	10	10	10	10	10
Estimated Outlays	9	10	10	10	10
Grants to State and Local Law Enforcement					
Authorization Level	2	2	2	2	2
Estimated Outlays	0	1	1	2	2
Community Relations Service					
Authorization Level	2	2	2	2	2
Estimated Outlays	1	1	2	2	2
Total Changes					
Authorization Level	14	14	14	14	14
Estimated Outlays	10	12	13	14	14

#### *Investigation and Prosecution of Unsolved Crimes*

H.R. 923 would authorize the appropriation of \$10 million a year over the 2008–2017 period for the investigation and prosecution of civil rights violations involving homicides committed before 1970. The legislation would direct the Attorney General to designate a Deputy Chief in the Civil Rights Division of DOJ to coordinate with a newly created Supervisory Special Agent in the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to carry out those responsibilities. Based on the spending patterns for similar DOJ activities, CBO estimates that implementing this provision would cost \$9 million in 2008 and \$49 million over the 2008–2012 period.

#### *Grants to State and Local Law Enforcement*

H.R. 923 would authorize the appropriation of \$2 million annually over the 2008–2017 period for DOJ to make grants to State and local law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute certain civil rights cases. CBO estimates that implementing this provision would cost \$6 million over the 2008–2012 period.

*Community Relations Service*

H.R. 923 would authorize the appropriation of \$1.5 million a year over the 2008–2017 period for the Community Relations Service of DOJ to aid in investigating and prosecuting those unsolved civil rights cases. Costs would include technical assistance and other expenses related to the coordination of law enforcement officials and affected communities with DOJ. CBO estimates that this provision would cost \$1 million in 2008 and nearly \$8 million over the 2008–2012 period.

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

H.R. 923 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on State, local, or tribal governments.

## PREVIOUS CBO ESTIMATE

On June 19, 2007, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for S. 535, the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on June 14, 2007. The two bills are very similar, and the CBO cost estimates are identical.

## ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:

Federal Costs: Daniel Hoople and Mark Grabowicz (226–2860)  
Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell  
(225–3220)  
Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach (226–2940)

## ESTIMATE APPROVED BY:

Peter H. Fontaine  
Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis

## PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Committee states that pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. 923 will assist in the investigation and prosecution of cold cases from the Civil Rights Era and provide resources to fund State and local investigations where Federal jurisdiction is not available for the prosecution of these cases

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds the authority for this legislation in article I, section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution and section 5 of the 14th amendment.

## ADVISORY ON EARMARKS

In accordance with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. 923 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

## SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

The following discussion describes the bill as reported by the Committee.

*Sec. 1. Short Title.* Section 1 sets forth the short title of the bill as the “Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007.”

*Sec. 2. Sense of Congress.* Section 2 expresses a sense of the Congress that the Department of Justice should expeditiously investigate and resolve unsolved civil rights era murders and provide all necessary resources.

*Sec. 3. Deputy Chief of the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division.* Section 3 requires the Attorney General to designate a Deputy Chief of the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights division to be responsible for coordinating the investigation and prosecution of violations of criminal civil rights statutes that occurred on or before December 31, 1969 and ended in death. It also requires a study and report to Congress about the number of cases opened, the number of Federal prosecutions commenced, the number of cases of State and local prosecutions where the DOJ assisted, the number of cases that have been closed, and the number of open pending cases. The report shall be made not later than 6 months after the enactment of the Act.

*Sec. 4. Supervisory Special Agent in the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.* Section 4 requires the Attorney General to designate a Supervisory Special Agent in the Civil Rights Unit of the FBI to be responsible for investigating violations of criminal civil rights statutes that occurred on or before December 31, 1969 and resulted in death. The Supervisory Special Agent is authorized to coordinate investigations with State and local law enforcement agencies.

*Sec. 5. Grants to State and Local Law Enforcement.* Section 5 authorizes the Attorney General to award grants to State or local law enforcement agencies for expenses associated with their investigation and prosecution of unsolved civil rights crimes that occurred on or before December 31, 1969 and resulted in death. The provision authorizes \$2 million to be appropriated for each fiscal year 2008 through 2017 for the purpose of carrying out this section.

*Sec. 6. Authorization of Appropriations.* This section authorizes \$10 million for each of the fiscal year 2008 through 2017 for the purpose of investigating and prosecuting violations of criminal civil rights statutes that occurred on or before December 31, 1969 and resulted in death. In addition, section 6 authorizes the appropriation of \$1.5 million for fiscal year 2008 and each subsequent fiscal year to the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice to enable the Service to carry out the functions described in title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

*Sec. 7. Definitions.* Section 7 of the bill defines “criminal civil rights statutes” for purposes of this Act.

*Sec. 8. Sunset.* Section 8 provides that sections 2 through 6 of the Act expire at the end of fiscal year 2017.

*Sec. 9. Authority of Inspectors General.* Section 9 amends the Crime Control Act of 1990 to add a new provision authorizing an Inspector General to designate staff to assist the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children by conducting reviews of inactive cases to develop recommendations for further investigations. In

addition, section 9 specifies that an Inspector General may not permit staff to engage in activities pursuant to this provision if such activities will interfere with the Inspector General's duties under the Inspector General Act of 1978.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

**TITLE XXXVII OF THE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1990**

\* \* \* \* \*

**SEC. 3703. AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.**

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—An Inspector General appointed under section 3 or 8G of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) may authorize staff to assist the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children—

(1) *by conducting reviews of inactive case files to develop recommendations for further investigations; and*

(2) *by engaging in similar activities.*

(b) *LIMITATIONS.*—

(1) *PRIORITY.*—An Inspector General may not permit staff to engage in activities described in subsection (a) if such activities will interfere with the duties of the Inspector General under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(2) *FUNDING.*—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

