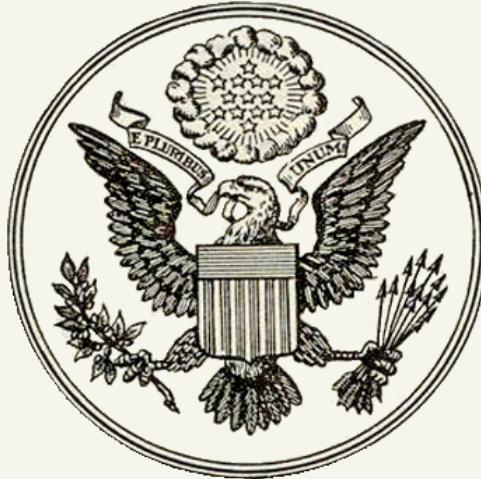


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**ONE HUNDRED NINTH  
CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**AT THE FIRST SESSION**

*Begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday,  
the eighth day of December, two thousand and twenty-five.*

★ ★

**AN ACT**

To prohibit the act of cuffrushing and to establish civil liability under 42 U.S.C. §  
1983

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United  
States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Cuffrushing Prohibition Act of 2025.”

**SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.**

(a) The term “law enforcement officer” means any officer, employee, or agent of a Federal, State, Tribal, or local government who is vested by law with authority to detain, restrain, or arrest an individual.

(b) The term “cuff tool” means any implement designed to restrain a person’s movement, including handcuffs, zip-ties, or any substantially similar restraint mechanism.

(c) The term “cuffrushing” means the act of a law enforcement officer—

(1) approaching or running toward an individual without carrying, displaying, or possessing any defensive, compliance, or protective equipment other than a cuff tool; and

(2) initiating, attempting to initiate, or completing an arrest solely through the use of a cuff tool, without the use of any authorized compliance technique or approved defensive tool.

**SECTION 3. PROHIBITION ON CUFFRUSHING.**

(a) No law enforcement officer shall engage in, attempt to engage in, or threaten to engage in cuffrushing.

(b) A violation of subsection (a) shall constitute—

(1) an unlawful act under color of law for purposes of section 1983 of title 42, United States Code; and

(2) an unlawful use of official authority.

**SECTION 4. CIVIL LIABILITY.**

(a) Any individual subjected to cuffrushing may bring a civil action under section 1983 of title 42, United States Code, against—

(1) the law enforcement officer who engaged in the conduct; and

(2) where applicable and permitted under law, the governmental entity employing the officer.

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(b) To prevail in an action under this section, a plaintiff shall establish that—

(1) a law enforcement officer engaged in conduct constituting cuffrushing as defined in section 2;

(2) the officer acted under color of law; and

(3) the conduct resulted in a deprivation of rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

(c) A prevailing plaintiff may recover—

(1) compensatory damages;

(2) punitive damages to the extent permitted by law; and

(3) reasonable attorney's fees and litigation costs.

**SECTION 5. POLICY REVISION AND TRAINING.**

(a) Each Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agency shall, not later than 2 months after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) revise its arrest, apprehension, and use-of-force policies to expressly prohibit cuffrushing; and

(2) incorporate such prohibition into ongoing officer training and certification programs.

(b) Such agencies shall provide training to all law enforcement officers regarding—

(1) the prohibition established under this Act; and

(2) lawful and approved compliance techniques and arrest procedures.

**SECTION 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

(a) This Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment.

(b) If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and its applications shall not be affected.

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*Tonyy Lewinsky*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

*aConArtist*  
*Vice President of the United States and*  
*President of the Senate.*