2010 Proposed Resolutions

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Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee
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DRAFT

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Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
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Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.020.t10

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Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.021.t10

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Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.022.t10

DRAFT

Address the Growing Electronic Surveillance Capability Gap
Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.023.t10

Initiative to Enhance Collection and Dissemination of Street Gang Intelligence
Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.024.t10

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Support of National Violence Death Reporting System (NVDRS)

Submitted by: Research Advisory Committee and Firearms Committee
RAC.001.t10

WHEREAS, approximately 16,000 people die as a result of homicide and 33,000 die from suicide in the United States each year; and

WHEREAS, violent deaths, including homicides and suicides, cost the United States more than $52 billion in medical care and lost productivity every year; and

WHEREAS, the number of violent deaths tell only part of the story. Many more survive violence and are left with permanent physical and emotional scars; and

WHEREAS, violence also erodes communities by interfering with quality of life, decreasing property values, and overburdening social services; and

WHEREAS, violence prevention has been hampered by fragmented and incomplete information on the circumstances surrounding homicides and suicides that does not afford an accurate assessment of factors associated with violent death; and

WHEREAS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Violence Death Reporting System (NVDRS) collects data on violent deaths from a variety of sources, including law enforcement reports, death certificates, medical examiner and coroner reports, and crime laboratories. Individually, these sources provide data that explain violence only in a narrow context. Together, these sources offer a comprehensive picture of the circumstances surrounding a homicide or suicide. As a result, NVDRS provides insight into the optimal points for intervention, thus informing and improving violence prevention efforts at the state and local levels; and

WHEREAS, NVDRS seeks to link records on violent deaths that occurred in the same incident to help identify risk factors for multiple homicides or homicides-suicides; provide timely preliminary information on violent deaths (e.g., basic counts of murders and suicides) through faster data retrieval; describe in detail the circumstances that may have contributed to a violent death; and to better characterize perpetrators, including their relationships to victim(s).

WHEREAS, current annual funding for NVDRS supports the collection of information in only 18 states; and

WHEREAS, the mission of the International Association of Chiefs of Police to promote officer, citizen, and community safety is actively undertaken through a broad range of programming commitments including: Safe Shield, Project Safe Neighborhood, the National Center for the Prevention of Violence Against the Police, officer suicide prevention, and a national gun violence reduction initiative; now, therefore, be it

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RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, promotes increased law enforcement awareness of and agency participation in the National Violence Death Reporting System (NVDRS) as well as expanded federal funding to enable every state, Tribe, territory, and the District of Columbia to be included in the NVDRS.

DRAFT

Recognition of Law Enforcement Officer Fatigue

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.002.t10

WHEREAS, fatigue is a common health and safety concern for all law enforcement officers; and

WHEREAS, overtime, special duty assignments, secondary employment, and shift work are contributing factors to fatigue; and

WHEREAS, other occupations recognize the negative impacts of fatigue on safety, health, and performance and minimize their impact by restricting duty hours; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recommends that all law enforcement agencies provide training and adopt policies, which shall minimize the effects of fatigue on officers prior to and during their duty assignments.

DRAFT

Support of Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS)

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.003.t10

WHEREAS, resources allocated for law enforcement activities are frequently insufficient to keep pace with the demands placed on agencies to respond to calls for service and threats to public safety; and

WHEREAS, decreasing social harm and improving quality of life for communities continue to be primary missions of law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, the need for law enforcement executives to provide timely and accurate data to justify expenditures and deployment decisions will only increase as Federal, State, and local officials, along with the public, continue to scrutinize the allocation of tax dollars; and

WHEREAS, community-focused, location-based law enforcement has emerged as an effective strategy for addressing current issues of social harm and concerns for public safety; and

WHEREAS, the shortage of law enforcement resources is likely to continue in the foreseeable future, law enforcement executives should adopt effective strategies to further improve quality of life in communities that suffer from the effects of high crime and motor vehicle crash rates; and

WHEREAS, implementation of a data-driven approach is a vital point, along with other strategies, for executing long-term change in which law enforcement professionals take an integrated approach to the deployment of personnel and resources; now, therefore be it

WHEREAS, Data-Driven Approaches to Crime *and* Traffic Safety (DDACTS) is a law enforcement operational model integrating location-based crime and traffic crash data to establish effective and efficient methods of deploying law enforcement and other resources and using geo-mapping to identify areas that have high incidences of crime and crashes; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recommends that all law enforcement agencies adopt and implement the Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) model.

DRAFT

Seat Belt Use by Police Officers

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.004.t10

WHEREAS, the FBI's Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) program indicates that automobile and motorcycle crashes are the primary cause of accidental police officer deaths, accounting for 66 percent of those killed accidentally between 1999 and 2008 (492 officers); and

WHEREAS, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) reports that seat belt use has saved more lives than any other vehicle safety program, and that overall seat belt usage increased from about 11 percent in 1979-82, to 84 percent in 2009, the highest rate in U.S. history; and

WHEREAS, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF) indicates that 35 percent of the 37 officers killed in auto crashes in 2009 were not wearing seat belts; and

WHEREAS, wearing seat belts is even more critical today than in the past because so many other safety features are intertwined with—and are dependent upon—their proper use; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), NLEOMF, and NHTSA will partner during 2011 to reduce law enforcement officer deaths to below 100 per year for the first time since 1944; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP, NLEOMF, NHTSA, and the Federal Highway Administration encourage police chiefs, sheriffs, or other agency heads to adopt policies requiring all on-duty officers to wear seat belts and respond to incidents at appropriate speeds and to hold officers accountable for adherence; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that law enforcement agencies pledge to show to all their officers—and to discuss with them—during 2011 the IACP Highway Safety Committee roll-call video Is Today Your Day?

DRAFT

<u>Quick Clearance of Roadway Incidents</u>

Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.005.t10

WHEREAS, law enforcement personnel are frequently first responders to traffic incidents and often act as scene commanders; and

WHEREAS, highway transportation incidents represent one of the leading causes of on-duty death and injury to first responders, including being struck by vehicles while working along the roadway or being exposed to unpredictable environmental factors; and

WHEREAS, traffic incidents often exacerbate traffic congestion and result in secondary vehicle crashes, an increased danger to the public, and a negative economic factor; and

WHEREAS, quick clearance of roadway incidents is important to preventing further incidents; and

WHEREAS, each law enforcement agency should decide upon the methodology to protect traffic incident scenes and clearance of those scenes without compromising the integrity of an investigation; and

WHEREAS, unplanned roadway events, staffing considerations, weather, terrain, and numerous other factors vary from incident to incident and make impractical typical applications, prescribed responses to, and mitigation of unplanned roadway incidents; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies currently receive training in incident management, crash investigation, and roadway clearance; now, therefore, be it

WHEREAS, "typical traffic incident management applications" are rather specific illustrative templates that may be adapted to myriad situations; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports law enforcement agencies' exploring the use of typical traffic incident management applications for unplanned traffic incidents, but opposes their inclusion in the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)* to prevent their being interpreted as standards rather than as guidelines*;* and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP encourages law enforcement agencies to commit sufficient resources to the planning and coordination process intended to aid in quick clearance strategies and traffic incident management.

DRAFT

Support for the Discover Policing Initiative and the Discoverpolicing.Org Website

Submitted by: Police Standards, Image, & Ethics Committee
Police Administration Committee, Diversity Coordinating Panel, and
State Associations of Chiefs of Police (SACOP)
PIE.007.t10

WHEREAS, the recruitment of a qualified, diverse, and service-oriented workforce of sworn and civilian personnel is an interest and a concern of all law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, the law enforcement profession and its individual agencies face ever-increasing challenges to effective recruitment; and

WHEREAS, an explicit element of the mission of the International Association of Chiefs of Police is to bring about the best possible recruitment and training of qualified persons into the police profession; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has launched a nationwide recruitment initiative called the Discover Policing in partnership with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice; and

WHEREAS, the goal of Discover Policing is to improve capacity and promote recruitment success in law enforcement collectively and in its component agencies individually with particular emphasis on broadening and diversifying the applicant pool; and

WHEREAS, the cornerstone of this initiative is the Web site, www.DiscoverPolicing.org; and

WHEREAS, DiscoverPolicing.org offers comprehensive information on law enforcement careers and a full-featured career center where applicants can post resumes and hiring agencies can advertise vacancies nationwide; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the value of effective tools and resources to improve officer recruitment; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida calls for www.DiscoverPolicing.org to serve as the official career center of the association; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police encourages all members and agencies to actively support the Discover Policing movement by advertising all current and future vacancies on DiscoverPolicing.org and by promoting use of the site among those interested in learning more about the law enforcement profession.

DRAFT

Tribal Police Departments Should Be Recognized as Governmental Entities For Purposes of the National Firearms Act and the Gun Control Act

Submitted by the Firearms Committee
FC.008.t10

WHEREAS, the membership of the IACP supports efforts to recognize Tribal Police Departments as governmental entities similar to agencies of the United States government, or of a state government or a political subdivision thereof, for purposes of the National Firearms Act (NFA) and the Gun Control Act (GCA); and

WHEREAS, the membership of the IACP recognizes Tribal Police Departments, which number over 165 agencies, as law enforcement agencies of sovereign, federally-recognized Indian Tribes; and

WHEREAS, Tribal Police Departments are vital to providing public safety in Indian Country across the United States; and

WHEREAS, the NFA generally imposes a tax on the transfer of an NFA weapon, it exempts the following government entities from payment: the United States or any department, independent establishment, or agency thereof, and any state, possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, or any official police organization of such a government entity engaged in criminal investigation; and

WHEREAS, the GCA generally prohibits the interstate shipment of firearms to unlicensed persons, but contains an exception for shipments to the United States or any department or agency thereof or any state or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof; and

WHEREAS, the GCA generally prohibits the transfer or possession of machineguns manufactured after May 18, 1986, except with respect to a transfer to or by, or possession by or under the authority of, the United States or any department or agency thereof, or a state or a department, agency, or political subdivision thereof; and

WHEREAS, Tribal Police Departments are not part of, or agencies of, the United States government, a state government, or a political subdivision of a state. Therefore, Tribal Police Departments under the NFA or the GCA generally:

- Do not qualify for the exemption from payment of the transfer tax for NFA firearms,
- Are not eligible to receive firearms interstate, and
- Cannot possess a machinegun manufactured after May 18, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Tribal Police Departments can participate in a cross-deputization program offered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), United States Department of the Interior, in which tribal officers receive BIA special law enforcement commissions. Once deputized (and while the deputization remains in effect), the tribal officers are considered federal law enforcement officers for purposes of the NFA and GCA. Accordingly, when deputized, the Tribal Police Departments

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qualify for the tax exempt transfer, interstate transfer, and can possess machineguns manufactured after May 18, 1986; and

WHEREAS, the IACP supports efforts to allow all Tribal Police Departments to have access to NFA firearms to ensure tribal officers can effectively carry out their duties and protect tribal communities in Indian Country; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports legislation to amend the NFA and the GCA so that Tribal Police Departments are recognized as governmental entities for purposes of the NFA and the GCA, similar to agencies of the United States government, or of a state government, or a political subdivision thereof without the requirement of special law enforcement commissions so that Tribal Police Departments:

- Are exempt from payment of the transfer tax for NFA firearms,
- Are eligible to receive firearms interstate, and
- Can possess a machinegun manufactured after May 18, 1986.

DRAFT

To Enhance Local Law Enforcement's Ability to Conduct Electronic Surveillance and to Secure Evidence, Information and Intelligence from Communication Devices

Submitted by: Police Investigative Operations Committee
PIO.009.t10

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police represents Law Enforcement Executives from around the world; and

WHEREAS, the prevalence of electronic evidence is now a routine issue in all crimes and at most crime scenes; and

WHEREAS, the evolution and development of Communication Devices has had a significant impact on Law Enforcements ability to conduct Electronic Surveillance and recover valuable evidence and records from communication devices; and

WHEREAS, the Law Enforcement Executive Forum (LEEF) comprised in part by members of the IACP has worked with Law Enforcement Executives from across the spectrum to address the issues related to Electronic Surveillance and Communication devices; and

WHEREAS, the LEEF created a document entitled the National Domestic Communications Assistance Center Business Plan that calls for various improvements in Law Enforcements capability to conduct Electronic Surveillance and creates on going process to address these issuers; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP does hereby commend the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their continued support and assistance to local law enforcement agencies in this area of concern; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP request that Congress and the White House support the National Domestic Communications Assistance Center Business Plan; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP recommend to Congress that funding is made available to establish the National Domestic Communications Assistance Center.

DRAFT

IACP Recognizes McGruff the Crime Dog for 30 Years of Service in Crime Prevention as the Icon for the National Crime Prevention Council

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.011.t10

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) have had a long and continuous relationship, and

WHEREAS, few things are more important to our communities and to our quality of life than a sense of safety and security; and

WHEREAS, an organized and effective crime prevention program is essential to that sense of safety and security; and

WHEREAS, in the interest of sustaining the quality of life in communities worldwide, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes that the prevention of crime is fundamental to a free and safe society; and

WHEREAS, the IACP has embraced the crime prevention public awareness efforts of the NCPC, featuring its international symbol for crime prevention, McGruff the Crime Dog and his nephew Scruff.

WHEREAS, McGruff the Crime Dog celebrates his 30th anniversary and official birthday on July 1, 2010 as the world renowned symbol of crime prevention

WHEREAS, McGruff, the beloved icon of the NCPC, is recognized by 83 percent of Americans; described by more than 90 percent of adults as informative, trustworthy, and relevant; and listened to by 80 percent of kids; and now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, hereby affirms its commitment to support and promote crime prevention initiatives and supports the efforts of the National Crime Prevention Council that focus on the protection of children, youth, and families to improve the quality of life, and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP recognizes the National Crime Prevention Council and celebrates the 30th anniversary of McGruff the Crime Dog, and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP urge all of its Members to actively participate in crime prevention programs and initiatives and to encourage law enforcement officers who use McGruff to advance crime prevention in their communities.

DRAFT

IACP and Law Enforcement Support for the McGruff House Program

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.012.t10

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) have had a long and continuous relationship; and

WHEREAS, the National Crime Prevention Council which has been a leader in Crime Prevention education and awareness teaches a stable set of Crime Prevention values and encourages public support of Crime Prevention efforts; and

WHEREAS, a "McGruff House" Program is a NCPC initiative which provides a temporary haven, a sense of security, and a source of emergency aid for children who find themselves in emergency or frightening situations while in their neighborhood; and

WHEREAS, a house that is designated a "McGruff House" is a place for appropriate short term help by an adult volunteer who agrees to provide emergency assistance for a child by telephoning appropriate authorities; reassuring and aiding children who are frightened or lost; and assisting children who have medical emergencies by obtaining appropriate medical attention; and

WHEREAS, the McGruff House Program is different from other block parent programs in that the symbol of McGruff, the crime fighting trench coated spokes dog for crime prevention is displayed on the house; and

WHEREAS, McGruff is recognized by 83 percent of America's children because they've seen him on television or in print, or because he has visited their school; and

WHEREAS, the McGruff House Program has established reasonable precautions against abuses in designing the McGruff House Program which has built in safeguards including requiring volunteers to agree to complete a favorable law enforcement records check; and

WHEREAS, the McGruff House numbered signs are strictly controlled and issued only after all screening procedures have been completed and the applicant is approved; and

WHEREAS, the local community recruits and screens McGruff House volunteers; educates youth and parents about the program; promotes public awareness of the program; and maintains and monitors the program; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, hereby affirms its commitment to support and promote crime prevention initiatives that focus on the protection of children, youth, and families to improve the quality of life, and, be it

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FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Crime Prevention Council's (NCPC) further development and growth of the McGruff House program is a method for enhancing child safety in the community; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP and its member Law Enforcement agencies endorse the concept that the McGruff House Program would be the only bona fide user of the McGruff logo in conjunction with a safe house program.

(Reinstated a 1988 Resolution)

DRAFT

Regulation of Pain Clinics

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.013.t10

WHEREAS, in the United States there are approximately 6.2 million Americans, aged 12 years and older who have abused psychotherapeutic drugs nonmedically in the past month. Of those, 4.7 million persons abused narcotic pain relievers. (SAMHSA, 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health); and

WHEREAS, in the United States there are more current non-medical users of prescription controlled substances than the number of cocaine, heroin, and hallucinogen abusers combined (SAMHSA, 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health); and

WHEREAS, one in five teens report abusing prescription controlled substances to get high at least once in their lives and 1 in 7 in the past year and the presence of unused controlled substance prescription drugs in the household is likely contributing to increasing rates of prescription drug abuse among teens who believe they are safer than "street" drugs (Partnership for Drug Free America); and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes that there is a proliferation of illicit pain clinics in the United States whose doctors are prescribing or dispensing significant amounts of narcotic pain relievers for nonmedical purposes; and

WHEREAS, the IACP recognizes that many of the doctors who work in these illict pain clinics also hide behind a shield afforded to doctors who legitimately provide narcotic treatment/detoxification services (42 Code of Federal Regulations Section 2.67); now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, strongly encourages states to develop and initiate Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs and further encourages the use of these systems by practitioners and pharmacists to detect and prevent the diversion of controlled substances for nonmedical purposes; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP urges consideration of the passage of statutory restrictions prohibiting convicted felons from owning, operating, or directing facilities that prescribe or dispense controlled substance pharmaceuticals to individuals; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP urges consideration of amendments to statutory and regulatory requirements under 42 Code of Federal Regulations Section 2.67 that currently hinders law enforcement by providing an unnecessary level of protection to practitioners or employees of pain clinics who are directly contributing to the prescription drug abuse problem in the United States.

DRAFT

Supporting of Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.014.t10

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and the world need the ability to identify, analyze, and, most importantly, share critical criminal and terrorism-related information to effectively address violent crime, drug trafficking, and terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program consists of six regional centers (Western States Information Network, Rocky Mountain Information Network, New England State Police Information Network, Regional Organized Crime Information Center, Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network, and Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center) that serve the unique needs of their region while working together on national-scope issues; and

WHEREAS, RISS provides investigative support services to more than 97,000 access officers in more than 8,500 criminal justice agencies at the local, state, federal, and tribal levels in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, Australia, Canada, and England, including 575 state agencies, 1,008 federal agencies, 40 tribal agencies, 433 prosecutorial agencies, and 150 corrections agencies; and

WHEREAS, RISS links thousands of criminal justice agencies through secure communications and provides information sharing resources and investigative support to combat multijurisdictional crimes, including violent crime, gang activity, drug activity, terrorism, human trafficking, and identity theft; and

WHEREAS, RISSNET is a secure intranet that connects disparate systems nationwide and enables users to select one or all connected systems to conduct a federated search for public safety information, providing immediate information to law enforcement officers on the street; and

WHEREAS, RISS provides valuable investigative and safety resources such as the RISS Intelligence Databases (RISSIntel), the RISS Officer Safety Event Deconfliction System (RISSafe), the RISSGang program, the RISS Automated Trusted Information Exchange (RISS ATIX), the RISSLeads secure electronic bulletin board, the RISSLinks data-visualization took, the RISS Center Web sites, among others; and

WHEREAS, more than 3.1 million inquiries were made to the RISSIntel system in FY 2009 to support investigative priorities at all levels of criminal justice; more than 35,000 analytical products were developed by RISS analysts in FY 2009 in support of investigators and prosecutors to help identify, detect, and apprehend suspects and enhance prosecutorial success in court; and more than 96,000 requests for database searches and research were received by RISS in FY 2009 which resulted in access to information by law enforcement officers that they otherwise might not have had access to; and

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WHEREAS, RISSafe dramatically enhances officer safety by storing and maintaining data on planned law enforcement events with the goal of identifying and alerting affected agencies and officers of potential conflicts impacting law enforcement efforts, and has resulted in the identification of more than 55,000 conflicts since inception; and

WHEREAS, RISS supports fusion centers nationwide to connect systems to RISSNET, provide information sharing resources, provide analytical and research support, and offer training opportunities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, acknowledges the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program as indispensable to state, local, tribal, and federal law enforcement efforts against crime and terrorism; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges the United States Congress to fully fund the RISS Program.

DRAFT

Noting the Dramatic Rise in Teen Marijuana Use in States Permitting the Sale of Marijuana for Alleged Medical Use (CADCA Study)

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.015.t10

WHEREAS, the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) indicates that, on an average day during 2007, there were 3,695 adolescents aged 12 to 17 that used marijuana for the first time; and

WHEREAS, the NSDUH indicates that, on an average day during 2007, there were 563,182 adolescents aged 12 to 17 that used marijuana; and

WHEREAS, the NSDUH indicates that, on an average day during 2007, there were 263 adolescent admissions to treatment that presented with marijuana as the primary substance of abuse; and

WHEREAS, the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA) reports that "according to the 2006-2007 State Estimates of Substance Use, all five top states, and ten of the fifteen states with the highest percentage of past month marijuana users ages (12-17), are states with medical marijuana programs"; and

WHEREAS, CADCA further reports that "medical marijuana states now occupy all four top states, and eight of the top thirteen states with the highest rates for new marijuana initiates ages (12-17)"; and

WHEREAS, CADCA further reports that "medical marijuana states rank as thirteen of the lowest twenty states for the perception of risk for smoking marijuana once a month ages (12-17)"; and

WHEREAS, CADCA further reports that "research illustrates that the decline in the use of any illegal drug is directly related to its perception of harm or risk and social disapproval by the user"; and

WHEREAS, CADCA further reports that "research demonstrates that softening attitudes generally precede an increase in drug use rates by approximately two years"; and

WHEREAS, CADCA further reports that the "perceived risk for smoking marijuana once or twice, occasionally, and regularly" and "the social disapproval for smoking marijuana once or twice, or occasionally" is decreasing among 8th grade students; and

WHEREAS, CADCA further reports that "according to the 2009 National PRIDE Survey data, there was an increase for all grades (6-12) in past 30-day use of marijuana"; and

WHEREAS, the White House National Drug Control Strategy 2009 Annual Report (NDCS), relying upon the NSDUH, indicates that the risk of marijuana abuse or dependency for those aged 12 to 17 now exceeds that for alcohol, and tobacco; and

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WHEREAS, the NDCS also states that recent studies suggest “early marijuana use increases the risk of abuse or dependency on other drugs such as heroin and cocaine later in life”; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, recognizing the alarming rise in teen marijuana use in those states that have legalized “medical” marijuana, reaffirms its continuing, strong opposition to the legalization by the states of marijuana cultivation, dispensation, and use for so-called medicinal purposes.

DRAFT

Supporting the Use and Expansion of the License Plate Reader Program

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.016.t10

WHEREAS, license plate recognition (LPR) technology automatically collects an image of a vehicle and, through use of optical character recognition, is able to read the front and back license plate and , capture the vehicle's profile, ; and

WHEREAS, LPR technology has a variety of useful functions and is commonly deployed in public areas as a method of electronic toll collection, monitoring of traffic activity, and monitoring of vehicles entering and departing from various public structures; and

WHEREAS, LPR technology provides near real-time collection and dissemination of useful investigative information to law enforcement entities; and

WHEREAS, the information gathered by LPR technology enhances law enforcement's ability to identify, track, and interdict conveyances being utilized to transport bulk cash, drugs, weapons, as well as other illegal contraband, within the United States and along its borders; and

WHEREAS, the use of LPR technology is also an effective deterrent to many types of crime because of its effectiveness in capturing accurate identifying information; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, strongly encourages Congress to provide greater resources to state, local, tribal and federal law enforcement entities for the significant expansion of LPR programs to further combat drug trafficking, violence, and other criminal activity.

DRAFT

Calling for Greater Collection and Dissemination of Information on All Crimes Through Fusion Centers

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.017.t10

WHEREAS, the ability of state, local, tribal and federal law enforcement authorities to combat crime is greatly enhanced by the collection and dissemination of information on criminal activities; and

WHEREAS, according to the Fusion Center Guidelines: Executive Summary, fusion is the fundamental process to facilitate the sharing of homeland security-related and crime-related information and intelligence. Fusion manages the flow of information and intelligence across all levels and sectors of government and private industry; and

WHEREAS, according to the Fusion Center Guidelines: Executive Summary, a fusion center is an effective and efficient mechanism to exchange information and intelligence, maximize resources, streamline operations, and improve the ability to fight crime and terrorism by merging data from a variety of sources; and

WHEREAS, in 2004 and 2005, many states began creating fusion centers with various local, state, and federal funds; and

WHEREAS, collecting and sharing intelligence is a critical component in the country's ability to analyze and share information by ensuring that investigative links are made to help combat crime; and

WHEREAS, many of those who commit violent crimes are also involved in other criminal activity such as drug trafficking, auto theft, alien smuggling, extortion, fraud, identity theft and weapons trafficking; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, recommends that, in an effort to strengthen efforts to combat drug trafficking, gang violence and other serious crimes, state, local, tribal and federal law enforcement fusion centers include greater collection and dissemination of information on all crimes as part of their integrated information and intelligence sharing missions.

DRAFT

Encouraging Greater Awareness and Education Regarding Heroin Use Among Adolescents

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.018.t10

WHEREAS, according to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the number of current heroin users age 12 and older increased from 153,000 in 2007 to 213,000 in 2008; and

WHEREAS, in some areas of the United States the increase in heroin use is even more dramatic as evidenced by Nassau County, New York, which experienced a 75% increase in heroin-related deaths in 2008; and

WHEREAS, according to the NSDUH, in 2008 there were 114,000 first-time heroin users as young as 12 years old; and

WHEREAS, drug trafficking organizations are providing free samples or marketing heroin in packaging designed to appeal to those under the age of 21; and

WHEREAS, the National Drug Threat Assessment 2010 reports that prescription opioid abusers, including adolescents, are switching to heroin which is often less costly and more powerful; and

WHEREAS, increased purity levels of heroin have enabled users to smoke and inhale the drug, avoiding the deterrent of injection, intensifying the "high" and significantly increasing the potential for addiction; and

WHEREAS, according to the 2009 Parents and Teens Attitude Tracking Study Report of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America and Metlife Foundation (PATS Report), adolescents report a decrease in learning about the risks of alcohol and drugs from "traditional" sources (parents, school and media) and an increase in using the Internet as a source of information for alcohol and drugs; and

WHEREAS, according to the 2009 PATS Report, adolescents report less exposure to anti-drug television commercials from 2004 to 2009; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, strongly supports programs which provide greater awareness and education at the middle and high school level for both parents and students regarding the growing popularity of heroin use among adolescents.

DRAFT

Opposition to Efforts to Legalize the Sale and Possession of Marijuana

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.019.t10

WHEREAS, the Food and Drug Administration has studied the effectiveness of smoked marijuana and determined that it is not suitable for use as a medicine; and

WHEREAS, the National Institute on Drug Abuse has reported that there are a number of studies that have shown an association between chronic marijuana use and increased rates of anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation, and schizophrenia; and

WHEREAS, the National Institutes of Health found that a person who smokes 5 marijuana cigarettes (joint) per week may be taking into their lungs as much tar and cancer-causing chemicals as a person who smokes a pack of cigarettes a day; and

WHEREAS, a 2007 Yale School of Medicine Study found that long-term exposure to marijuana smoking is linked to the same health problems as tobacco smoke, such as increased respiratory symptoms; and

WHEREAS, a study conducted by Columbia University found smoking marijuana weakens the immune system and raises the risk of lung infections; and

WHEREAS, the University of Mississippi found that the average THC content of marijuana has risen from 2.83 percent in 1985 to 9.96 percent in 2008; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2008, the British Government reclassified marijuana to higher, more restrictive drug classification , after observing an increase in crime and various health problems when marijuana was downgraded to a Class C drug; and

WHEREAS, the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA) reported on July 31, 2008, that "the great majority of males arrested for any violation in America have drugs in their system at the time of arrest, with marijuana being the most often detected";

WHEREAS, the White House National Drug Control Strategy 2009 Annual Report confirms that "marijuana has long been the mainstay of drug trafficking organizations, accounting for much of their illicit revenue"; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, continues to oppose any and all efforts to legalize the cultivation, sale and possession of marijuana in the United States and countries throughout the world..

DRAFT

Endorsing Adoption of Oregon's Model for Scheduling Methamphetamine Precursors

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.020.t10

WHEREAS, the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (CMEA) restricted access to medicines containing pseudoephedrine, a precursor chemical required for the manufacture of methamphetamine, by requiring that pseudoephedrine be sold behind the counter and restricting the amount of pseudoephedrine that an individual may purchase on a daily basis; and

WHEREAS, individuals manufacturing methamphetamine are avoiding CMEA purchasing restrictions by using a technique called "smurfing"; and

WHEREAS, "smurfing" permits an individual, or groups of individuals working in concert, to obtain large quantities of pseudoephedrine by purchasing pseudoephedrine from multiple retail stores, thereby exceeding the per person, daily quantity restrictions established by the CMEA; and

WHEREAS, in 2005, Oregon enacted legislation making pseudoephedrine available only by prescription; and

WHEREAS, since enactment of the Oregon prescription requirement, methamphetamine labs in Oregon have dropped from 472 labs in 2004 to 10 labs in 2009; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, endorses the adoption of a model legislation that is consistent with the provisions of the Oregon legislation requiring a prescription for the purchase of pseudoephedrine because such legislation is an effective method to eliminate smurfing and to combat methamphetamine production and abuse.

DRAFT

Supporting National Prescription Drug Take Back Days

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.021.t10

WHEREAS, in the United States there are more current non-medical users of prescription controlled substances than the number of abusers of cocaine, heroin, and hallucinogens (other than marijuana) combined (SAMHSA, 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health); and

WHEREAS, 1 in 5 teens report abusing prescription controlled substances to get high at least once in their lives and 1 in 7 in the past year and the presence of unused controlled substance prescription drugs in the household is likely contributing to increasing rates of prescription drug abuse among teens who believe they are safer than "street" drugs (Partnership for Drug Free America); and

WHEREAS, the IACP recognizes that many consumers of legally obtained prescription controlled substances currently have limited options by which they can properly dispose of unwanted or expired drugs; and

WHEREAS, there is growing concern regarding the effects of disposing of unused prescription drugs into the waste system that may be contributing to the contamination of drinking water; and

WHEREAS, the federal Controlled Substance Act (CSA) and implementing regulations establish requirements to prevent the diversion of controlled substances from legitimate sources while ensuring an adequate supply for legitimate uses; and

WHEREAS, the CSA and its implementing regulations do not currently contemplate a situation in which a legitimate consumer would distribute a controlled substance, even for destruction, restricting the opportunity to utilize community "take-back" programs; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, strongly supports establishment of National Prescription Drug Take-Back Days, to be conducted twice yearly in the Spring to coincide with high school year-end activities and in the Fall in conjunction with National Law Enforcement Week; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP urges consideration of amendments to statutory and regulatory requirements regarding controlled substances to provide for safe and responsible disposal of prescription controlled substances in a manner consistent with the CSA and implementing regulations in the best interest of public health and safely.

DRAFT

Calling for Greater Resources and Support to State and Local Law Enforcement for Border Interdiction

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.022.t10

WHEREAS Mexico is the transit point for almost 90 percent of all cocaine consumed in the United States, is the primary source of foreign methamphetamine and marijuana, and is one of the primary sources for heroin; and

WHEREAS Mexican drug trafficking organizations currently represent the greatest organized crime threat to the United States, controlling drug distribution in most U.S. cities and gaining strength in those markets that they do not yet control; and

WHEREAS Mexican drug trafficking organizations are heavily armed, have members and affiliates in cities across the United States, and use sophisticated communications and transportation networks to carry out their operations; and

WHEREAS state and local law enforcement agencies have limited resources to combat drug trafficking and gang-related crimes along the United States' borders, in addition to their traditional role of enforcing local laws and protecting their communities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, encourages Congress to provide greater resources and support to state, local and tribal law enforcement for drug interdiction and to combat violence at the Southwest Border of the United States..

DRAFT

Address the Growing Electronic Surveillance Capability Gap

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.023.t10

WHEREAS, the Communication Assistance for Law Enforcement Act was passed by Congress in 1994 and has not been amended in over 15 years to address the number and diversity of current and emerging communication technologies; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission's CALEA First Report and Order issued in August 2005 and CALEA Second Report and Order issued in May 2006 were not sufficient to ensure that law enforcement maintains electronic surveillance capabilities in the rapidly evolving communication age; and

WHEREAS, according to the Cellular Telephone Industry Association there were more than 822 billion text messages in the second half of 2009 with over 1.5 trillion for the year, the number of multimedia messages more than doubled in the past year with more than 24.2 billion reported in the last half of 2009, wireless data revenues rose 25.7 percent from the last half of 2008 to reach more than $22 billion in the last half of 2009; in addition, there are now 257 million data capable devices in consumers' hands, 50 million of which are smart or phones or wireless PDAs, up from 228 million at the end of 2008; and

WHEREAS, third and fourth generation communication networks including Long Term Evolution (LTE) and Wi-Max are or will be deployed by the end of 2012; and

WHEREAS, the means of engaging in wireless communications has expanded beyond the cellular telephone network and increasingly involves using publicly available or free Wi-Fi access without requiring a subscription or other traditional means of identifying the user; and

WHEREAS, the number and diversity of communication applications, such as Voice over Internet Protocol and text messaging, available through application stores is growing exponentially; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement does not have adequate financial and technical resources to pay for the development and maintenance of electronic surveillance capabilities on emerging communication technologies; and

WHEREAS, the cost and disparity between companies' charges for electronic surveillance assistance and disclosure of records is already adversely impacting law enforcement's ability to investigate criminal organizations; and

WHEREAS, the drug related violence and crime plaguing America from major cities to rural communities is a serious public safety issue; and

DRAFT

WHEREAS, the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognize the importance of domestic and international drug law enforcement efforts as part of an overall strategy to reduce drug demand and dependency in the United States; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP recognizes the effectiveness that electronic surveillance used by federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement authorities has had on attacking the command and control structure of narcotics trafficking organizations within the United States; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports efforts to update the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act to ensure that law enforcement maintains its ability to conduct electronic surveillance by requiring companies that provide individuals with the ability to communicate also provide law enforcement with the ability to intercept those communications in a timely and cost effective manner.

DRAFT

Initiative to Enhance Collection and Dissemination of Street Gang Intelligence

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.024.t10

WHEREAS the April 2008 Attorney General's Report to Congress on the Growth of Violent Street Gangs in Suburban Areas advises that gangs are present in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and all U.S. territories; and

WHEREAS the April 2008 Attorney General's Report to Congress on the Growth of Violent Street Gangs in Suburban Areas advises that more than 20,000 gangs consisting of approximately 1 million members exist in the United States; and

WHEREAS the National Gang Threat Assessment 2009 (NGTA) found that criminal gangs commit as much as 80 percent of the crime in many communities; and

WHEREAS gangs are responsible for a large number of violent crimes committed each year throughout the country, including homicides, drug trafficking, armed robbery, assault, auto theft, alien smuggling, extortion, fraud, home invasion, identity theft and weapons trafficking; and

WHEREAS gangs dominate retail-level drug distribution across the United States and increasingly are becoming involved in wholesale-level drug trafficking through connections with foreign drug trafficking organizations (DTOs); and

WHEREAS national and regional level gangs pose unique law enforcement challenges and a multi-jurisdictional threat, giving rise to a need for greater coordination between federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in intelligence gathering of information regarding gang activities; and

WHEREAS the NGTA further found that gang members are migrating from urban areas to suburban and rural communities, expanding the gangs' influence in most regions; and

WHEREAS the NGTA found that 58 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies reported that criminal gangs were active in their jurisdictions in 2008 compared with 45 percent of state and local agencies in 2004; and

WHEREAS, while federal law enforcement agencies and local law enforcement agencies in major urban areas often have specialized units dedicated solely to addressing gang activity, smaller law enforcement agencies in suburban and rural communities often lack sufficient resources to staff specialized gang units or task forces and, as a result, may receive only limited gang intelligence; and

WHEREAS it is critical for all state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies to receive intelligence gathered by law enforcement about gang activities; and

DRAFT

WHEREAS better methods of more fully collecting, analyzing and disseminating gang intelligence would lead to greater success in combating gang activity nationwide, it is therefore

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 117th Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida, supports development of new initiatives to increase coordination between federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies of gang enforcement activities and the collection, analysis and dissemination of gang intelligence.

DRAFT