

## HR 6327

Constitutional Accountability Act

**Congress:** 117 (2021–2023, Ended)

**Chamber:** House

**Policy Area:** Civil Rights and Liberties, Minority Issues

**Introduced:** Dec 20, 2021

**Current Status:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

**Latest Action:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. (Nov 1, 2022)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/6327>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Rep. Cicilline, David N. [D-RI-1]

**Party:** Democratic • **State:** RI • **Chamber:** House

### Cosponsors (2 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Johnson, Henry C. "Hank," Jr. [D-GA-4]	D · GA		Dec 20, 2021
Rep. Raskin, Jamie [D-MD-8]	D · MD		Dec 20, 2021

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Nov 1, 2022
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Nov 1, 2022

### Subjects & Policy Tags

**Policy Area:**

Civil Rights and Liberties, Minority Issues

### Related Bills

*No related bills are listed.*

## **Constitutional Accountability Act**

This bill extends civil liability to federal, state, and local government entities and officials for constitutional violations committed by law enforcement officers.

Current law provides a statutory civil cause of action against state and local government actors (e.g., law enforcement) for violations of constitutional rights (also known as Section 1983 lawsuits); the Supreme Court has also found an implied cause of action against federal law enforcement officers in certain situations (e.g., Fourth Amendment violations).

However, under the judicial doctrine of qualified immunity, government officials performing discretionary duties are generally shielded from civil liability except when their actions violate clearly established rights of which a reasonable person would have known. Additionally, under the doctrine of sovereign immunity, federal and state government entities generally cannot be sued without their consent. Further, the Supreme Court has held that a local government entity cannot be sued for an injury inflicted by its employees.

The bill provides a statutory civil cause of action against and extends liability to federal, state, and local government entities and officials for violations of constitutional rights committed by law enforcement officers in their employment, regardless of any immunity that would otherwise apply.

## **Actions Timeline**

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- **Nov 1, 2022:** Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.
- **Nov 1, 2022:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.
- **Dec 20, 2021:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 20, 2021:** Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.