

Andy Kim is a member of the "progressive caucus" in Congress, a far-left group run by Socialists that supports releasing potentially violent prisoners from jail and defunding and eliminating protections for police departments.

BACKUP:

Andy Kim is a member of and has taken tens of thousands of dollars from the Congressional Progressive Caucus, a far-left group run by Socialists who support Medicare for All, the Green New Deal, and dismantling the police:

- Andy Kim is a member of the Congressional Progressive Caucus.

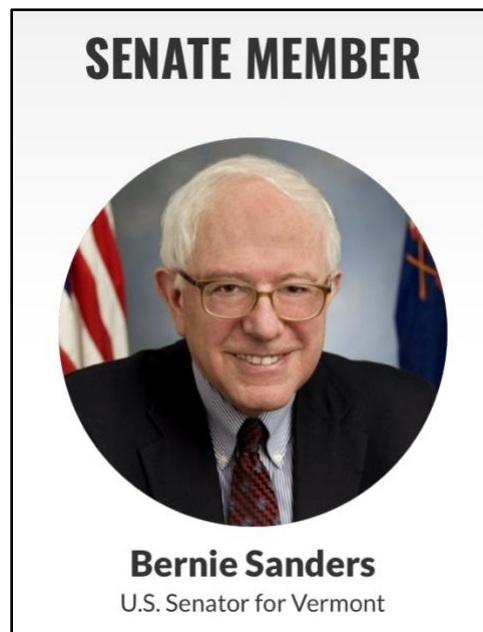


(Congressional Progressive Caucus, "[Members](#)," Accessed: 12/16/2021)

- As of February 2022, since 2017, Kim has taken \$25,107.30 from the Congressional Progressive Caucus.

<u>Campaign Donations from The Congressional Progressive Caucus</u>		
<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Congressional Progressive Caucus PAC	2/7/18	\$5,000
Congressional Progressive Caucus PAC	8/6/18	\$5,000
Congressional Progressive Caucus PAC	6/30/18	\$5,000
Congressional Progressive Caucus PAC	3/19/20	\$5,000
Congressional Progressive Caucus PAC	3/26/21	\$5,000
Congressional Progressive Caucus PAC	9/28/21	\$107.30
TOTAL:		\$25,107.30
(Andy Kim for Congress, Federal Elections Commission , Accessed 2/22/23)		

- **The Congressional Progressive Caucus was founded in the early 1990’s as a social group for members with ‘similar ideological views’.** “It’s a question complicated by the caucus’s membership. At its inception in the early 1990s, the CPC was a ‘social group for members’ with ‘similar ideological views,’ as Pocan recently put it. Because of that, nearly 40% of Democrats in the House are members of the CPC and they run the spectrum from the expected – Reps. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and Ilhan Omar – to more moderate lawmakers like Rep. Joe Kennedy.” (Addy Baird, “The Progressive Caucus Doesn’t Want to Just be a Social Club Anymore,” [Buzzfeed](#), 12/27/2019)
- **The Congressional Progressive Caucus was founded by Bernie Sanders.** “This was a gathering of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, a group of lawmakers whose advocacy of bold economic and social justice reforms over the last 28 years has often defined Congress’ leftmost flank. The CPC, as it’s known on the Hill, hasn’t achieved household-name status, but its founder, Bernie Sanders, and most famous new member, Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-N.Y.), have. The group has been the point of origin for proposals that have lately moved from the fringe’s wish list to the Democratic mainstream. Single-payer healthcare, debt-free college, and universal child care trace their modern legislative origins to the CPC.” (Kara Voght, “The Untold Story of the Progressive Insurgency That Is Remaking Congress,” [Mother Jones](#), 7/22/2019)
 - **Sanders serves as the Congressional Progressive Caucus’ Senate Member.**

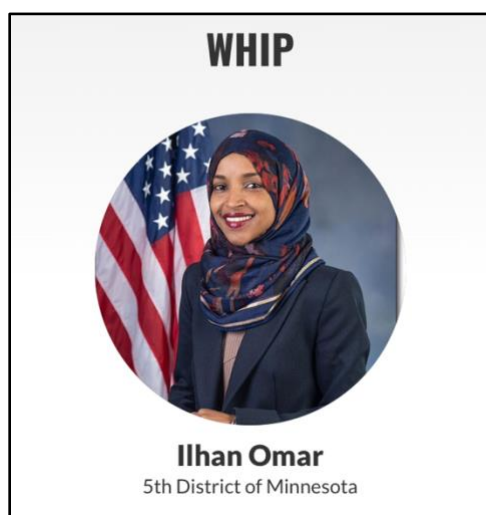


(Caucus Members, [Congressional Progressive Caucus](#), Accessed 8/11/22)

- **Bernie Sanders has identified as a socialist since at least the early 80s.** “Olive branches and soothing balm seemed in order, and so Bernie Sanders, a 39-year-old, self-styled Socialist from Flatbush who surprised Vermont on Tuesday by narrowly being elected Mayor of its largest city, was being careful to sound conciliatory.” (Michael Knight, “Vermont Socialist Plans Mayoralty with a Bias Towards the Poor,” [The New York Times](#), 3/8/1981)
- **Bernie Sanders supports the Green New Deal.** “As president, Bernie Sanders will boldly embrace the moral imperative of addressing the climate crisis and act immediately to mobilize millions of people across the country in support of the Green

New Deal. From the Oval Office to the streets, Bernie will generate the political will necessary for a wholesale transformation of our society, with support for frontline and vulnerable communities and massive investments in sustainable energy, energy efficiency, and a transformation of our transportation system. We need a president who has the courage, the vision, and the record to face down the greed of fossil fuel executives and the billionaire class who stand in the way of climate action. We need a president who welcomes their hatred. Bernie will lead our country to enact the Green New Deal and bring the world together to defeat the existential threat of climate change.” (“The Green New Deal,” [Friends of Bernie Sanders](#), Accessed 12/16/21)

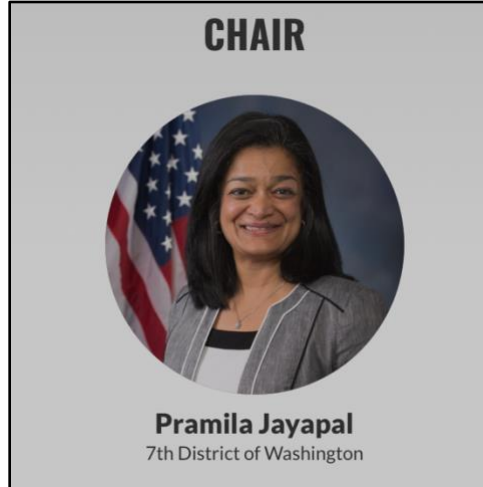
- **Ilhan Omar is the Whip for the Congressional Progressive Caucus.**



(Caucus Members, [Congressional Progressive Caucus](#), Archived 10/8/20)

- **Omar is responsible for whipping votes in the caucus.** “Omar, who is a member of CPC leadership and responsible for counting votes among the caucus’s members, also supports the idea. She believes it’s important that members do what she tried to do during her first run for office: define the differences between being a progressive and merely liberal.” (Addy Baird, “The Progressive Caucus Doesn’t Want to Just be a Social Club Anymore,” [Buzzfeed](#), 12/27/2019)
- **Omar has been characterized as “one of the leading lights of the democratic socialist movement.”** “In a recent interview on the Dig, a Jacobin Radio podcast, host Daniel Denvir spoke with one of the leading lights of the democratic socialist movement, Minnesota representative Ilhan Omar. You can hear the Dig and all of the Jacobin podcasts by subscribing at Jacobin Radio, and support the show at Patreon.” (Daniel Denvir, “Ilhan Omar: ‘Real Change Is Possible,’” [Jacobin](#), 3/18/20)
- **Omar, a vocal police critic, supported a ballot measure to dismantle the Minneapolis Police Department.** “Omar’s approach to crime includes backing a Nov. 2 ballot measure to replace the entire Minneapolis police department with a ‘Department of Public Safety.’ The measure would remove the requirement that the city have a minimum number of officers based on the city’s population.” (Michael Fox, “Ilhan Omar blames ‘dysfunctional’ police for Minneapolis violent crime spike,” [Fox News](#), 10/25/21)

- The Congressional Progressive caucus is chaired by Pramila Jayapal.



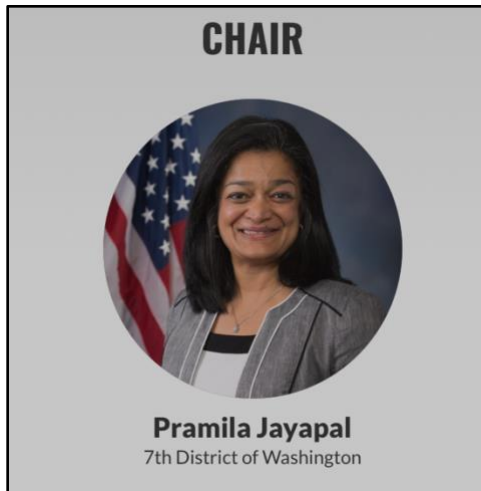
(Congressional Progressive Caucus, "[Caucus Members](#)," Accessed 8/11/22)

- **Pramila Jayapal authored the House version of Medicare for All.** “The Progressive Caucus co-chair authored the House Medicare for All bill. She’s frustrated that Democrats are attacking the concept of universal healthcare for political advantage.” (David Dayen, “Pramila Jayapal Takes On Medicare for All’s Critics,” [The American Prospect](#), 10/30/2019)
- **Jayapal has defended the far-left agenda of the Congressional Progressive Caucus with Jayapal even calling it “democratic socialism.”** “Pocan and his co-chair, Representative Pramila Jayapal, highlighted previous presidents who faced similar scrutiny for government programs that are now popular, such as Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman. ‘The idea that government should have a critical role in providing for basic needs of everybody to bring everybody to a certain standard is not socialism, but that’s what they want to keep calling it,’ Jayapal said of Republicans’ criticism. ‘I think that is the concept of democratic socialism.’” (Ramsey Touchberry, “Bring It On’: Progressive Democrats Embrace Socialism Label Amid Repeated Trump Attacks,” [Newsweek](#), 6/12/19)
 - **HEADLINE: “Bring It On’: Progressive Democrats Embrace Socialism Label Amid Repeated Trump Attacks”** (Ramsey Touchberry, “Bring It On’: Progressive Democrats Embrace Socialism Label Amid Repeated Trump Attacks,” [Newsweek](#), 6/12/19)

Editor’s Note: The Congressional Progressive Caucus (CPC) also [proposed a 10% cut in defense spending](#), and supports an [assault weapons ban](#), [Medicare for All](#), the [Green New Deal](#), the [elimination of cash bail](#), [ending qualified immunity for police officers](#), [taxpayer-funded abortions](#), and a [plan](#) that would [raise payroll taxes for workers by nearly 20 percent](#).

Congressional Progressive Caucus Chair Jayapal favors defunding the police:

- The Congressional Progressive caucus is chaired by Pramila Jayapal.

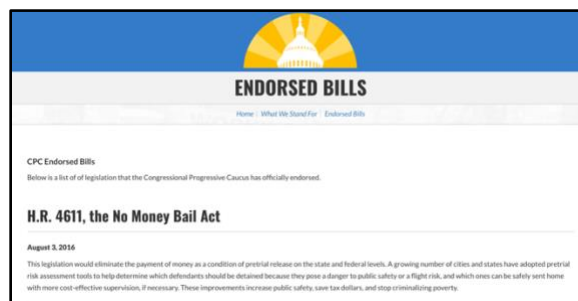


(Congressional Progressive Caucus, "[Caucus Members](#)," Accessed 8/11/22)

- **Jayapal favors defunding the police.** "Congressmember Pramila Jayapal may not be on the Seattle City Council, but as she tells KUOW's The Record, she is among a number of lawmakers from the Seattle area who favor diverting funding away from police departments." (Dyer Oxley and Aminah Gyimah-Brempong, "What does Congressmember Jayapal think about defunding the police?" [NPR](#), 7/16/20)
 - **Jayapal believes the conversation surrounding defunding the police should not be pushed down the road and argues that a phased defunding of police departments could be best.** "Jayapal had no specific percentage to cut from police departments, rather she says that the defunding conversation should be tangible, and not pushed down the road. She would like to see cities set forth plans – perhaps in phases – and show results as money is shifted out of police departments. She further argues, "We have to completely reimagine what community safety looks like. That starts with investing significantly in the things that take away racial injustice in our systems, racism in our systems." (Dyer Oxley and Aminah Gyimah-Brempong, "What does Congressmember Jayapal think about defunding the police?" [NPR](#), 7/16/20)

The Congressional Progressive Caucus endorsed legislation to “eliminate the payment of money as a condition of pretrial release on the state and federal levels”:

- The Congressional Progressive Caucus endorsed H.R. 4611, the No Money Bail Act, which would “eliminate the payment of money as a condition of pretrial release on the state and federal levels.”



(“Endorsed Bills: H.R. 4611, the No Money Bail Act,” [Congressional Progressive Caucus](#), 8/3/16)

- **H.R. 4611, the No Money Bail Act, would cut funding to states with a “bail system that uses the payment of money as a condition of pretrial release in criminal cases,” and “prohibits the payment of money as a condition of pretrial release in any federal criminal case.”** “This bill amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to make ineligible for funding under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program a state with a bail system that uses payment of money as a condition of pretrial release in criminal cases. The Department of Justice must reallocate such state's JAG funding among eligible states. Additionally, the bill prohibits payment of money as a condition of pretrial release in any federal criminal case.” ([H.R. 4611](#), Introduced 2/24/16)

Bail reform laws release criminals back onto the street:

- **As a result of bail reform, in Cook County, IL, “the number of released defendants charged with committing new crimes increased by 45%” and “the number of pretrial releasees charged with committing new violent crimes increased by an estimated 33%.”** “Recently bail reform issues have been in the news across the country, as concerns about fair treatment of defendants and possible public safety risks from expanding pretrial release have collided. These issues involve important empirical questions, including whether releasing more defendants before trial leads to additional crimes. An opportunity to investigate this public safety issue has developed in Chicago, our nation’s third largest city. There, the Office of the Chief Judge of the Cook County Courts adopted new bail reform measures in September 2017 and reviewed them empirically in May 2019. Cook County’s Bail Reform Study concluded that the new procedures had released many more defendants before trial without any concomitant increase in crime. This article disputes the Study’s conclusions. This article explains that, contrary to the Study’s assertions, the new changes to pretrial release procedures appear to have led to a substantial increase in crimes committed by pretrial releasees in Cook County. Properly measured and estimated, after more generous release procedures were put in place, the number of released defendants charged with committing new crimes increased by 45%. And, more concerning, the number of pretrial releasees charged with committing new violent crimes increased by an estimated 33%. In addition, as reported by the Chicago Tribune, the Study’s data appears to undercount the number of releasees charged with new violent crimes; and a substantial number of aggravated domestic violence prosecutions prosecutors dropped after the changes, presumably because batterers were able to more frequently obtain release and intimidate their victims into not pursuing charges. These public safety concerns call into question whether the bail “reform” measures implemented in Cook County were cost-beneficial. And because Cook County’s procedures are state-of-the-art and track those being implemented in many parts of the country, Cook County’s experience suggests that other jurisdictions may similarly be suffering increases in crime due to bail reform.” (Paul Cassell and Richard Fowles, “Does Bail Reform Increase Crime? An Empirical Assessment of the Public Safety Implications of Bail Reform in Cook County, Illinois,” [University of Utah Law Faculty Scholarship](#), 2/2020)
- **Because of New York’s bail reform law “the number of pretrial defendants who are being released, often without conditions and without allowing judges to consider the risk that a defendant poses to the public” has resulted in “repeat and serious offenders—some with violent criminal histories—being returned to the street.”** “After enacting a sweeping bail reform, New York lawmakers have drawn the ire of constituents who are troubled by the many stories of repeat and serious offenders—some with violent criminal

histories—being returned to the street following their arrests. In the state’s biggest city, the public’s growing concerns are buttressed by brow-raising, if preliminary, crime data, amplifying calls for amending or repealing the bail reform. The operative provisions of New York’s bail reform severely limit judicial discretion in pretrial release decisions, increasing the number of pretrial defendants who are being released, often without conditions and without allowing judges to consider the risk that a defendant poses to the public. New York is now the only state that does not allow judges to consider public safety in any pretrial release decisions.” (Rafael A. Mangual, “Issue Brief: Reforming New York’s Bail Reform: A Public Safety-Minded Proposal,” [Manhattan Institute](#), 3/5/20)

- **HEADLINE: “New Data shows nearly 4 percent of people out on bail due to changes were rearrested for violent felonies”**



(Joshua Solomon and Brendan J Lyons, “New data shows nearly 4 percent of people out due to bail changes were rearrested for violent felonies,” [Albany Times Union](#), 1/2/22)

- **HEADLINE: "The worst NYC crimes committed in 2021 are thanks to shaky bail reform law"**



(Jorge Fitz-Gibbon, “The worst NYC crimes committed in 2021 are thanks to shaky bail reform law,” [New York Post](#), 12/28/21)

- **Because of New York’s bail reform law, in 2021 “a slew of violent criminals landed back on the streets – only to reoffend.”** “The year 2021 brought a hefty serving of junk justice to the Big Apple. Between lenient judges and liberal state bail reform laws, a slew of violent criminals landed back on the streets – only to reoffend. The soft-on-crime statute, passed by state lawmakers in 2019 and tweaked in 2020, stripped judges of discretion by barring them from setting bail on nearly all misdemeanors and non-violent felonies.” (Jorge Fitz-Gibbon, “The worst NYC crimes committed in 2021 are thanks to shaky bail reform law,” [New York Post](#), 12/28/21)

On January 1, 2020, legislation in New York State went into effect that eliminated cash bail:

- **New York’s Bail Law eliminates cash bail for most misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies.** “New York’s bail law currently eliminates money bail for most misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies. Those accused of these crimes are either freed without restrictions while their case plays out, or released under certain conditions like electronic monitoring. The law also requires police to issue appearance tickets to people charged with some low-level minor offenses, rather than taking them to jail.” (Jared Trujillo and Simon McCormack, “Why We Can’t Go Backwards on Bail Reform,” [NYCLU](#), 1/13/22)

- **Under New York’s Bail Reform, judges release people before their court date.** “Both before and after the law went into effect on January 1, many criticized its reforms. Despite limited data, some claimed that the law contributed to increases in crime. Prominent district attorneys and other law enforcement and public officials called for immediate revisions to the new law. The legislature complied, putting changes into the annual state budget bill, which the governor signed a few days later. The basic framework established by the original bail reform law has not changed. For most misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies, judges are still required to release people with the least restrictive conditions necessary to reasonably assure the person will come back to court. For these crimes, cash bail is still prohibited. In all other cases, judges have the discretion to release people, with or without pretrial conditions designed to ensure their return to court. These include electronic monitoring, participating in drug treatment programs, and setting bail. In certain felony cases, judges can remand people into custody.” (Taryn A. Merkl, “[New York’s Latest Bail Law Changes Explained](#),” Brennan Center, 4/16/20)
- **The bail reform law affects people charged for crimes who sat in jail for extended periods of time because they couldn’t afford bail.** “The 2019-20 state budget included a few major criminal justice reforms, including ending cash bail for most misdemeanor and nonviolent felony offenses. The changes were supported by Democratic lawmakers who sought to address flaws with bail, specifically people accused of low-level offenses who sat in jail for extended periods because they couldn’t afford bail.” (Robert Harding, “[CNY Democrats for Congress respond to bail reform ad: Karko promoting fear](#),” Auburn Pub, 2/6/20)

In 2021, there were “nearly 100,000” cases in which people were released under New York’s bail reform law; “nearly one-third” of those released were rearrested for other crimes “while their initial cases were pending,” and over 10% of those rearrested were rearrested on “alleged violent felony charges”:

- **In 2021, “nearly 100,000” were released under New York’s bail reform law.** “In the first full year after New York banned detaining people on a vast number of criminal charges, there were nearly 100,000 cases in which adults were released after being charged with offenses for which judges previously could have set bail or ordered them held in custody.” (Joshua Solomon and Brendan J Lyons, “New data shows nearly 4 percent of people out due to bail changes were rearrested for violent felonies,” [Albany Times Union](#), 1/2/22)
- **In 2021, “nearly one-third” of those released under New York’s bail reform law, were rearrested for other crimes “while their initial cases were pending.”** “Overall, of the 98,145 cases in which individuals were released on charges for which they can no longer be held in custody, nearly one-third led to a new arrest while their initial cases were pending, according to the data. A majority of the new offenses were misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies.” (Joshua Solomon and Brendan J Lyons, “New data shows nearly 4 percent of people out due to bail changes were rearrested for violent felonies,” [Albany Times Union](#), 1/2/22)
- **In 2021, “about 4 percent” of those released under New York’s bail reform law while their initial cases were pending “went on to be arrested again for alleged violent felony charges” and “about 1 percent” involved individuals “arrested again on violent felony charges involving a firearm while their initial cases were pending.”** “Among the cases, those released went on to be arrested again for alleged violent felony charges about 4 percent of the time, according to a Times Union analysis of newly published state data. In

about 1 percent of the cases, the individuals released were arrested again on violent felony charges involving a firearm while their initial cases were pending. Those percentages are generally low values, but given the sheer volume of individuals released statewide, they translate into thousands of instances of people being released from custody only to allegedly commit violent felonies soon after.” (Joshua Solomon and Brendan J Lyons, “New data shows nearly 4 percent of people out due to bail changes were rearrested for violent felonies,” [Albany Times Union](#), 1/2/22)

Editor’s Note: In 2021, 98,145 people in NY were [released](#) due to bail reform. Nearly 1/3 of the 98,145 people released (about 32,682 people) were re-arrested for other crimes while their cases were pending. About 4% of those released (about 3,925 people) were arrested again on violent felony charges. Therefore, when dividing 3,925/32,682 it is concluded that over 10% of those rearrested due to NY’s bail reform were rearrested on alleged violent felony charges.

New York City “saw an increase in almost every category of major crime in 2021 – returning to levels not seen in five years, NYPD data shows”:

- **New York City “saw an increase in almost every category of major crime in 2021 – returning to levels not seen in five years, NYPD data shows.”** “The Big Apple saw an increase in almost every category of major crime in 2021 – returning to levels not seen in five years, NYPD data shows. The tally for major crime – murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny and grand larceny auto – topped 100,000 incidents for the first time since 2016. Felony assaults surpassed 22,000 incidents for the first time since 2001, according to police data that also showed a 9.8 percent jump from 2020.” (Craig McCarthy, “NYC wiped out five years of policing progress in 2021,” [New York Post](#), 1/3/22)

As of August 2022, New York City has seen a nearly 40% increase in major crimes in the year of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021:

- **As of July 2022, in the year of 2022, New York City crime has increased 36.8% overall, grand larcenies are up 48%, car thefts are up 43% and robberies are up 39.4%.** “The Big Apple’s seven major crime categories saw an overall increase of 36.8% so far this year, mainly fueled by grand larcenies, car thefts and robberies. That figure is compared to the 31.1% that the same crime index was up at the end of June. Overall, so far this year compared to the same time frame last year, grand larcenies are up a whopping 48%, from 19,624 to 29,129, car thefts soared 43%, from 5,345 to 7,444, and robberies jumped 39.4%, from 7,099 to 9,893 incidents, according to the data through Sunday. Murders were down 4.2% so far this year over last, and shooting victims and shooting incidents were both down, 6% and 7.8% respectively. But murders saw a 35% increase this past July compared to roughly the same period last year, going from 31 to 42. Shooting victims and gun incidents also saw a nearly 10% bump apiece. Shooting victims increased from 180 to 196, and shooting incidents jumped from 142 to 156.” (Kyle Schnitzer, Larry Celona and Tina Moore, “NYC murders, shootings spiked in July as part of 40% jump in major crimes in 2022,” [New York Post](#), 8/1/22)
 - **In 2022 major crimes are up nearly 40% in New York City compared to the same period in 2021.** “The troubling figures have helped fuel a nearly 40% jump in major crimes overall so far this year compared to the same period in 2021, continuing a dismal trend.” (Kyle Schnitzer, Larry Celona and Tina Moore, “NYC murders, shootings spiked in July as part of 40% jump in major crimes in 2022,” [New York Post](#), 8/1/22)

10 criminals accumulated nearly 500 arrests since New York State’s bail reform law went into effect in 2020:

- 10 criminals accumulated nearly 500 arrests since New York State’s bail reform law went into effect in 2020. “A small group of just 10 career criminals was allowed to run amok across the Big Apple and rack up nearly 500 arrests after New York enacted its controversial bail reform law – and most of them are still out on the streets, The Post has learned. Stunning statistics compiled by the NYPD, and obtained first by The Post, show that the city’s alleged “worst of the worst” repeat offenders have been busted a total of 485 times since bail reform went into effect in 2020. Two of the defendants are actually accused of embarking on lives of crime in the wake of bail reform, with one busted 33 times since 2020 and the other busted 22 times, all this year, the data shows.” (Bernadette Hogan, Tina Moore and Bruce Golding, “10 career criminals racked up nearly 500 arrests since NY bail reform began,” [New York Post](#), 8/3/22)

The Congressional Progressive Caucus supported the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2020 and the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021:

- The Congressional Progressive Caucus endorsed H.R. 7120 – The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2020.



(“Endorsed Bills: H.R. 7120 – The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act,” [Congressional Progressive Caucus](#), 6/14/20)

- In May 2021, the Congressional Progressive Caucus stated that “the Senate must take up the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.”



(Congressional Progressive Caucus, [Twitter](#), 5/25/21)

- On March 3, 2021, H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021, was passed 220-212. (H.R. 1280, [Roll Call #60](#), Passed 220-212: R 1-210, D 219-2, 3/3/21)

H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021 is legislation that would enact restrictions on policing practices, cost hundreds of millions of dollars each year, and eliminate protections for law enforcement:

- On March 3, 2021, H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021, was passed 220-212. (H.R. 1280, [Roll Call #60](#), Passed 220-212: R 1-210, D 219-2, 3/3/21)
- H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021, would “establish reporting and oversight requirements” regarding policing data, “restrict the use of certain policing practices,” and “eliminate ‘qualified immunity’ protections for law enforcement officers,” among other things. “Passage of the bill that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of “no-knock warrants” to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a “last resort” to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or “less lethal” force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would eliminate “qualified immunity” protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting “in good faith” or the purported absence of “clearly established” law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. It would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices ~ with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” (CQ, “[Policing Overhaul - Passage: House Roll Call Vote 60 - HR 1280: Description.](#)” 3/3/21)

Per the Congressional Budget Office, H.R. 1280 would cost hundreds of millions of dollars each year, and eliminate protections for law enforcement:

- Per the Congressional Budget Office, H.R. 1280 would incur costs on “more than 18,000 law enforcement agencies” and cost “several hundred million dollars annually.” “More than 18,000 law enforcement agencies nationwide would be affected by the bill’s

requirements. All would incur costs for training and for data collection, management, and reporting. Using information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and law enforcement associations nationwide, CBO expects that more than 6,000 agencies would either need to upgrade or to invest in new technology to comply with the new reporting requirements. Also using information from the FBI and law enforcement experts, CBO estimates that the costs across all intergovernmental entities would total several hundred million dollars annually to collect, manage, and transmit data to DOJ. Those costs would be higher the first year after the bill was enacted, as agencies made significant investments in technology.” (Phillip L. Swagel, “Re: H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021,” [Congressional Budget Office](#), 3/9/21)

- **H.R. 1280 would “cost local departments hundreds of millions of dollars in training, data collection and equipment costs.”** “A House Democrats’ bill to revamp policing and end racial profiling would cost local departments hundreds of millions of dollars in training, data collection and equipment costs, according to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office.” (Jonathan Nicholson, “Democratic policing bill would cost departments hundreds of millions to comply with, says CBO,” [MarketWatch](#), 3/11/21)
- **H.R. 1280 would eliminate qualified immunity for law enforcement.** “This legislation makes it easier for the federal government to successfully prosecute police misconduct cases, ends racial and religious profiling and eliminates qualified immunity for law enforcement.” (House Committee on the Judiciary, “[Issues: Justice in Policing Act](#),” accessed 11/1/21)
 - **Qualified immunity protects police officers “from civil lawsuits so long as their conduct does not violate clearly established law or constitutional rights of which a reasonable officer would have known.”** “Qualified immunity provides police officers with protection from civil lawsuits so long as their conduct does not violate clearly established law or constitutional rights of which a reasonable officer would have known. Further, qualified immunity does not prevent individuals from recovering damages from police officers who knowingly violate an individual’s constitutional rights.” (International Association of Chiefs of Police, “[IACP Statement on Qualified Immunity](#),” accessed 11/1/21)
 - **Ending qualified immunity protections “would have a profoundly chilling effect on police officers and limit their ability and willingness to respond to critical incidents without hesitation.”** “Qualified immunity is an essential part of policing and American jurisprudence. It allows police officers to respond to incidents without pause, make split-second decisions, and rely on the current state of the law in making those decisions. This protection is essential because it ensures officers that good faith actions, based on their understanding of the law at the time of the action, will not later be found to be unconstitutional. The loss of this protection would have a profoundly chilling effect on police officers and limit their ability and willingness to respond to critical incidents without hesitation.” (International Association of Chiefs of Police, “[IACP Statement on Qualified Immunity](#),” accessed 11/1/21)

H.R. 7120, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2020 was legislation that would limit qualified immunity and place additional requirements on police officers:

- **On June 25, 2020, H.R. 7120, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2020, was passed 236-181.** (H.R. 7120, [Roll Call #119](#), Passed 236-181: R 3-180, D 233-0, 6/25/20)

- H.R. 7120 – George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2020 “lowers the criminal intent standard,” “limits qualified immunity as a defense to liability,” authorizes the DOJ “to issue subpoenas in investigations of police departments for a pattern or practice of discrimination,” creates a “National Police Misconduct Registry,” and “establishes new requirements for law enforcement officers and agencies, including to report data on use-of-force incidents, to obtain training on implicit bias and racial profiling, and to wear body cameras.” “This bill addresses a wide range of policies and issues regarding policing practices and law enforcement accountability. It includes measures to increase accountability for law enforcement misconduct, to enhance transparency and data collection, and to eliminate discriminatory policing practices. The bill facilitates federal enforcement of constitutional violations (e.g., excessive use of force) by state and local law enforcement. Among other things, it does the following: lowers the criminal intent standard—from willful to knowing or reckless—to convict a law enforcement officer for misconduct in a federal prosecution, limits qualified immunity as a defense to liability in a private civil action against a law enforcement officer or state correctional officer, and authorizes the Department of Justice to issue subpoenas in investigations of police departments for a pattern or practice of discrimination. The bill also creates a national registry—the National Police Misconduct Registry—to compile data on complaints and records of police misconduct. It establishes a framework to prohibit racial profiling at the federal, state, and local levels. The bill establishes new requirements for law enforcement officers and agencies, including to report data on use-of-force incidents, to obtain training on implicit bias and racial profiling, and to wear body cameras.” ([H.R. 7120](#), Introduced, 6/8/20)