

The JUSTICE Act

Just and Unifying Solutions to Invigorate Communities Everywhere

The JUSTICE Act, the House companion to legislation introduced by Senator Tim Scott, and sponsored by Congressman Pete Stauber of Minnesota, offers real solutions to increase transparency, accountability and performance so our nation's law enforcement officers are better prepared to protect and care for the communities they serve. These reforms build upon the directive in President Trump's recent Executive Order to develop policies that encourage proactive police strategies to address concerns and strengthen and build upon the relationships that ensure the safety and security of all communities.

Improving Law Enforcement Transparency through additional reporting

Annual Reporting on Use of Force

- Providing data on the use of force that involves death, serious bodily injury, or the discharge of a firearm, by law enforcement and against law enforcement.

Reporting on No-Knock Warrants

- Reporting on the use of "no-knock" warrants, and whether the warrant application was accurate, if force was used, or if a death or injury occurs

Ensuring Law Enforcement Agencies and Officers are Accountable

Developing Accessible Disciplinary Records Systems

- Requires law enforcement agencies to maintain and share disciplinary records for officer hiring considerations
 - Retained records includes those records substantiated and adjudicated by a government agency or court resulting in criminal charges or an adverse action by the employing law enforcement agency
 - Law enforcement must retain records for 30 years

Ensuring Transparent Policing

- Provides \$500 million for state and local law enforcement agencies to equip all officers with body cameras, improve use of body cameras, and store and retain footage.
- Increases criminal penalties for any individual who knowingly and willfully falsifies a police report

Closing the Law Enforcement Consent Loophole

- Makes it unlawful for a federal law enforcement officer to engage in sexual acts while acting under color of law with an individual who is under arrest, in detention, or in custody

Improving Training for Officers to Perform their Duty

Banning the Use of Chokeholds

- Bans the use of chokeholds for all situations other than those in which deadly force is authorized, in conformance with the 2017 Law Enforcement Consensus Policy

Duty to Intervene

- Directs the Attorney General to develop training curricula, and certify public and private entities to offer training, regarding the duty of a law enforcement officer to intervene when another law enforcement officer is engaged in excessive force

- Provides \$500 million for law enforcement agencies to pay for costs associated with duty to intervene training.

De-Escalation Training

- Requires DOJ to develop and provide training that will enable law enforcement officers to better serve their communities with a focus on de-escalation techniques and law enforcement interaction with mentally ill individuals
- Both public and private sector entities will be able to be certified to offer courses
- Provides \$225 million in additional grant funds

Community Policing

- Reauthorizes the Department of Justice's COPS on the Beat and Byrne JAG grant programs, whose authorization of appropriations lapsed in 2009 and 2012, respectively.

Provisions addressing historical racism and racial inequities

Justice for Victims of Lynching

- Makes lynching a federal crime and sends a clear message to those that promote hate: their bigoted views have no place in the United States of America

Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys Act

- The bipartisan Commission will issue a wide-ranging report on conditions affecting black men and boys, including education, health care, financial status, and the criminal justice system