Issue	Justice in Policing Act - US House
Ban on No Knock Warrants	yes
Ban on chokeholds	Yes
Ban on Lynching	Yes - Includes the Justice for Victims of Lynching Act, which would create a new criminal prohibition on lynching, defined as conspiracy to violate certain federal hate crime statutes.
State/National database on police wrongdoing	Yes
Duty to intervene requirement	Would establish a training program to cover racial bias, implicit bias, procedural justice, and the duty to intervene

End of Qualified Immunity	Yes - Limit qualified immunity so that individuals are not barred from recovering damages when police violate their constitutional rights.
Prohibition on racial, religious and discriminatory profiling	Yes
Mandates on training for local law enforcement	yes
Limit transfer of military -grade equipment to local law enforcement	yes
Requirement of body worn cameras	Yes - Mandate dashboard cameras/body cameras for federal offices, and require state and local law enforcement to use existing federal funds to ensure the use of police body cameras. (Federal Police Camera & Accountability Act, H.R. 3364)

Use of Force Data Reporting	Yes - Require state and local law enforcement agencies to report use of force data, disaggregated by race, sex, disability, religion, and age.
Use of Force as Last Resort	Yes - Includes the PEACE Act (H.R. 4359), which would allow federal law enforcement officers to use force only as a last resort when necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury, and condition federal grants on state and local law enforcement agencies' establishing the same use of force standard.
Require De-escalation	Yes - Incorporates the PEACE Act which require that deadly force be used only as a last resort, and require officers to employ deescalation techniques.

Require warning before shooting	No
Ban Shooting at vehicles	No
Require Use of Force Continuum	Yes
Eliminate Mandatory Minimums	No

Ending Civil Asset Forfeiture	No

Justice Act - US Senate	Trump Executive Order
No - Requires States and localities to report data to the Attorney General on the use of “no knock warrants” on an annual basis. The Attorney General will then publish a public report of this information.	No
Yes - Requires that all States and local units of government put in place tough policies severely restricting the use of chokeholds, except in situations where deadly force is authorized. States and law enforcement agencies that do not instill such policies may not receive funds under the Byrne grant program or the COPS grant program for any fiscal year in which they do not have such policies in place before the start of the fiscal year for which funding is sought.	Yes - Departments must ban the use of chokeholds to receive such certification, unless an officer is targeted by deadly force.
Yes	No
Yes	Yes -The order also creates a national registry to track police officers with multiple instances of the use of excessive force.
Yes - The DOJ will develop and provide training on de-escalation and implementation and fulfilment of duty to intervene policies.	No

No	No
No	No
Yes - Training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and behavioral health crises	The order also includes new programs that would help law enforcement officials better deal with mental illness, homelessness, and addiction — including encouraging departments to involve mental health professionals and social workers to work alongside officers in the field.
No	No
Yes - Incentivizes States and local units of government to enact best practices for the use of body-worn cameras by conditioning eligibility for this funding on the department's work to implement required guidelines that: 1) were developed with input from the community, crime victim organizations, and prosecutors; 2) require body-worn cameras to be used at all times that an officer arrests or detains anyone; 3) ensure officers are properly trained on how to properly use body-worn cameras in the field; and 4) suitably handle recorded content.	No

Yes - Requires States and local governments to report on an annual basis to the established FBI National Use-of-Force Data Collection use of force events by law enforcement that causes death or serious injury, including any discharge of a firearm by a law enforcement officer and any discharge of a firearm by a civilian at an officer, as well as events where law enforcement officers are seriously injured or killed in the line of duty.	The order also creates a national registry to track police officers with multiple instances of the use of excessive force.
No	Police departments that meet certain standards, outlined by the Justice Department, on use of force will be given access to federal grants.
No - The DOJ Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office shall develop curricula in alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and responding to behavioral health crises.	No - The Attorney General, in consultation with the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall develop and propose new legislation to the Congress that could be enacted to enhance the tools and resources available to improve law enforcement practices and build community engagement. This includes training and technical assistance required to adopt and implement improved use–of-force policies and procedures, including scenario-driven de-escalation techniques

No No

No No

No "No - The Attorney General, in consultation with the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall develop and propose new legislation to the Congress that could be enacted to enhance the tools and resources available to improve law enforcement practices and build community engagement. This includes training and technical assistance required to adopt and implement improved use–of-force policies and procedures, including scenario-driven de-escalation techniques"

No No

No No

Colorado SB20-217	8CantWait	Current City of Aurora Practice
No		
Yes	Yes	Yes
No		
Yes - New database, beginning on 1/1/2022 that contains info on an officer's: Untruthfulness, Repeated failure to following training requirements, Decertification by POST, Termination for cause.		
Yes - An officer shall intervene to prevent or stop another officer from using force in excess of what's allowed by CRS 18-1-707 in pursuance of the officer's duties in an arrest, custody, detention, booking, or crowd or riot control, without regard for chain of command	Yes	Yes

yes - An officer employed by local govt who under color of law, subjects another person to the deprivation of any individual rights secured by the Colo Constitution or a person who fails to intervene on such deprivation, is liable. No statutory immunities or limitations apply; CGIA does not apply Qualified immunity is not a defense Employer shall indemnify for any liability

Officers shall have a legal basis for making a contact (define as any encounter, consensual or non consensual, for enforcement or investigative purpose). Legal basis is not defined, but could include reasonable suspension or probable cause, which are both current lawful basis for contacts.

Yes - Department shall train is officers on the new use of force provisions prior to the provisions becoming effective September 1, 2020.

No

yes - Must wear and activate BWC and dash camera (if there is one) when contacting the public for enforcement or investigation May turn off to: Avoid recording personal information that is not case related, When working on an unrelated assignment. When there is a long break in the incident/contact, In administrative, tactical and management discussions. Not required to wear/activate when undercover

The city has body cameras for most officers – anyone that is on patrol or has likely hood of interacing with citizens

Yes - By 2023, all police departments are required to report all use of force that results in bodily injury or death to a state agency — that information includes the demographics of the person who was injured or killed by police, the type of force used, as well as the officer's name who was involved.	Yes	Yes
Yes - Officers shall apply nonviolent means, when possible, before resorting to physical force. An officer may use physical force only if nonviolent means would be ineffective in effecting an arrest, preventing an escape, or preventing an imminent threat of SBI or death to the officer or another person.	Yes	Yes
Yes - Officers can't use deadly force to arrest someone on suspicion of minor or non-violent offenses. Officers can't use deadly force unless there is proof of imminent threat of danger and there is a substantial risk that the suspect will hurt others.	Yes	Yes - when officer goes hands on with suspect/member of public; once they secure suspect then next officer on scene takes over security of prisoner. This removes the initial officer from direct care of prisoner and allows a supervisor to more quickly debrief with officer.

Yes - Peace officer whall identify themselves as a peace officer and give a clear verbal warning of his or her intent to use firearms or other deadly physical force.	yes	Yes - An officer must identify himself/herself as an officer and give a clear verbal warning of the intent to shoot with sufficient time for the warning to be observed unless doing so would place the officer(s) at risk of injury, create a risk of death or injury to others, or would be clearly inappropriate or ineffective under the circumstances.
No	Yes	Yes - For the purposes of this directive, a moving vehicle alone will not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies a member's use of deadly or potentially deadly force. Members should not discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the member or another person with deadly force by a means other than the vehicle. A member in the path of an approaching vehicle will attempt to move to a position of safety rather than discharging a firearm at the vehicle or any of the occupants of the vehicle.
Yes	Yes	Yes
No		

No