

S 163

Avonte's Law Act of 2015

Congress: 114 (2015–2017, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Crime and Law Enforcement

Introduced: Jan 13, 2015

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (Jan 13, 2015)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/163>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Schumer, Charles E. [D-NY]

Party: Democratic • **State:** NY • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (5 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Donnelly, Joe [D-IN]	D · IN		Mar 12, 2015
Sen. Whitehouse, Sheldon [D-RI]	D · RI		Mar 12, 2015
Sen. Murphy, Christopher [D-CT]	D · CT		Jun 23, 2015
Sen. Burr, Richard [R-NC]	R · NC		Sep 16, 2015
Sen. Baldwin, Tammy [D-WI]	D · WI		Sep 21, 2015

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	Senate	Referred To	Jan 13, 2015

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Crime and Law Enforcement

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
114 HR 4253	Identical bill	Jan 15, 2016: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations.

Avonte's Law Act of 2015

Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to law enforcement agencies to: (1) reduce the risk of injury and death relating to the wandering characteristics of some individuals with autism and other disabilities, and (2) safeguard the well-being of individuals with disabilities during interactions with law enforcement.

Requires grant awards to be used to: (1) provide education and resources to law enforcement agencies, first responders, schools, clinicians, and the public in order to reduce the risk of wandering by such individuals, help to identify signs of abuse in such individuals, increase their personal safety and survival skills, and facilitate effective communication with individuals who have communication-related disabilities; (2) provide training and emergency protocols for school administrators, staff, and families; (3) provide response tools and training for law enforcement and search-and-rescue agencies, including tracking technology; or (4) provide response tools and training to law enforcement agencies in order to recognize and respond to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Directs the Attorney General to establish standards and best practices relating to the use of tracking technology to monitor children with autism and other disabilities. Requires each law enforcement agency that receives a grant to comply with any such standards and best practices.

Actions Timeline

- **Jan 13, 2015:** Introduced in Senate
- **Jan 13, 2015:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.