



Illinois State Crime Commission

**Illinois State Crime Commission  
endorses the Illinois Association  
of Chiefs of Police  
Ten Shared Principles designed to  
build trust between police and  
communities of color.**



## TEN SHARED PRINCIPALS

adopted Illinois Association Chiefs of Police

1. We value the life of every person and consider life to be the highest value.
2. All persons should be treated with *dignity and respect*. This is another foundational value.
3. We *reject discrimination* toward any person that is based on race, ethnicity, religion, color, nationality, immigrant status, sexual orientation, gender, disability, or familial status.
4. We endorse the six pillars in the report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. The first pillar is to *build and rebuild trust* through procedural justice, transparency, accountability, and honest recognition of past and present obstacles.
5. We endorse the four pillars of *procedural justice*, which are fairness, voice (i.e., an opportunity for citizens and police to believe they are heard), transparency, and impartiality.
6. We endorse the values inherent in *community policing*, which includes community partnerships involving law enforcement, engagement of police officers with residents outside of interaction specific to enforcement of laws, and problem-solving that is collaborative, not one-sided.
7. We believe that developing strong ongoing *relationships* between law enforcement and communities of color at the leadership level and street level will be the keys to diminishing and eliminating racial tension.
8. We believe that law enforcement and community leaders have a mutual responsibility to encourage all citizens to gain a better understanding and knowledge of the law to assist them in their interactions with law enforcement officers.
9. We support *diversity* in police departments and in the law enforcement profession. Law enforcement and communities have a mutual responsibility and should work together to make a concerted effort to recruit diverse police departments.
10. We believe de-escalation training should be required to ensure the safety of community members and officers. We endorse using de-escalation tactics to reduce the potential for confrontations that endanger law enforcement officers and community members; and the principle that human life should be taken only as a last resort.



## **Executive Summary of the Six Pillars by Topic**

### *Pillar One: Building Trust & Legitimacy*

- Changing the culture of policing-guardian versus warrior culture of policing
- Role of policing in past injustices
- Culture of transparency and accountability
- Procedural justice: internal legitimacy
- Positive nonenforcement activities
- Research crime-fighting strategies that undermine or build public trust
- Community surveys
- Workforce diversity
- Decouple federal immigration enforcement from local policing

### *Pillar Two: Policy & Oversight*

- Community input and involvement
- Use of force
- Nonpunitive peer review of critical incidents
- Scientifically supported identification procedures
- Demographic data on all detentions
- Mass demonstration policies
- Local civilian oversight
- No quotas for tickets for revenue
- Consent and informed search and seizure
- Officer identification and reason for stops
- Prohibit profiling and discrimination, in particular as it relates to LGBT and gender nonconforming populations
- Encourage shared services between jurisdictions
- National Register of Decertified Officers

### *Pillar Three: Technology & Social Media*

- New technology standards for compatibility and interoperability
- Address human rights and privacy concerns
- Technology designed considering local needs and people with special needs
- Body-worn cameras and other emerging technologies
- Public records laws-update to keep up with emerging technologies
- Transparency and accessibility for the community through technology
- Develop new less than lethal technology

### *Pillar Four: Community Policing & Crime Reduction*

- Community engagement in managing public safety
- Infuse community policing throughout law enforcement organizations
- Use multidisciplinary teams
- Protect the dignity of all
- Neighborhood problem solving
- Reduce aggressive law enforcement that stigmatizes youth
- Address the school-to-prison pipeline
- Youth engagement



### *Pillar Five: Training & Education*

- High quality training and training innovation hubs
- Engage community members in trainings
- Leadership training for all officers
- National postgraduate program of policing for senior executives
- Incorporate the following in basic recruit and in-service trainings:
  - Policing in a democratic society
  - Implicit bias and cultural responsiveness
  - Social interaction skills and tactical skills
  - Disease of addiction
  - Crisis intervention teams (mental health)
  - Reinforce policies on sexual misconduct and sexual harassment
  - How to work with LGBT and gender nonconforming populations
- Higher education for law enforcement officers
- Use of technology to improve access to and quality of training
- Improve field training officer programs

### *Pillar Six: Officer Wellness & Safety*

- Multifaceted officer safety and wellness initiative
- Promote officer wellness and safety at every level
- Scientifically supported shift lengths
- Tactical first aid kit and training
- Anti-ballistic vests for every officer
  - Collect information on injuries and near misses as well as officer deaths
  - Require officers to wear seat belts and bulletproof vests
  - Pass peer review error management legislation
  - Smart car technology to reduce accidents