

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. 660

Recognizing that the United States has a moral obligation to meet its  
foundational promise of guaranteed justice for all.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 19, 2025

Ms. PRESSLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the  
Committee on the Judiciary

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# RESOLUTION

Recognizing that the United States has a moral obligation  
to meet its foundational promise of guaranteed justice  
for all.

Whereas the United States has an incarceration crisis that  
has destabilized millions of Americans, caused intergen-  
erational harm and trauma to families, decimated entire  
communities, and disproportionately impacted commu-  
nities of color, particularly Black communities;

Whereas the Federal Government has an obligation to rebuild  
the American legal system so that it is smaller, safer, less  
punitive, and more humane;

Whereas mass decarceration is a moral and societal impera-  
tive that the United States must strategically and effec-  
tively pursue;

Whereas the Federal Government manages the largest immigration detention system in the world, spends more resources on immigration enforcement than on all other Federal enforcement agencies combined, and now makes up the fastest growing incarceration system in the country;

Whereas it should be the responsibility of the Federal Government to make America more free by dramatically reducing jail, prison, and immigration detention populations; make America more equal by eliminating racial disparities, wealth-based discrimination, and corporate profiteering; make America more secure by investing in the communities most destabilized by the failed policies of overpolicing and mass incarceration; and make America more just and humane by ensuring basic resources needed to feel safe are equitably provided to all people;

Whereas the American legal system duplicates and maintains systems of oppression that can be traced back to slavery, and as a result disproportionately harms Black communities throughout the United States;

Whereas public safety is of paramount importance for every person, family, and community in this country;

Whereas a humane and effective justice system is a necessary predicate for a functioning and healthy democracy;

Whereas, as recently as the early 1970s, the United States had an incarceration rate on par with most other Western democracies, and while their crime rates today are at nearly identical levels, America's incarceration rate is five times higher;

Whereas the United States of America, a Nation purported to be founded on the principles of liberty and justice for

all, has become the most incarcerated country in the world;

Whereas throughout the United States—

(1) nearly 5 million people are arrested and jailed every year;

(2) almost 2.2 million people are incarcerated, including 176,824 people in Federal jails and prisons;

(3) collectively, 1,273,605 people are locked in State prisons and another 745,200 people are detained in a local jail on any given night;

(4) 500,000 immigrants are incarcerated in immigrant jails and prisons annually, marking a 75-percent increase in immigration detention over the last decade;

(5) 4.5 million people are under some form of community supervision, including probation and parole;

(6) despite making up 5 percent of the world's population, the United States has more than 20 percent of the world's prison population;

(7) incarcerated people remain incarcerated for longer periods of time, and the number of people serving life sentences has quadrupled since 1984, even as crime has fallen, and—

(A) one out of every seven people in prison is currently serving a life sentence, of which almost one-quarter are sentenced to life without parole;

(B) the average sentence length for individuals convicted of a Federal offense carrying a mandatory minimum penalty is 110 months of imprisonment;

(C) more than two-thirds of people incarcerated in Federal prisons serving life sentences have been convicted of nonviolent crimes, including 30 percent convicted for a drug crime; and

(D) there are tens of thousands of people over the age of 50 who remain locked up though they are elderly, sick, and pose little to no public safety risk;

(8) tens of thousands of people are forcibly deported away from their families through an immigration enforcement system that replicates the harms of overpolicing and racial profiling by local law enforcement agencies due to formal and informal cooperation agreements between such agencies and Federal immigration enforcement; and

(9) more than a quarter of a million young people are arrested or referred to law enforcement in their schools each year with increasing investments toward school policing, surveillance, suspensions and expulsions, harsh discipline, and arrests, in lieu of counseling, educational resources, and physical improvements to classrooms and school structures, leading to a “cradle-to-prison pipeline”;

Whereas, while incarceration is the final and too frequently end result of the American legal system, the harm is collectively experienced by a far larger set of people, especially Black and Brown individuals, through overzealous policing practices and subsequent correctional surveillance and stigmatization;

Whereas Black people are incarcerated at 5 times the rate of White people, making up just 13 percent of the national population, but 33 percent of the country’s prison population;

Whereas Latinos represent 16 percent of the adult population, but account for 23 percent of the Nation’s prison population;

Whereas the imprisonment rate for Black women (92 per 100,000) is twice the rate of White women (49 per 100,000);

Whereas Black, Hispanics, and indigenous communities are the most heavily impacted by the American legal system;

Whereas expanded and militarized police forces, including in the form of proactive policing or so-called “broken windows” policing, has led to mass criminalization, worsening police-community relations, and unacceptable levels of State violence, specifically impacting Black people;

Whereas women are the fastest growing population in the American legal system, outpacing men two to one, and their numbers have grown nearly 800 percent from 1978 to 2017;

Whereas one in two women in prison are incarcerated as a result of nonviolent offenses, and nearly two-thirds are confined in jails due to an inability to afford cash bail;

Whereas a majority of incarcerated women report having experienced trauma due to sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and caregiver violence;

Whereas 85 percent of currently incarcerated women report having been the primary caretaker of children prior to their incarceration;

Whereas a large percentage of currently incarcerated women are either elderly, ill, survivors of domestic violence, or have served more than 10 years;

Whereas incarcerated women are subject to permanent denial of parental rights, which have contributed significantly to the destruction of families;

Whereas women and young people continue to be criminalized and fear arrest or jail for experiencing a pregnancy loss, ending a pregnancy, or supporting a loved one who has lost or ended a pregnancy;

Whereas the toll of incarceration and detention has had a severe impact on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and asexual (“LGBTQ+”) individuals who are imprisoned at far higher rates than the overall population;

Whereas 8 percent of adults in prisons and jails, or approximately 162,000 adults, identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual;

Whereas an estimated 3,209 adults held in prisons or jails in the United States identify as transgender;

Whereas LGBTQ+ people are more likely to experience sexual violence while incarcerated than non-LGBTQ+ people;

Whereas LGBTQ+ immigrants are 97 times more likely to be sexually victimized in immigration detention than non-LGBTQ+ individuals;

Whereas LGBTQ+ people in prison, jail, and detention facilities are disproportionately subjected to solitary confinement as a means of protection compared to non-LGBTQ+ people;

Whereas incarceration can be traumatic, dehumanizing, and harmful for LGBTQ+ people affected by it, particularly those who are low-income and people of color;

Whereas violence against transgender women of color has reached epidemic proportions in the United States, as evidenced by the murder of at least 26 transgender women in 2018;

Whereas incarcerated individuals endure jails and prisons that are cruel, inhumane, and are subjected to practices that are not conducive to rehabilitation;

Whereas over 61,000 people across the United States are subjected to solitary confinement every day, isolated for 22 to 24 hours a day with little to no human interaction;

Whereas many incarcerated individuals suffering from chronic illnesses often receive little or no treatment, and individuals suffering from substance use disorders face higher rates of overdose in jails and prisons that prohibit treatment drugs such as methadone and buprenorphine;

Whereas one in five people incarcerated is a person with a cognitive disability, while another one in five people who are incarcerated has a serious mental health diagnosis;

Whereas incarcerated people are three or four times more likely to report having a disability than the rest of the United States population;

Whereas incarcerated people with cognitive and physical disabilities are disproportionately subjected to solitary confinement;

Whereas people with disabilities are subject to criminalization, violence, and death, including those with untreated mental health diagnosis who are 16 times more likely to be killed by law enforcement;

Whereas the total cost of the mass incarceration crisis, including the costs to those incarcerated and their families, is nearly \$182 billion per year;

Whereas the burden to pay for the Nation's mass incarceration crisis too often falls upon everyday people trapped in cycles of poverty and intergenerational trauma, and statistical mechanisms to comprehensively quantify the

ongoing and generational effects of carceral trauma are limited and oftentimes unknown;

Whereas nearly a half a million people are in jails without having been convicted, often because of an inability to afford cash bail, which leads to an increased likelihood of conviction and lengthier sentences;

Whereas in order to finance the mass incarceration system, many cities, States, courts, and prosecutors levy hefty fines at nearly every stage of the criminal justice process, including—

- (1) fines and fees for being arrested;
- (2) lawyer fees;
- (3) crime lab fees and victim assessments;
- (4) fees to enter a diversion or substance use disorder treatment program; or
- (5) fees to pay for public and private probation supervision;

Whereas people leave jails and prison owing an average of \$13,607 in fines and fees, and an inability to pay can lead to being denied the right to vote, license suspension, additional fines and fees, and even further incarceration;

Whereas the policy decisions that led to the incarceration crisis, as well as the unjust economic burden to sustain the system, caused inestimable, intergenerational, and disproportionate harm to communities;

Whereas one in two adults in America has had a family member in jail or prison, and one in five has had a parent incarcerated;

Whereas nearly 65 percent of families with an incarcerated or detained family member are unable to meet basic needs, including housing, health, food, and employment;

Whereas children with an incarcerated parent are nearly six times more likely to be expelled from school and increasingly less likely to graduate from college than children without incarcerated parents;

Whereas zero-tolerance policies, including exclusionary disciplinary policies and school-based arrests, result in the growing cradle-to-prison pipeline;

Whereas tens of thousands of United States citizen children have a parent who is detained or has been deported, with approximately 5,000 children placed in the foster care system;

Whereas children with incarcerated mothers are five times more likely to end up in foster care than those with incarcerated fathers;

Whereas a vast, sound, and consistent body of scientific evidence suggests that—

(1) the best estimate of the overall effect of incarceration on crime is modest, and deterrence effects are negligible;

(2) increased coordination between local law enforcement and immigration enforcement has not been shown to have a measurable impact on reducing crime and has been shown to destabilize communities;

(3) education programs for people in prison have been proven to reduce recidivism, yet such programs have been underfunded or altogether eliminated at both the State and Federal level, including the ban on Pell grants in prison, and restoring Pell grant access to people who are incarcerated would increase the employment rate for people with a criminal history by 10 percent and improve collective earnings by \$45 million in the first year after release; and

(4) the root causes of crime and instability are typically poverty, substance use disorder, family and generational trauma, and poor access to health care and other basic social services;

Whereas the consequences of criminal convictions do not end with the prison sentence served or fines paid, and a majority of people imprisoned in the United States are expected to return home, return to society, and become productive members of their communities;

Whereas yearly, over 680,000 people are released from incarceration, and are expected to be taxpayers rather than tax burdens, yet the reality is that these individuals go home to find that their sentences, although served, are far from over;

Whereas there are approximately 45,000 collateral consequences and civil disabilities across jurisdictions that prevent people with criminal records from reentering society, gaining meaningful employment;

Whereas, in many jurisdictions, individuals with a criminal record are automatically excluded from certain professional licenses such as those required to be a security guard, firefighter, real estate broker, and electrician;

Whereas an estimated 6.1 million Americans, or 1 in every 40 adults, are banned from voting due to felony disenfranchisement or laws restricting voting rights for those with a current or previous felony conviction;

Whereas the Federal Government has invested massive amounts of funding in policing, immigration enforcement, and prison and detention systems, which has accelerated mass criminalization and incarceration and fueled the prison industrial complex;

Whereas 2019 represents the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (in this resolution referred to as the “94 Crime Bill”), and awareness that many of the policies contained in the 94 Crime Bill have proven harmful to certain communities;

Whereas the 94 Crime Bill put forward the false view that punitive systems of policing and prisons lead to public safety and are necessary to combat “violent” crime;

Whereas, by endorsing and financing ineffective and damaging policies and practices at the State and local levels, the 94 Crime Bill encouraged the growth of police and prison infrastructure while limiting, and sometimes depleting, community investments that would have increased public safety, particularly in underresourced communities; and

Whereas the Federal Government has a tremendous impact on the operation of the criminal legal system at the Federal, State, and local levels and can push for a more humane, dignified, and just society for all: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Rep-  
 2       resentatives that the time is now for the Federal Govern-  
 3       ment to begin a large-scale decarceration effort to reshape  
 4       the American legal system to—

5               (1) support and commit to a participatory peo-  
 6       ple’s process that recognizes directly impacted people  
 7       as experts on transforming the justice system, who  
 8       speak from experience about the devastation of crim-

1       inalization and incarceration and offer community-  
2       oriented solutions that reduce harm by—

3               (A) empowering directly impacted commu-  
4               nities, through people’s assemblies, townhalls,  
5               listening sessions, and workshops, to inform  
6               and draft legislation to repeal and dismantle  
7               the 94 Crime Bill and other punitive policies,  
8               and replace them with a holistic and commu-  
9               nity-led public health and safety agenda; and

10              (B) advancing a community-led platform of  
11              justice, freedom, and safety, which shifts re-  
12              sources away from criminalization and incarcer-  
13              ation and toward policies and investments that  
14              fairly and equitably ensure that all people can  
15              thrive;

16              (2) dramatically reduce the incarcerated popu-  
17      lations to—

18              (A) decriminalize behavior and divert cases  
19              that do not require confinement by—

20                      (i) providing tax incentives to local  
21                      governments and States that commit to  
22                      policies such as repealing truth-in-sen-  
23                      tencing and three-strike provisions to sig-  
24                      nificantly reduce the prison and jail popu-  
25                      lation;

1           (ii) decriminalizing sex work by re-  
2           moving criminal and civil penalties related  
3           to consensual sex work and addressing  
4           structural inequities that impede the safe-  
5           ty, dignity, and well-being of all individ-  
6           uals, especially those most vulnerable to  
7           discrimination on the basis of race, gender  
8           identity or expression, sexual orientation,  
9           disability, socioeconomic status, and citi-  
10          zenship status;

11          (iii) decriminalizing addiction, home-  
12          lessness, poverty, HIV status, and disabil-  
13          ities, including mental health diagnosis, by  
14          legalizing marijuana and overdose preven-  
15          tion sites, declining to criminally prosecute  
16          low-level offenses such as loitering and  
17          theft of necessity goods, and expunging the  
18          records of individuals for all drug-related  
19          offenses;

20          (iv) dramatically increasing diversion  
21          opportunities, community service, restora-  
22          tive justice programming, and treatment  
23          options that minimize court involvement  
24          and result in no prison time for most of-

1 fenses where the person does not cause or  
2 intend to cause harm;

3 (v) ending the criminalization of  
4 Black and Brown students in school, in-  
5 cluding ending zero-tolerance school dis-  
6 cipline policies and dress code and appear-  
7 ance policies that disproportionately impact  
8 girls of color and LGBTQ+ students, the  
9 removal of police and school resource offi-  
10 cers, the decriminalization of truancy, and  
11 the reallocation of funds to support trau-  
12 ma-informed, comprehensive mental health  
13 and restorative services;

14 (vi) ensuring that any and all new re-  
15 duced sentencing provisions be applied  
16 retroactively and are inclusive of impacted  
17 immigrant communities;

18 (vii) creating a clemency review board  
19 that is comprised of community, court, and  
20 congressional stakeholders to identify and  
21 make recommendations of people in Fed-  
22 eral facilities who should be considered for  
23 clemency consideration by the President;  
24 and

1 (viii) decriminalizing the act of migra-  
2 tion by repealing provisions in Federal law  
3 that criminalize migrants for irregular bor-  
4 der crossings, significantly limiting the  
5 conduct- and conviction-based grounds of  
6 deportability and inadmissibility, and end-  
7 ing draconian systems of mandatory deten-  
8 tion and automatic deportation;

9 (B) make confinement last only as long as  
10 necessary by—

11 (i) capping prison sentences for all  
12 crimes, particularly those that do not cause  
13 serious harm, and where no intention to  
14 cause such harm exists;

15 (ii) ending the death penalty, includ-  
16 ing effective death sentences of life without  
17 the possibility of parole;

18 (iii) ending mandatory minimum sen-  
19 tencing and providing incarcerated individ-  
20 uals an opportunity to petition for release  
21 after serving 10 years for any crime by a  
22 review board that includes at least one in-  
23 dividual who has previously served time, to  
24 both encourage and reward people who re-

1 form themselves and pose no threat to  
2 public safety no matter the offense;

3 (iv) ending truth-in-sentencing laws  
4 and reinstating Federal parole;

5 (v) ending the sentencing disparity be-  
6 tween crack and cocaine;

7 (vi) establishing a national compas-  
8 sionate release standard that includes a  
9 presumption of release for any person with  
10 a disability who has spent at least 15 years  
11 in prison, as well as any person over the  
12 age of 50 who has spent at least 10 years  
13 in prison, over the age of 55 who has spent  
14 5 years in prison, or over the age of 60;

15 (vii) requiring States to impose sen-  
16 tencing reviewing standards, particularly  
17 for juveniles sentenced prior to their 18th  
18 birthday, abolishing youth jails, and mak-  
19 ing the detention of children in any form  
20 the absolute last resort;

21 (viii) repealing overly restrictive ha-  
22 beas corpus rules that make it difficult for  
23 people who have been wrongfully accused  
24 to bring their cases to court; and

1 (ix) repealing the Prison Litigation  
2 Reform Act of 1996 to return agency to  
3 incarcerated individuals and power to the  
4 courts to carry out regulation and over-  
5 sight through court orders; and

6 (C) reduce the risk of recidivism by trans-  
7 forming the experience of confinement by—

8 (i) ending solitary confinement;

9 (ii) incarcerating people, to the extent  
10 possible, at a facility closest to their home,  
11 and at a location that comports with their  
12 security destination;

13 (iii) banning the prosecution of chil-  
14 dren under the age of 18 in adult courts  
15 and ensuring juveniles are not housed in  
16 adult prisons but in community-or home-  
17 based rehabilitation programs;

18 (iv) allowing transgender individuals  
19 to be housed in a facility that conforms  
20 with their gender identity;

21 (v) providing access to high-quality,  
22 trauma-informed, and culturally responsive  
23 physical, mental, and behavioral health  
24 care in prisons and jails, including sub-  
25 stance use disorder and mental health

1 treatment, medication for overdoses, hor-  
2 monal treatment and gender-affirming pro-  
3 cedures, and full reproductive and gynecolo-  
4 gical services, including adequate services  
5 for pregnant, laboring, and postpartum  
6 people;

7 (vi) providing people who are incarcerated  
8 with access to commissary items, and  
9 clothing at rates no higher than those  
10 available on the free market, as well as  
11 programming, educational materials, and  
12 personal property in which all items are  
13 consistent with the individual's gender  
14 identity and cultural preferences;

15 (vii) providing high-quality, gender-re-  
16 sponsive education and vocation training  
17 and access to sufficient libraries and read-  
18 ing materials;

19 (viii) restoring eligibility for Federal  
20 Pell grants to all students regardless of  
21 immigration status and those incarcerated  
22 in Federal, State, and local facilities with-  
23 out regard to offense or sentence length;

24 (ix) ending forced labor practices and  
25 requiring incarcerated individuals to be

1 paid for their labor at a rate that is no  
2 lower than the Federal minimum wage;

3 (x) providing generous in-person visi-  
4 tation for a reasonable duration of time,  
5 including regular visitation between incar-  
6 cerated individuals who are primary care-  
7 taker parents and their family members,  
8 and access to free phone calls and video  
9 conferencing sessions;

10 (xi) improving the quality of in-person  
11 visits by allowing partners, parents, and  
12 children to have physical contact, a room  
13 with natural light, a space that allows for  
14 some privacy, a place with food available  
15 for purchase, space for children and par-  
16 ents to play together, and areas that are  
17 accessible for families with disabilities in-  
18 cluding American Sign Language inter-  
19 preters and fully accessible buildings that  
20 are compliant with the Americans with  
21 Disabilities Act;

22 (xii) providing healthy and nutritious  
23 food and room for physical exercise to pro-  
24 mote health;

1           (xiii) establishing and maintaining  
2           reasonable heating and cooling standards  
3           in all Federal, State, and local prisons,  
4           jails, and detention facilities;

5           (xiv) providing reasonable accom-  
6           modations for people with disabilities as  
7           required by the Americans with Disabilities  
8           Act and section 504 of the Rehabilitation  
9           Act;

10          (xv) establishing gender-responsive  
11          practices for all incarcerated people, in-  
12          cluding women and transgender, gender-  
13          variant, and nonbinary individuals, includ-  
14          ing a ban on solitary confinement and  
15          physical restraints on pregnant people and  
16          ensuring all body searches are conducted  
17          by staff of the incarcerated person's pre-  
18          ferred gender;

19          (xvi) explicitly prohibiting discrimina-  
20          tion and mistreatment of incarcerated peo-  
21          ple on the basis of sex, age, race, national  
22          origin, disability, religion, and sexual ori-  
23          entation and gender identity or expression;

24          (xvii) creating an independent division  
25          or agency to provide oversight of the Bu-

1           reau of Prisons and Department of Home-  
2           land Security with the authority to inves-  
3           tigate civil rights complaints from incarcer-  
4           ated individuals and ensure they are  
5           housed in safe, healthy environments;

6           (xviii) providing adequate oversight of  
7           the Prison Rape Elimination Act to ensure  
8           the safety and protection of all incarcer-  
9           ated people, including LGBTQ+ individ-  
10          uals in prisons and jails;

11          (xix) eliminating supervision revoca-  
12          tion and reincarceration of people subject  
13          to correctional surveillance who commit  
14          compliance violations such as, but not lim-  
15          ited to, failure to obtain a GED, failure to  
16          secure housing, failure to obtain employ-  
17          ment, or failure to attend mental health or  
18          substance use treatment; and

19          (xx) providing support to ensure suc-  
20          cessful transition for returning citizens  
21          through targeted and robust reentry pro-  
22          grams, including establishing a Federal  
23          agency dedicated to monitoring and im-  
24          proving reentry supports and services;

1           (3) ensure that wealth discrimination and cor-  
2       porate profiteering play no role in the determination  
3       of outcomes in the American legal system by—

4           (A) ending the use of secured bonds or  
5       money bail and providing grants to States to  
6       establish alternate pretrial systems to reduce  
7       the pretrial detention population;

8           (B) repealing the use of criminal fees for  
9       probation supervision, presentence investiga-  
10      tions, and drug and alcohol testing;

11          (C) ending the imposition of court fees and  
12      fines to individuals lacking the ability to pay,  
13      and ending practices that result in incarcer-  
14      ation, extension of supervision, or stripping of  
15      rights for nonpayment of a debt alone;

16          (D) investing in public defender offices at  
17      both the Federal and State levels, ensuring de-  
18      fender offices have ample capacity, including  
19      immigration law experts, to ensure the quality  
20      of defense a person receives is not dependent on  
21      one's financial situation and that the quality of  
22      defense is not inhibited by unmanageable case-  
23      loads;

24          (E) prohibiting private companies from  
25      profiting from jails, prisons, immigration deten-

tion facilities and alternative-to-detention programs, probation programs, electronic monitoring, or any other form of mass supervision or detention;

(F) prohibiting private companies from profiting from the operation of prisons, jails, and immigration detention facilities, including food services, financial services, commissaries, and medical care;

(G) delivering resources toward education, fair employment, civic engagement, and access to housing, transportation, and social services for currently and formerly incarcerated people;

(H) ensuring the right to vote for all citizens, including incarcerated and formerly incarcerated people and individuals awaiting trial; and

(I) ending the practice of prison gerrymandering whereby incarcerated persons are counted in census population counts as residents of correctional facilities and not their most recent residence prior to imprisonment; and

(4) rebuild the communities most harmed by the failed policies of mass incarceration through—

1 (A) ensuring that dignity and stability is  
2 within everyone's reach by—

3 (i) creating a health care system that  
4 guarantees every American comprehensive  
5 care, including repealing the Hyde Amend-  
6 ment and ensuring safe and legal access to  
7 the full range of reproductive health serv-  
8 ices, and eliminating out-of-pocket monthly  
9 premiums, copays, and deductibles for sub-  
10 stance use disorder and mental health  
11 treatment in communities;

12 (ii) investing \$1 trillion to modernize  
13 and expand the stock of social housing  
14 throughout the country, providing targeted  
15 down payment and rent payment assist-  
16 ance, incentivizing local rent control pro-  
17 grams, and conditioning Federal funding  
18 on the removal of apartment ban policies  
19 and exclusionary zoning requirements;

20 (iii) providing stability to the workers  
21 who drive our economy by raising the min-  
22 imum wage to \$15 and tying it to infla-  
23 tion, providing a Federal job to every per-  
24 son who wants one, ending the submin-  
25 imum wage, and fairly compensating peo-

1           ple who provide immense value to their  
2           families and communities through non-  
3           traditional work such as childcare and  
4           family caregiving;

5           (iv) ensuring all communities, specifi-  
6           cally those communities disproportionately  
7           impacted by systemic environmental, so-  
8           cial, and economic injustice, have access to  
9           clean, safe, and healthy homes, water,  
10          food, and air, including the promotion, im-  
11          plementation, and funding to support the  
12          Green New Deal;

13          (v) providing free transportation and  
14          removing criminal penalties associated with  
15          accessing systems of transportation, such  
16          as fare evasion, transportation and street  
17          safety violations that result in ticketing,  
18          court, and technical assistance programs,  
19          and banning the use of biometric data such  
20          as facial analytics technology as it relates  
21          to travel;

22          (vi) providing comprehensive supports  
23          and sustained resources to crime survivors,  
24          including survivors of sexual assault, traf-  
25          ficking and child exploitation, domestic vio-

1 lence, and gun violence, and their families  
2 in the form of mental health treatment  
3 costs, trauma services, victim relocations  
4 services, and help covering basic needs  
5 such as housing, food, and transportation;

6 (vii) reducing gun violence by regu-  
7 lating manufacturers, limiting firearm pro-  
8 duction and sales, including a permanent  
9 ban on assault-type weapons, creating a  
10 mass gun buyback program, and sup-  
11 porting community-based violence and  
12 trauma interruption initiatives;

13 (viii) ensuring reparations are made  
14 through a systematic accounting, acknowl-  
15 edgment, and repair of past and ongoing  
16 harms to Black communities, specifically  
17 descendants of enslaved people in America  
18 that includes monetary compensation and  
19 large-scale social investments that include,  
20 but are not limited to, debt-free college,  
21 homeownership assistance, guaranteed  
22 health care, and business financing sup-  
23 port;

24 (ix) dismantling and rebuilding a com-  
25 passionate, just, and humane immigration

1 system that keeps families together and es-  
2 tablishes a pathway to citizenship for mil-  
3 lions of undocumented immigrants living  
4 and contributing to society; and

5 (x) supporting and prioritizing the  
6 preservation of families, particularly those  
7 impacted by the legal and immigration sys-  
8 tems, by removing strict timelines related  
9 to the termination of parental rights under  
10 the Adoption and Safe Families Act, re-  
11 pealing provisions of the Immigration and  
12 Nationality Act that mandate detention  
13 and allow for the forced separation of im-  
14 migrant children and families, promoting  
15 policies and practices focused on trauma  
16 prevention and support, family reunifica-  
17 tion, and keeping families together, and  
18 strengthening and enforcing the Indian  
19 Child Welfare Act to ensure Native chil-  
20 dren impacted by parental incarceration  
21 can remain within Tribal communities; and

22 (B) ending militarized policing practices  
23 and investing in services that provide real safe-  
24 ty through—

1 (i) stopping the transfer of military  
2 equipment to local police departments, en-  
3 couraging district and States attorney of-  
4 fices to report civilian death by an officer  
5 to the Department of Justice, and elimi-  
6 nating qualified immunity for police and  
7 correctional officers;

8 (ii) prohibiting State and local law en-  
9 forcement agencies from carrying out Fed-  
10 eral immigration enforcement activities, in-  
11 cluding a prompt end to Secure Commu-  
12 nities programs and programs imple-  
13 mented under section 287(g) of the Immi-  
14 gration and Nationality Act, and ensuring  
15 that localities are never required to share  
16 information with Federal immigration en-  
17 forcement agencies;

18 (iii) prioritizing law enforcement re-  
19 sources to dramatically increase the solve  
20 rate of the most serious offenses, such as  
21 shootings, homicides, and sexual assaults,  
22 including fully eliminating the rape-kit  
23 backlog;

24 (iv) testing, implementing, and evalu-  
25 ating methods of processing 911 calls that

1 reduce unnecessary contact between law  
2 enforcement and community members;

3 (v) creating and supporting first-re-  
4 sponder agencies and partnerships to solve  
5 problems that arise from substance use  
6 disorders, mental health diagnoses, and  
7 poverty that do not require criminal en-  
8 forcement or armed officers, including the  
9 designation of a non-911 number for dis-  
10 patch of crisis and trauma intervention  
11 teams;

12 (vi) providing resources for nonlaw  
13 enforcement-led, community-based violence  
14 and trauma interruption models;

15 (vii) funding and empowering civilian  
16 review boards to ensure communities have  
17 input in the hiring and firing of police offi-  
18 cers, disciplinary actions, budget and policy  
19 decisions, and access to relevant agency in-  
20 formation;

21 (viii) establishing standards and re-  
22 porting, and providing training on implicit  
23 bias, use of force, and de-escalation, in-  
24 cluding nonlethal interventions and re-  
25 sponding to crises involving youth, immi-

1 grants, people with disabilities, people with  
2 different religious affiliations, English lan-  
3 guage learners and LGBTQ+ and gender-  
4 nonconforming individuals;

5 (ix) eliminating the doctrine of abso-  
6 lute immunity for prosecutors and pro-  
7 viding resources to support better prosecu-  
8 torial practices, in line with defendants'  
9 constitutional and statutory rights;

10 (x) ensuring the economic vitality of  
11 communities dependent on the incarcer-  
12 ation industry by guaranteeing a job for  
13 every person who currently works in a jail  
14 or prison, including any necessary training  
15 or education;

16 (xi) banning law enforcement use of  
17 facial analytics technology, including sur-  
18 veillance technologies and risk assessment  
19 software that are subject to algorithmic  
20 bias;

21 (xii) providing law enforcement, first  
22 responders, and civilian staff with ade-  
23 quate mental health services;

24 (xiii) severely restricting the use of  
25 civil asset forfeiture by police departments

1 and prosecutor offices, limiting such for-  
2 feitures to efforts to disrupt major crime  
3 organizations, such as terrorist networks  
4 and international drug cartels;

5 (xiv) reinstituting the Department of  
6 Justice's role in investigating police de-  
7 partments that repeatedly violate citizens'  
8 civil rights, and establishing adequate over-  
9 sight of consent decrees; and

10 (xv) ensuring criminal liability for civil  
11 rights and Brady violations resulting from  
12 police or prosecutorial misconduct.

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