

acted section 552a of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, and provisions set out as notes under section 552a of Title 5. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 552a of Title 5 and Tables.

The Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1973, referred to in Art. VIII(c), is Pub. L. 92-544, Oct. 25, 1972, 86 Stat. 1109. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 14616 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

AMENDMENTS

2022—Art. VIII(a), Pub. L. 117-286 substituted “chapter 10 of title 5” for “the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)”.

CHAPTER 405—REPORTING OF UNIDENTIFIED AND MISSING PERSONS

Sec.

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§ 40501. Program authorized

(a) In general

(1) Grants authorized

The Attorney General may award grants to eligible entities described in paragraph (2) to enable the eligible entities to improve the transportation, processing, identification, and reporting of missing persons and unidentified remains, including migrants.

(2) Eligible entities

Eligible entities described in this paragraph are the following:

- (A) States and units of local government.
- (B) Accredited, publicly funded, Combined DNA Index System (commonly known as “CODIS”) forensic laboratories, which demonstrate the grant funds will be used for DNA typing and uploading biological family DNA reference samples, including samples from foreign nationals, into CODIS, subject to the protocols for inclusion of such forensic DNA profiles into CODIS, and the privacy protections required under section 40502(c) of this title.
- (C) Medical examiners offices.
- (D) Accredited, publicly funded toxicology laboratories.
- (E) Accredited, publicly funded crime laboratories.
- (F) Publicly funded university forensic anthropology laboratories.
- (G) Nonprofit organizations that have working collaborative agreements with State and county forensic offices, including medical examiners, coroners, and justices of the peace, for entry of data into CODIS or

the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (commonly known as “NamUs”), or both.

(Pub. L. 106-177, title II, §202, as added Pub. L. 116-277, §2(a)(1), Dec. 31, 2020, 134 Stat. 3368.)

Editorial Notes

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 40501, Pub. L. 106-177, title II, §202, Mar. 10, 2000, 114 Stat. 36, authorized Attorney General to provide grant awards to States to enable States to improve the reporting of unidentified and missing persons, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 116-277, §2(a)(1), Dec. 31, 2020, 134 Stat. 3368. Such section was formerly classified to section 14661 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as section 40501.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE

For short title of title II of Pub. L. 106-177, which is classified to this chapter, as “Jennifer’s Law”, see section 201 of Pub. L. 106-177, set out as a Short Title of 2000 Act note under section 10101 of this title.

§ 40502. Eligibility

(a) Application

To be eligible to receive a grant award under this chapter, an entity described in section 40501 of this title shall submit an application at such time and in such form as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

(b) Contents

Each such application shall include assurances that the applicant shall, to the greatest extent possible—

(1) report to the National Crime Information Center and, when possible, to law enforcement authorities throughout the applicant’s jurisdiction regarding every deceased unidentified person, regardless of age, found in the applicant’s jurisdiction;

(2) enter a complete profile of such unidentified person in compliance with the guidelines established by the Department of Justice for the National Crime Information Center Missing and Unidentified Persons File, including dental records, DNA records, x-rays, and fingerprints, if available;

(3) enter the National Crime Information Center number or other appropriate number assigned to the unidentified person on the death certificate of each such unidentified person;

(4) retain all such records pertaining to unidentified persons until a person is identified; and

(5) collect and report information to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) regarding missing persons and unidentified remains.

(c) Privacy protections for biological family reference samples

(1) In general

Any suspected biological family DNA reference samples received from citizens of the United States or foreign nationals and uploaded into the Combined DNA Index Sys-