Prohibit all types of neck restraints, which can cause serious harm and erode police legitimacy

Duty to Intervene
Require officers to intervene upon witnessing excessive force and report peer misconduct and proscribed behaviors

No-Knock Warrants and Police Raids
Severely restrict no-knock and quick-knock warrants and require comprehensive risk assessments and data transparency

Effectiveness of Police Training
Implement national training and certification standards

De-escalation Policies and Training
Fully integrate de-escalation training into all aspects of curriculum and policy

Procedural Justice Training
Train officers in communications skills and procedurally just interactions with community members

Implicit Bias Training
Conduct further research on impact of implicit bias training on officer behaviors/actions

Governmental Oversight and Reform Measures
Revise legal definitions of excessive and deadly use of force and expand consent decree and collaborative reform efforts

Decertification
Implement national decertification registry to bar those who are unfit for duty from continued service

Body-Worn Cameras
Employ body-worn cameras for accountability, transparency, investigations, training, and supervision purposes

Civilian Oversight
Employ government-supported models of police oversight in lieu of civilian oversight boards

Qualified Immunity
Revise qualified and sovereign immunity to enable more victims to have their cases heard and enhance local governmental accountability

Recruitment, Diversity, and Retention
Overhaul recruitment and retention practices to increase the pool of diverse and qualified applicants and minimize attrition

Officer Wellness
Invest in officer wellness programs to address mental health issues, trauma, and the underlying culture that stigmatizes help-seeking by officers

Early Intervention Systems
Employ statistical-based early intervention systems to identify officers in need of the supports and supervisory corrections that can prevent adverse events

Shifting Police Functions
To identify which police functions may be safely offloaded to other actors and entities, agencies should analyze how officers spend their time and researchers should conduct more rigorous evaluations of alternative response models.
While essential, these policies will not promote change without a transformation of police culture and accountability mechanisms. To help agencies accomplish that broader mission, the Task Force put forth eight foundational principles that should undergird reform.

FIVE PRIORITIES FOR REFORM

From among its many policy assessments, the Task Force also identified five key priorities for future reform.

1. Develop national training standards
2. Establish a federal decertification database
3. Adopt duty-to-intervene and mandatory reporting policies
4. Promote trauma-informed policing
5. Increase data collection and transparency

Task Force Members

Art Acevedo, Chief, Miami Police Department; President, Major Cities Chiefs Association
Roy L. Austin, Jr., Vice President of Civil Rights, Facebook; former White House domestic policy adviser
Louis M. Dekmar, Chief, LaGrange (Ga.) Police Department; former President, International Association of Chiefs of Police
Collette Flanagan, Founder, Mothers Against Police Brutality
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Cynthia Lum, Professor, George Mason University, Department of Criminology, Law and Society; Director, Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy
Tashante McCoy, Regional Manager and Founder, Crime Survivors for Safety & Justice/The OWL Movement
DeRay Mckesson, Educator, Author and Co-Founder, Campaign Zero
Michael Nutter, Former Mayor, Philadelphia; former President, U.S. Conference of Mayors
Rosie Rivera, Sheriff, Salt Lake County, Utah; CEO, Unified Police Department of Greater Salt Lake
Sean Smoot, Principal, 21CP Solutions
Nancy La Vigne, Executive Director, Council on Criminal Justice Task Force on Policing

To create a foundation for its work, the Council produced Policing by the Numbers, a digital chartbook of policing statistics that traces key trends underlying public debates about the future of law enforcement. Guided by empirical evidence gathered by Council staff and its partners at the University of Chicago's Crime Lab, Task Force members then weighed the relative value of proposed reforms based on the best available research and their professional expertise and lived experiences.

The Council on Criminal Justice works to advance understanding of the criminal justice policy choices facing the nation and build consensus for solutions that enhance safety and justice for all. Additional details about its independent Task Force on Policing can be found at policing.councilcj.org.