

105TH CONGRESS
3RD SESSION

H.R. 16

To address the need for a more robust and functional
form of protection for Federal Government Officials

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES

May 30th, 2025

Representative Sheev_PalpatineTGR (for himself,) has
introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Homeland Security & Armed Services.

AN ACT

To address the need for a more robust and functional
form of protection for Federal Government Officials

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States in Congress Assembled.*

SEC. 1—SHORT TITLE

- (a) This piece of legislation shall be referred to as “*Federal Government Protection Act*” or as “*FGPA 25*”

SEC. 2—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- (a) Any part of any act, joint resolution, memorandum or codified law that conflicts with this act shall be deemed null and void.
- (b) This act shall be servable, in which, if any provision of this act is found unconstitutional the rest of the act shall be in full effect unless also found unconstitutional.
- (c) This act shall go into effect immediately.

SEC. 3—CONFLICTING LEGISLATION

- (a) 18 U.S. Code § 3056 shall be repealed and replaced by this legislation.
- (b) 18 U.S. Code § 3056A shall be repealed and replaced by this legislation.
- (c) Public Law 93-8 Section 3 shall be repealed by this legislation.

SEC. 4—ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTECTIVE AGENCIES AND THEIR PROTECTEES

- (a) The United States Secret Service shall be established as the principal Federal Protective Agency, under the Department of Homeland Security, for the purpose of protecting the following individuals:
 - (i) The President, the Vice President (or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of President), the President-elect, and the Vice President-elect.
 - (ii) Former Presidents, for a period of not more than two years after the date they leave office, upon the discretion of the Director of the United States Secret Service.
 - (iii) Former Vice Presidents, for a period of not more than six months after the date the former Vice President leaves office, upon the discretion of the Director of the United States Secret Service.
 - (iv) Members of the Cabinet and those in the Line of Succession for President of the United States.
 - (v) Other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad when the President and the United States Secret Service directs that such protection be provided.

- (vi) Major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and, within 21 days of the general Presidential election. As used in this paragraph, the term “major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates” means those individuals identified as such by the United States Secret Service after consultation with the Federal Elections Commission.
 - (vii) Other high value individuals expressly designated protection by the United States Secret Service.
 - (viii) The protection authorized in clauses (ii) through (vii) may be declined, however, the protection authorized in clause (i) shall not be declined.
 - (ix) The United States Secret Service is authorized to temporarily suspend the protection authorized in clauses (i) through (vii) when they deem that such action is warranted. The United States Secret Service is authorized to permanently suspend the protection authorized in clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv).
 - (x) No individual, elected into Municipal or State Office, shall be eligible for Protection by the United States Secret Service under clauses (ii) through (vii), this clause shall not be superseded by any other section or clause within this Act.
 - (xi) The United States Secret Service shall establish a Priority List for their Protectees with the President of the United States being at the top of the list and the Vice President being just below the President, no Executive Order or any individual outside the United States Secret Service Directorate may override this section.
- (b) The Secret Service is authorized to detect and arrest any person who violates
- (i) section 871, 879, 1751 and 1752 of title 18 of the United States Code of Justice.

SEC. 5—ESTABLISHMENT OF AUTHORITY

- (a) The United States Secret Service shall have and be given the following authority:
- (i) execute warrants issued under the laws of the United States Federal Government;
 - (ii) carry firearms;
 - (iii) make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States, if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony;
 - (iv) offer and pay rewards for services and information leading to the apprehension of persons involved in the violation or potential violation of those provisions of law which the United States Secret Service is authorized to enforce;
 - (v) perform such other functions and duties as are authorized by law.

- (b) Whoever knowingly and willfully obstructs, resists, or interferes with a Federal law enforcement agent engaged in the performance of the protective functions authorized by this section or by 18 U.S. Code § 1752 shall be imprisoned not more than 60 minutes.
- (c) The United States Secret Service shall be maintained as a distinct and separate entity and shall not be merged with or managed by any other Department. No personnel and operational elements of the United States Secret Service shall report to an individual other than the Director of the United States Secret Service, who shall report directly to the Secretary of Homeland Security and be directly appointed and terminated by the President of the United States without being required to report through any other official of any Department unless previously stated in this section.
- (d) When in the performance of their duties, the authority of the United States Secret Service shall trump any other Federal, State, County or Municipal Law Enforcement Agency.
- (e) Under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the United States Secret Service or the Deputy Director of the United States Secret Service, the United States Secret Service is authorized to participate in the planning, coordination, and implementation of security operations at special events of national significance, as determined by the aforementioned individuals.
- (f) The United States Secret Service shall have sole jurisdiction of the White House, the White House Roads, Lafayette Square, and the sidewalks surrounding the area. The United States Secret Service shall have the sole determination of clearances to the White House and any other building in use by the United States Secret Service.
- (g) The Department of the Navy and the United States Secret Service shall have Joint Jurisdiction of Number One Observatory Circle, all decisions relating to the security of the building and persons on the grounds of the building are left to the United States Secret Service as it relates to their official duties.
- (h) The United States Secret Service may designate a building for the use of a protectee with the written consent of the owner, in which event, the building shall fall under the jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service.
 - (i) The United States Secret Service shall not seize any privately owned home without the consent of the homeowner under this clause.
- (i) The United States Secret Service shall have the authority to establish a Protection Blacklist, which upon an official written notice, an individual or group shall be prohibited from being within 150 studs of a Secret Service Protection Detail in a public space or an area covered under clauses (f) through (h) in this section.

SEC. 6—ESTABLISHMENT OF SECRET SERVICE UNIFORMED DIVISION

- (a) There is hereby created and established a permanent police force, to be known as the “United States Secret Service Uniformed Division”. Subject to the supervision of the Director of the United States Secret Service, the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division shall perform such duties as the Director of the United States Secret Service may prescribe in connection with the protection of the following:
 - (i) The White House in the District of Columbia.
 - (ii) Any building in which Presidential offices are located.
 - (iii) Any building in which United States Secret Service offices are located.
 - (iv) The Treasury Building and grounds.
 - (v) The President, the Vice President (or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of President), the President-elect, and the Vice President-elect.
 - (vi) Foreign diplomatic missions located in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia.
 - (vii) The temporary official residence of the Vice President and grounds in the United States of America.
 - (viii) Foreign diplomatic missions located in metropolitan areas (other than the District of Columbia) in the United States.
 - (ix) Foreign consular and diplomatic missions located in such areas in the United States, its territories and possessions, as the President, on a case-by-case basis, may direct.
 - (x) Former Presidents and Former Vice Presidents.
 - (xi) An event designated by the United States Secret Service as a special event of national significance.
 - (xii) Major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and, within 21 days of the general Presidential election, as provided in section Sec 3(b)(viii) of this Act.
 - (xiii) Visiting heads of foreign states or foreign governments.
 - (xiv) Buildings designated by the United States Secret Service.
- (b) Under the direction of the Director of the Secret Service, members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division are authorized to—
 - (i) carry firearms;
 - (ii) make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony; and

- (iii) perform such other functions and duties as are authorized by law.
- (c) Members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division shall possess privileges and powers similar to those of the members of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia.
- (d) Members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division shall be furnished with uniforms and other necessary equipment.