



SHIMP FOR PRESIDENT 2028

DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT INTEGRITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Presidential Day-One Policy Draft

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ACCOUNTABILITY | INTEGRITY | RULE OF LAW

This campaign discussion draft establishes executive-branch standards for integrity, evidence preservation, constitutional policing, disclosure obligations, body-worn-camera accountability where applicable, misconduct reporting, whistleblower protection, impartial enforcement, and independent oversight across federal law-enforcement agencies.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT INTEGRITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose and Policy.

It is the policy of the United States that federal law enforcement shall protect the public, enforce the laws enacted by Congress, respect constitutional rights, preserve evidence, tell the truth to courts, and remain accountable for misconduct. The legitimacy of federal law enforcement depends upon both effective enforcement and public confidence that federal power is exercised lawfully, impartially, and with integrity.

No person shall receive favorable or adverse law-enforcement treatment because of political affiliation, protected speech, wealth, status, personal connections, or relationship with a public official.

Sec. 2. Constitutional and Impartial Enforcement.

- (a) Federal law-enforcement officers shall conduct searches, seizures, arrests, interviews, surveillance, and investigative activities in accordance with the Constitution and applicable federal law.
- (b) Investigative and enforcement decisions shall be based on lawful authority, evidence, legitimate investigative objectives, and applicable Department policies rather than partisan political objectives.
- (c) Nothing in this order prevents lawful presidential supervision of the Executive Branch, but no official shall direct an investigative finding or prosecution merely to reward an ally or punish an opponent.

Sec. 3. Evidence Preservation and Integrity.

- (a) Federal law-enforcement agencies shall review and strengthen procedures for preservation, collection, storage, chain of custody, disclosure, and disposition of physical and digital evidence.
- (b) Officers and employees shall not knowingly falsify, fabricate, conceal, destroy, materially alter, or improperly withhold evidence.
- (c) Agencies shall maintain auditable procedures for significant evidence transfers and for access to sensitive digital evidence, consistent with law and operational requirements.

Sec. 4. Brady, Giglio, and Disclosure Compliance.

- (a) The Attorney General shall review Department of Justice policies and training concerning the Government's constitutional and legal disclosure obligations, including obligations associated with *Brady v. Maryland* and *Giglio v. United States*.
- (b) Federal prosecutors and investigative agencies shall maintain procedures designed to identify and timely disclose information required by law or court order.
- (c) Agencies shall establish lawful procedures for communicating sustained credibility findings or other information relevant to disclosure obligations while respecting due process and applicable personnel protections.

Sec. 5. Body-Worn Cameras and Recorded Enforcement Activity.

- (a) The Attorney General and heads of federal law-enforcement agencies shall review body-worn-camera policies for officers engaged in operations where camera use is authorized and operationally appropriate.
- (b) Policies shall address activation, deactivation, retention, supervisory review, evidentiary preservation, privacy, victim protection, sensitive locations, undercover operations, and consequences for intentional violations.
- (c) No recording shall be intentionally destroyed or altered to conceal misconduct or material evidence. Retention and public release shall remain governed by applicable law and policy.

Sec. 6. Use of Force Accountability.

- (a) Federal law-enforcement agencies shall maintain clear use-of-force policies consistent with the Constitution, federal law, and applicable Department policy.

- (b) Serious uses of force shall receive timely supervisory review and, where appropriate, independent or specialized investigation.
- (c) Agencies shall collect reliable aggregate data concerning serious uses of force and shall publish appropriate statistics to the extent consistent with privacy, investigative integrity, and law.

Sec. 7. Duty to Report Serious Misconduct.

- (a) Federal law-enforcement personnel shall promptly report credible evidence of serious unlawful conduct, intentional evidence fabrication, corruption, excessive force, bribery, theft, obstruction, or other material misconduct through authorized channels.
- (b) Agencies shall maintain procedures allowing personnel to report misconduct outside their immediate chain of command where the chain itself is implicated.
- (c) Knowingly false accusations remain subject to applicable law and policy, but good-faith reporting shall not be punished merely because an allegation is ultimately unsubstantiated.

Sec. 8. Whistleblower and Anti-Retaliation Protection.

- (a) Agency heads shall reaffirm protections available under federal law to employees who make protected disclosures.
- (b) Retaliation for lawful reporting of fraud, waste, abuse, gross mismanagement, substantial dangers to public safety, or violations of law is prohibited to the extent provided by law.
- (c) Nothing in this order authorizes unauthorized disclosure of classified information, grand-jury information, protected investigative information, or other material prohibited from disclosure by law.

Sec. 9. Internal Affairs and Misconduct Investigations.

- (a) Agencies shall review procedures for receiving, documenting, investigating, and resolving allegations of employee misconduct.
- (b) Serious allegations shall not be closed solely because an employee resigns, retires, transfers, or separates from federal service when continued investigation is authorized and materially relevant to accountability.
- (c) Investigations shall be timely, evidence-based, and fair to complainants, witnesses, and accused employees, and shall preserve legally required due process.

Sec. 10. Inspector General and Independent Oversight.

- (a) Federal law-enforcement agencies shall cooperate with inspectors general as required by law and provide lawful access to records, personnel, systems, and facilities within the inspector general's jurisdiction.
- (b) No officer or employee shall obstruct, intimidate, retaliate against, or improperly interfere with a lawful inspector-general investigation or audit.
- (c) Nothing in this order diminishes the statutory independence or authority of any inspector general.

Sec. 11. Truthfulness in Courts and Official Proceedings.

- (a) Federal officers and employees shall provide truthful information in affidavits, declarations, warrant applications, reports, testimony, and other official proceedings.
- (b) Agencies shall investigate credible allegations that an officer knowingly made a material false statement, omitted material information with intent to mislead where disclosure was legally required, fabricated evidence, or committed perjury or obstruction.
- (c) Criminal referrals shall be based on evidence establishing the elements required by applicable law and shall not be used as a substitute for administrative review where criminal elements are absent.

Sec. 12. Search Warrant and Investigative Process Integrity.

- (a) Agencies shall strengthen supervisory review of applications for intrusive investigative authorities where such review is required or appropriate.
- (b) Warrant applications shall accurately present material facts and shall not knowingly or recklessly include material falsehoods or omit material facts in violation of law.
- (c) Nothing in this section limits lawful emergency authorities or judicially approved investigative techniques.

Sec. 13. Protection Against Political Weaponization.

- (a) The Attorney General shall review Department policies intended to prevent improper partisan influence over individual investigations and prosecutions.
- (b) Federal investigative powers shall not be initiated or withheld solely because a person is a candidate, officeholder, donor, critic, journalist, activist, political ally, or political opponent.
- (c) This section does not create immunity for any person. Public officials and political actors remain subject to the same federal laws applicable to other persons.

Sec. 14. Public Complaints and Civil Rights.

- (a) Federal law-enforcement agencies shall maintain accessible procedures for members of the public to submit complaints concerning officer misconduct, discrimination, unlawful searches or seizures, excessive force, retaliation, or other alleged violations.
- (b) Agencies shall preserve complaint records according to applicable records requirements and shall identify recurring patterns requiring training, supervision, policy revision, or investigation.
- (c) Complaints shall not be dismissed merely because the complainant criticized the Government or exercised protected constitutional rights.

Sec. 15. Training and Professional Standards.

- (a) Federal law-enforcement agencies shall review training concerning constitutional policing, search and seizure, evidence integrity, disclosure obligations, de-escalation where operationally appropriate, use of force, ethics, conflicts of interest, civil rights, victim treatment, and testimony.
- (b) Supervisors shall receive training concerning their responsibility to detect, report, correct, and document serious misconduct.
- (c) Training requirements shall be tailored to agency mission and operational risk.

Sec. 16. Misconduct Records and Interagency Hiring.

- (a) To the extent permitted by law, agencies shall improve procedures for considering substantiated serious misconduct when hiring or transferring federal law-enforcement personnel.
- (b) Agencies shall not knowingly conceal sustained findings of serious misconduct for the purpose of enabling an employee to obtain another federal law-enforcement position.
- (c) Information sharing shall comply with the Privacy Act, civil-service protections, collective-bargaining obligations, and other applicable law.

Sec. 17. Public Accountability Report.

- (a) Within 180 days, the Attorney General, in coordination with other federal law-enforcement agencies, shall submit an unclassified Federal Law Enforcement Integrity Report to the President.
- (b) The report shall identify material policy reforms, aggregate misconduct trends, serious use-of-force reporting, evidence-integrity improvements, unresolved oversight recommendations, and additional reforms requiring legislation.
- (c) Public reporting shall not reveal classified information, protected personal information, grand-jury information, confidential sources, sensitive investigative techniques, or information whose release would compromise an active investigation.

Sec. 18. Accountability Under Existing Law.

- (a) Credible evidence of bribery, corruption, obstruction, evidence tampering, civil-rights violations, theft, fraud, perjury, false statements, or other federal crimes by federal personnel shall be referred through appropriate lawful channels.
- (b) No person shall be declared guilty by executive order. Criminal liability requires proof of every element of an offense and the constitutional process applicable to the case.
- (c) Administrative misconduct that does not constitute a crime may nevertheless be addressed through lawful disciplinary, remedial, or professional-accountability procedures.

Sec. 19. Recommendations to Congress.

- (a) Within 180 days, the Attorney General shall identify statutory gaps that materially impede federal law-enforcement integrity, transparency, oversight, evidence preservation, whistleblower protection, or accountability.
- (b) The Administration shall submit legislative recommendations to Congress where new authority, appropriations, penalties, or structural reforms are necessary.

Sec. 20. General Provisions.

- (a) Nothing in this order shall impair authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, an inspector general, an independent regulatory entity, or the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
- (b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law, constitutional protections, collective-bargaining obligations, civil-service protections, binding court orders, and the availability of appropriations.
- (c) Nothing in this order authorizes disclosure of classified information, grand-jury material, protected personal information, privileged material, confidential sources, or other information prohibited from disclosure by law.
- (d) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity against the United States, its departments, agencies, officers, employees, agents, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 20, 2029.

DRAFTING NOTE

This order is designed to strengthen integrity and accountability within federal law enforcement using existing executive authority. It preserves constitutional protections, prosecutorial and investigative legal requirements, inspector-general independence, civil-service protections, and judicial authority. New criminal offenses, statutory disclosure mandates, appropriations, or structural reforms requiring legislation are reserved for Congress.