



2017 RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED DECEMBER 2017

The following list summarizes the resolutions adopted by the IACP, listed according to division, section, or committee.

Sharing Biometric Data from Foreign Terrorist Fighters with National and International Databases

Submitted by: Terrorism Committee and International Division

COT.001.t2017

Recognizing the need for bettering information sharing to prevent international security gaps regarding foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs), the IACP recommends that law enforcement agencies enhance their efforts to ensure maximum collection and recording of biometric information focused on unique identifiable attributes, including fingerprints, photos, iris, and DNA profiles, and contribute this data to these national, regional, and international datasets dedicated to FTFs.

Reducing Mobile Device Theft

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee and Police Investigation Operations Committee

CPC.002.t2017

The IACP reaffirms its position that, due to the vital need for access to all available evidence in criminal investigations, all mass-market device manufacturers should be required to maintain the capability to unlock their devices and make the contents available to law enforcement in response to appropriate legal demands, and that maintaining such a capability is consistent with long-standing tradeoffs on device security and privacy. The IACP calls upon all law enforcement agencies to strongly support developing public awareness materials educating and encouraging community members to activate on-device security features on their mobile devices in an effort to prevent and reduce crime. Furthermore, the IACP encourages all law enforcement agencies to use the global GSMA Device Check database which to identify and investigate lost or stolen mobile devices.

Reducing Crime by Investing in Youth Prevention and Intervention Programs

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee; Juvenile Justice and Child Protection Committee; and Victim Services Committee

CPC.003.t2017

In support of law enforcement's efforts to deter juvenile delinquent acts and improve community well-being, the IACP calls on all public officials to fully fund and implement crime prevention and intervention programs that are evidence based or prove promising to encourage prosocial behavior, strengthen families, increase public and school safety and community engagement, and improve youth development and community outcomes overall.

Implementation of Mass Notification System at All State and National Capitols

Submitted by: Capitol Police Section

CPS.004.t2017

The IACP recommends that all state and national Capitols implement mass notification system protocols to provide rapid and efficient communication to elected officials, employees, and visitors during routine, urgent, and emergency situations on Capitol facilities in order to protect lives and ensure a safe environment in these facilities.

Nationwide Adoption of Identity, Credential, and Access Management Services and the Trustmark Framework

Submitted by: Communication and Technology Committee

CTC.005.t2017

The IACP endorses the adoption of the Trustmark Framework in an effort to achieve a federated nationwide identity, credential and access management (ICAM) solution and facilitate the secure exchange of law enforcement and justice and public safety information nationwide in order to further information sharing and improve mission critical interoperability.

Opposition to Conceal Carry Reciprocity Legislation

Submitted by: Firearms Committee

FC.007.t2017

The IACP holds that the responsibility of carrying a concealed weapon should include a minimum of familiarization and training with the weapon carried, basic instruction on the fundamentals of carrying a concealed weapon, and understanding of when the use of a concealed weapon is legal and/or advisable. Therefore, the IACP opposes Congressional bills similar to the 115th Congress' H.R. 38 that provide concealed carry permit holders with immunity from arrest or detention for violation of any law or any rule or regulation of a state or any political subdivision thereof related to the possession, transportation, or carrying of firearms

Community Support for Traffic Safety

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.010.t2017

The IACP calls upon state and local law enforcement to use a comprehensive and collaborative communication approach, with aggressive public education messaging through social media outlets, television, radio, and other media means to both educate and inform the community at large that high visibility traffic law enforcement initiatives are designed and implemented to save lives and reduce injuries from traffic crashes, as well as reduce crime, and do not include revenue generation as a primary purpose.

Support for Continued Development of Technology to Reduce Distracted Driving

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.011.t2017

Recognizing the need to reduce distracted driving and its associated fatalities and injuries, the IACP calls upon law enforcement officials and transportation officials, including State highway safety offices and highway safety advocacy groups, to strongly support and work in partnership with technology companies to continue both the development and adoption of technologies that reduce a driver's ability to operate a motor vehicle while distracted by cell phones and other portable electronic devices.

Reaffirming Bias-Free Practices

Submitted by: Human and Civil Rights Committee

HCRC.012.t2017

The IACP reaffirms its long-standing position against biased enforcement, or any other type of discriminatory practices and recognizes the need for organizational accountability and transparency, individual police employee accountability, and agency policies that prohibit all discriminatory policing practices.

Opposition to Legislation Legalizing Drug Importation

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee

NDDC.013.t2017

The IACP opposes the passage of legislative drug importation proposals, which, if implemented, would overextend and divert law enforcement resources and jeopardize law enforcement's ability to protect the public health, threaten the safety of our drug supply, and endanger the safety of law enforcement officers, their K-9 companions and first responders across America.

Supporting the Codification of State and Federal Legislative Proposals Modeled on the Core Principle of the Kelsey Smith Act

Submitted by: Police Investigative Operations Committee

PIOC.014.t2017

The IACP recognizes the need for an expedited response (such as quick access to victims' cellphones) in situations involving the disappearance of an individual, the report of a runaway child, or report of a missing person for which no criminal charge may be readily apparent but where law enforcement in its professional judgment believes urgency exists.

The IACP strongly supports the ongoing legislative efforts at both the State and Federal levels to codify legislative proposals adopting the core principal of the Kelsey Smith Act, which mandates that telecommunications carriers provide call location information to requesting law enforcement in emergency situations, provided that any legislation drafted should conform without compromise to the core principal of the Kelsey Smith act, without the introduction of additional restrictions.

Additionally, the IACP supports the ongoing Congressional effort expended to craft and perfect H.R. 4889 – The Kelsey Smith Act and S.2770 – The Kelsey Smith Act, which are currently languishing in the 115th Congress, consistent with the above statement.

Furthermore, that the IACP strongly supports efforts by its membership and its Committees to raise awareness on how this issue impacts day-to-day police work and obstructs public safety from obtaining the information necessary to save lives and prevent future deaths

Support of National Violent Death Reporting System

Submitted by: Research Advisory Committee and Firearms Committee

RAC.015.t2017

The IACP promotes increased law enforcement awareness of and agency participation in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS), which collections data on violent deaths from a variety of sources, as well as expanded federal funding to enable every state, Tribe, territory, and the District of Columbia to be included in the NVDRS.

Raise the Level of Awareness and Understanding of the Importance of Vehicle Crimes

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee

VCC.016.t2017

The IACP calls upon police executives, crime prevention officers, and public information officers need to emphasize the fact that a stolen vehicle was used to commit a crime and show tangible reasons why the public should pay attention to preventing auto theft.

Furthermore, the IACP encourages and calls upon police executives to lead the way, as the rank and file and the community need to see visible signs of support from the top; to support auto theft initiatives in the budgeting process and engage community, corporate, and other governmental agencies in the effort; and to raise awareness and understanding of vehicle crimes.

To Develop and Implement a Universal Definition and the Classification of a “Motor Vehicle” Differentiated From a “Vehicle” as it Pertains to Motor Vehicle Theft

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee

VCC.017.t2017

The IACP calls upon the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to jointly develop and implement a universal definition and classification of a “motor vehicle” differentiated from a “vehicle” as it pertains to motor vehicle theft within the reporting systems of the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC), FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR), and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

To Develop and Implement a Universal Definition of a “Stolen” and “Recovered” Motor Vehicle as it Pertains to Motor Vehicle Theft

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee

VCC.018.t2017

The IACP calls upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to develop and implement a universal definition of a “stolen” and “recovered” motor vehicle as it pertains to motor vehicle theft within the reporting systems of the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC), FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

To Enhance the FBI NCIC’s Ability to Assist Law Enforcement with the Interdiction, Apprehension, and Identification of Auto Theft Criminals

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee

VCC.019.t2017

The IACP calls upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to enhance NCIC’s ability to assist law enforcement with the interdiction, apprehension, and identification of auto theft criminal information. The NCIC should consider add data fields for stolen vehicle and recovered stolen vehicle entries, and a centralized national law enforcement motor vehicle theft database should be developed based on NCIC entries to aid in investigations and crime analysis.

Support the Migration to the National Incident-Based Reporting System

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee

VCC.020.t2017

The IACP supports the requirement that all U.S. states migrate to the NIBRS reporting system and calls upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to assist U.S. states with transitioning to reporting data via the NIBRS reporting system, in an expedient manner; and encourages all nations to move to incident-based reporting.

Encourage Law Enforcement to Utilize the IACP Automated License Plate Recognition Policy Guidance and the Use of NLETS for Sharing Automated License Plate Recognition Data

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee

VCC.021.t2017

The IACP supports and promotes law enforcement as a whole in utilizing the IACP ALPR policy guidance and the use of NLETS for sharing ALPR data to take advantage of the benefits ALPR data afford for the identification, recovery, and investigation of stolen vehicles and vehicle crimes.

Opposition of Safe Injection Sites

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee

NDDC.022.t2017

The IACP opposes safe injection site programs and is highly concerned about the health and public safety risks to citizens, the community, and healthcare staff associated with supervised injection facilities (SIFs), absent greater study, evaluation, and input from local law enforcement authorities.

In addition, the IACP has serious concerns that SIFs will increase drug trafficking and entice more crime, as addicts pursue cash to finance their habits, and this will result in compromised public safety while requiring additional law enforcement resources.

Opposition of the Legalization of Recreational Marijuana

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee

NDDC.023.t2017

The IACP is gravely concerned about the dangers of continued legalization of marijuana and the expansion thereof and strongly encourages greater awareness regarding the harms and dangers. Furthermore, the IACP cautions that research suggests marijuana use is likely to precede use of other illicit drugs and/or substances and that marijuana use also is linked to substance use disorders, including addiction to alcohol and nicotine.

In addition, the IACP actively supports increased community-wide and nationwide education programs, like the Red Ribbon Week, Red Ribbon Patch Program by the Boy and Girl Scouts of America, D.A.R.E America, and National Prevention Week, as well as local anti-drug coalitions, to raise public awareness of the impact of recreational marijuana drug use on individuals, families, and communities.

Increasing Law Enforcement Awareness of and Enhancing the Response to Hate Crimes and Crimes Motivated by Bias

*Submitted by: IACP Board of Directors; Victim Services Committee; and Human and Civil Rights Committee
BOD.024.t2017*

The IACP encourages law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to work closely with the victims of hate or bias-motivated crimes, affected communities, core community stakeholders, non-profit advocacy groups, and non-governmental organizations to combat bias and hate, and strengthen trust with community members.

The IACP also encourages law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to collect, analyze, and report incidents of crime that are, in whole or in part, directed against individuals because of race, national origin, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, or disability through a national reporting system to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Furthermore, the IACP encourages law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to forge partnerships with community stakeholders, criminal justice system partners, and other organizations to conduct public outreach and multidisciplinary training, share information, address concerns, and support criminal and civil investigations and to work with communities to promote healing and respect, and proactively address bias and hate.

Support to Prohibit the Possession or Transfer of Certain Firearm Accessories

*Submitted by: Firearms Committee and IACP Board of Directors
FC.025.t2017*

The IACP supports legislation that prohibits the possession, import, manufacture, transfer, and sale of trigger cranks, bump-fire devices, and similar attachments or and accessories designed to increase or modify semi-automatic firearms to automatic weapons.

In addition, the IACP supports requiring individuals currently in possession of a trigger cranks, bump-fire device, or and similar attachments or and accessories designed to increase or modify semi-automatic firearms to automatic weapons to surrender or register such devices with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) under the National Firearms Act (NFA) of 1934.

Furthermore, the IACP supports providing the ATF with the resources needed to enforce a mandatory surrender or registration with respect to bump fire devices and other NFA weapons, including resources necessary to modernize and upgrade its equipment.

Opposition to Remove Silencers (Suppressors) from the National Firearms Act of 1934

*Submitted by: Firearms Committee
FC.026.t2017*

The IACP opposes any efforts to remove silencers (suppressors) from the purview of the National Firearms Act, in which these devices have been registered under since 1934, recognizing how this action would undermine the security of law enforcement and the safety of the public.

Opposition to the Sale of Armor-Piercing and Tracer Ammunition

Submitted by: Firearms Committee and IACP Board of Directors

FC.027.t2017

The IACP opposes H.R. 3668 – The Sportsman Heritage and Recreation Enhancement Act, which would reduce the ability of government agencies to prohibit the sale of armor-piercing ammunition and weaken the standards for ammunition to be considered armor-piercing.

The IACP supports legislation and policies that will prohibit the sale or transfer of armor piercing ammunition. Furthermore, the IACP believes that current U.S. federal law should be modified to establish that the process utilized to determine whether a round of ammunition is armor piercing should include performance based testing conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Sharing Biometric Data from Foreign Terrorist Fighters with National and International Databases

Submitted by: IACP Committee on Terrorism and IACP International Division
COT.001.t2017

WHEREAS, there is an unprecedented terrorist threat posed globally by the current volume of foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) operating in conflict zones worldwide and by potential cross-conflict movements or returnee flows; and

WHEREAS, many of these FTFs use false names, and fake, falsified or stolen documents to travel; and

WHEREAS, biometric data such as fingerprints, pictures for facial recognition, iris, and, where legally possible, DNA profiles are the most reliable data to identify these FTFs, returning to their home countries or to other countries; and

WHEREAS, (1) national databases such as the FBI's Terrorist Screening Center's Terrorist Screening Database, and (2) international data sharing platforms such as Interpol (or other regional and sub-regional data sharing mechanisms) are established to enhance information sharing among national and international partners by enabling the collection and providing of information on known and suspected FTFs, to thereby help facilitate successful investigations and to monitor and counter terrorist travel; and

WHEREAS, the need for better international information sharing in this regard is urgent, and by ensuring systematic cross-national and cross regional data exchange related to FTFs, we can prevent international security gaps; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that law enforcement agencies should enhance their efforts to ensure maximum collection and recording of biometric information focused on unique identifiable attributes, including fingerprints, photos, iris, and DNA profiles, and contribute this data to these national, regional and international datasets dedicated to FTFs.

Reducing Mobile Device Theft

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee and Police Investigative Operations Committee
CPC.002.t2017

WHEREAS, on February 10, 2012, the Major Cities Chiefs Association issued a resolution which included calling on the United States (US) Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to require communication companies to implement technology to activate tracking devices and disable stolen mobile devices to deter the commission of these thefts;¹ and

WHEREAS, on June 13, 2013, a multinational coalition of law enforcement members, elected leaders and consumer advocates created the “Secure our Smartphones” (SOS) Initiative to end the disturbing trend of robberies involving mobile devices. The SOS lead an initiative to have the mobile device industry to mandatorily implement on-device security features, which allows a consumer to remotely locate, lock, and wipe their mobile device;² and

WHEREAS, the SOS published statistics following a manufacturer’s adoption of Activation Lock—the first on-device security feature commercially available in the US—which validated the on-device security feature as an effective tool to deter smartphone crime. For example, during the first five months of 2014, shortly after the introduction of Activation Lock, the theft of devices with this security feature fell by 17 percent in New York City; in the six months after the introduction of Activation Lock, the theft of devices with this security feature fell 24 percent in London, and robberies fell 38 percent in San Francisco. Theft of devices without this feature increased in all three of these jurisdictions;³ and

WHEREAS, in late 2014, the FCC established the Technological Advisory Council, Mobile Device Theft Prevention (MDTP) Working Group whose mission is to work with industry and law enforcement to increase the security of mobile devices, facilitate coordination of theft related data between industry, law enforcement and the consumer, and track trends in the theft of mobile devices; and

WHEREAS, the MDTP Working Group lead an initiative to have the mobile device industry to voluntarily implement on-device security features which allows a consumer to remotely locate, lock, and wipe their mobile device; and

WHEREAS, while there are no specific nationwide data available for mobile device theft there are multiple datasets regarding crime. Consumer Reports published a survey that an estimated 4.5 million smartphones were lost or stolen in 2013 survey.⁴ The MDTP Working Group obtained preliminary data from 21 US based police jurisdictions with a population of over 19.7 million which indicated the 2013 phone theft rate of 368.9 phone thefts per 100,000 individuals. Collected law enforcement data combined with FBI crime data would estimate

¹ Major Cities Chiefs Association, Resolution, February 10, 2012, <https://www.majorcitieschiefs.com/pdf/news/commdeviceresolution1.pdf>

² Secure our Smartphones Initiative, <https://ag.ny.gov/feature/secure-our-smartphones-sos>

³ Secure our Smartphones, 2014 Report, Page 12, <https://ag.ny.gov/pdfs/SOS%201%20YEAR%20REPORT.pdf>

⁴ 4.5 Million smartphones were lost or stolen in 2013, Los Angeles Times, April 17, 2014, <http://www.latimes.com/business/technology/la-fi-tn-45-million-smartphones-lost-stolen-2013-20140417-story.html>

Consumer Reports, May 28, 2014, <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/news/2014/04/smart-phone-thefts-rose-to-3-1-million-last-year/index.htm>

that for 2013 one tenth of all thefts and robberies committed in the US is associated with the theft of a mobile device;⁵ and

WHEREAS, in 2016, there were nearly 396 million active cellphone subscribers in the United States (US), representing more than one device for every person in the US. For some, mobile devices are their sole means of accessing the internet.⁶ The sophistication, and value, of mobile devices has increased and have become an integral part of modern society, thus increasing exposure to the user to potential victimization; and

WHEREAS, in 2015, approximately two-thirds of victims of property crimes did not report the crime to law enforcement.⁷ This would include victims of mobile device theft. However, these same victims often do not wish to incur unauthorized charges and fees for data, minutes and messaging on their lost or stolen devices and will call their wireless service provider to report their device lost or stolen. Wireless service providers report these lost or stolen devices to a global registry operated by the Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association (GSMA); and

WHEREAS, every mobile device (cell phone, tablet, etc.) has a unique serial number known as the IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identifier.) The GSMA is the custodian of all the IMEIs ever issued to equipment makers.⁸ Network operators in over 110 countries report lost or stolen mobile devices to the GSMA Device Check database in order to block the reutilization of lost or stolen mobile devices on cellular networks throughout the globe. This global mobile device “blacklist” diminishes the value of stolen devices for criminals and deters the trafficking of stolen devices. Furthermore, this mobile device blacklist can also be used by consumers and legitimate businesses which purchase used mobile devices to screen for, and prevent the purchase of, lost or stolen mobile devices; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers may not be aware of the significance or existence of the device identifier, IMEI nor are they fully aware of how to access information that is in the GSMA IMEI Database;⁹ and

WHEREAS, law enforcement has the need to identify the status of a mobile device which has been reported stolen by the owner, or has been recovered or otherwise in possession by law enforcement. Status of a device for the purposes of law enforcement includes whether the device has been reported lost or stolen to the service provider last providing service to that device; whether the device is on a “blacklist” identifying it was reported lost or stolen; the enrollment status of on-device theft prevention solutions; whether an individual with whom law enforcement comes into contact is the rightful owner of the smartphone;¹⁰ and

⁵ Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Report of Technological Advisory Council (TAC) Subcommittee on Mobile Device Theft Prevention (MDTP) Analysis and Recommendations for 2015, *Criminal Statistics*, Page 21-22, <https://transition.fcc.gov/bureaus/oet/tac/tacdocs/meeting12414/TAC-MDTP-Report-v1.0-FINAL-TAC-version.pdf>

⁶ CTIA, Wireless Snapshot 2017, <https://www.ctia.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/ctia-wireless-snapshot.pdf>

⁷ United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization, 2015, Summary, NCJ 250180, October 2016, https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv15_sum.pdf

⁸ GSMA, Mobile Equipment Identity, <https://www.gsma.com/managedservices/mobile-equipment-identity/>

⁹ Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Report of Technological Advisory Council (TAC) Subcommittee on Mobile Device Theft Prevention (MDTP) Analysis and Recommendations for 2015, *Law Enforcement Use Cases*, Page 12, <https://transition.fcc.gov/bureaus/oet/tac/tacdocs/meeting121015/Report-Mobile-Device-Theft-Prevention.pdf>

¹⁰ Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Report of Technological Advisory Council (TAC) Subcommittee on Mobile Device Theft Prevention (MDTP) Analysis and Recommendations for 2015, *Additional Law Enforcement Considerations*, Page 8, <https://transition.fcc.gov/bureaus/oet/tac/tacdocs/meeting121015/Report-Mobile-Device-Theft-Prevention.pdf>

WHEREAS, the MDTP Working Group lead an initiative to have the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA) create a free law enforcement online portal in the US to the global GSMA Device Check database known as <https://stolenphonechecker.org/spc/law> to assist law enforcement in the identification and investigation of lost or stolen mobile devices;¹¹ and

WHEREAS, law enforcement is aware that mobile devices can contain critically important evidence pertaining to a variety of criminal investigations which include mobile device theft, and that on-device security features often include default device encryption without encryption key recovery. This increasingly places evidence beyond law enforcement reach no matter the circumstances; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) reaffirms its position that due to the vital need for access to all available evidence in criminal investigations, all mass-market device manufacturers should be required to maintain the capability to unlock their devices and make the contents available to law enforcement in response to appropriate legal demands, and that maintaining such a capability is consistent with long-standing tradeoffs on device security and privacy; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, the IACP calls upon all law enforcement agencies to strongly support developing public awareness materials educating and encouraging community members to activate on-device security features on their mobile devices in an effort to prevent and reduce crime; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, the IACP encourages all law enforcement agencies to use the global GSMA Device Check database which can be accessed in the US at [www.stolenphonechecker.org/spc.law](http://www.stolenphonechecker.org/spc/law); in Canada at <https://www.devicecheck.ca/law-enforcement/>, and in other nations at <https://goo.gl/YD7XP4> to identify, and investigate, lost or stolen mobile devices.

¹¹ U.S. Wireless Industry Launches Free Tool to Combat Smartphone Theft, May 11, 2017, <https://www.ctia.org/industry-data/press-releases-details/press-releases/us-wireless-industry-combats-smartphone-theft>

Reducing Crime by Investing in Youth Prevention and Intervention Programs

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee, Juvenile Justice & Child Protection Committee, and Victim Services Committee
CPC.003.t2017

WHEREAS, the members of the law enforcement profession work continuously to deter, decrease, and mitigate crime and enhance community well-being while holding perpetrators of crime accountable, and that the majority of juvenile delinquent acts can be deterred with the implementation of prevention and intervention programs based upon the needs of targeted juveniles; and

WHEREAS, there is widespread support among parents, educators, law enforcers, and public officials, for the implementation of juvenile prevention and intervention programs to address the cause of youth crime and delinquency and to promote youth safety; and

WHEREAS, evidence-based programs, promising practices, and shared lessons learned that steer youth away from crime and towards productive lives by increasing the access, affordability and quality of early education and care programs, out of school time programs, voluntary parent coaching programs to reduce child abuse and neglect, and community-based alternative programs; and

WHEREAS, investments in these programs more than pay for themselves in reduced crime and associated costs, reduced welfare and remedial education costs, and the increased revenue generated by the increased productivity of workers; now, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) do hereby call on all public officials to fully fund and implement crime prevention and intervention programs that are evidence based or prove promising to encourage prosocial behavior, strengthen families, increase public and school safety and community engagement, and improve youth development and community outcomes overall.

Implementation of Mass Notification System at All State and National Capitols

Submitted by: Capitol Police Section
CPS.004.t2017

WHEREAS, it is important for all state and national Capitols, associated facilities and legislative bodies therein to operate in a safe and open environment; and

WHEREAS, efficient and timely notification and instructing people of necessary and appropriate response and action during emergency situations protects lives; and

WHEREAS, we as law enforcement leaders want to ensure that elected officials, employees, visitors, and state and national Capitol facilities are notified rapidly and efficiently of critical incidents occurring on Capitol facilities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recommends that all state and national Capitols implement mass notification system protocols to provide rapid and efficient communication to elected officials, employees, and visitors during routine, urgent, and emergency situations on Capitol facilities.

Nationwide Adoption of Identity, Credential, and Access Management Services and the Trustmark Framework

Submitted by: Communication and Technology Committee
CTC.005.t2017

WHEREAS, the need for further information sharing between law enforcement and justice and public safety in the United States is crucial to protecting the public, public safety responders and for homeland security; and

WHEREAS, public safety and many laws require that the information they share is secured against compromise by outside threats and accessible only to authorized entities; and

WHEREAS, existing identity, credential, and access management (ICAM) solutions have demonstrated their value to the public safety community by actively identity proofing and vetting users on mission critical voice and data networks while promoting collaboration and mutual trust within public safety communities of interest (COI); and

WHEREAS, disparities in current ICAM solutions make it difficult for public safety organizations to confidently and quickly access important information from systems outside of their current domain(s); and

WHEREAS, there is no universally accepted and straightforward process for facilitating trust and interoperability between existing disparate ICAM initiatives; and

WHEREAS, interoperability will be a vital component of ICAM as FirstNet, NextGeneration 911 (NG 9-1-1), and other networks become available to public safety users; and

WHEREAS, in support of the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace (NSTIC), the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) commissioned the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI) to develop and demonstrate a Trustmark Framework that facilitates cost-effective scaling of interoperable trust across multiple Communities of Interest; and

WHEREAS, the Trustmark Framework is supported by the National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (Nlets), SAFECOM, National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (NCSWIC) and other key public safety stakeholders; and

WHEREAS, the Trustmark Framework is a means to achieve trust and interoperability between various identity federations without requiring explicit, written bilateral agreements; and

WHEREAS, the Trustmark Framework provides a template for creating nationwide mission critical interoperability by incorporating both existing and future public safety grade ICAM and information sharing and safeguarding solutions; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) endorses the adoption of the Trustmark Framework in an effort to achieve a federated nationwide ICAM solution and facilitate the secure exchange of law enforcement and justice and public safety information nationwide.

Opposition to Conceal Carry Reciprocity Legislation

Submitted by: Firearms Committee
FC.007.t2017

WHEREAS, the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA) of 2004 enables retired law enforcement officers to carry a concealed weapon throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, LEOSA requires retired police officers to receive annual training and qualifications; and

WHEREAS, bills introduced in Congress could give concealed carry authority to untrained and unqualified people this same authority; and

WHEREAS, allowing untrained persons who have no familiarity with a handgun or the mechanical and legal complexities involved with using a handgun and allowing them to carry one in public is irresponsible; and

WHEREAS, it is a concern that individual states that have mandated training requirements for carrying a concealed weapon be forced to accept the concealed carry permits of persons from states that have no requirements whatsoever; and

WHEREAS, such an action puts the general public, the person carrying a firearm, and our law enforcement officers required to respond to the consequences at risk; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the responsibility of carrying a concealed weapon should include a minimum of familiarization and training with the weapon carried, basic instruction on the fundamentals of carrying a concealed weapon, and understanding of when the use of a concealed weapon is legal and/or advisable; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police opposes Congressional bills similar to the 115th Congress' HR. 38 that provide concealed carry permit holders with immunity from arrest or detention for violation of any law or any rule or regulation of a state or any political subdivision thereof related to the possession, transportation, or carrying of firearms.

Community Support for Traffic Safety

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.010.t2017

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes the need for law enforcement on a national level to promote transparency between law enforcement and the communities they serve; and

WHEREAS, daily, law enforcement executives must prioritize competing demands for police services and the scope of these demands continues to expand while operating costs increase and available resources diminish; and

WHEREAS, this conflict between available resources and priorities has been detrimental to both traffic law enforcement and crime prevention; and

WHEREAS, in 2015, 35,092 persons lost their lives in fatal traffic crashes in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the most successful traffic safety and crime reduction strategies incorporate community education; external partnerships and narrowly focused law enforcement action in those locations which data analysis reveals as primary traffic crash and crime attractors; and

WHEREAS, the IACP recognizes the need for law enforcement to partner with their governing bodies and/or legislature to educate the community that high visibility traffic law enforcement efforts also have a positive effect on overall crime reduction, thereby reducing social harm and improving the quality of life in all areas; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP calls upon state and local law enforcement to use a comprehensive and collaborative communication approach, with aggressive public education messaging through social media outlets, television, radio, and other media means to both educate and inform the community at large that high visibility traffic law enforcement initiatives are designed and implemented to save lives and reduce injuries from traffic crashes, as well as reduce crime, and do not include revenue generation as a primary purpose.

Support for Continued Development of Technology to Reduce Distracted Driving

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.011.t2017

WHEREAS, in 2015, according to National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 3,477 people were killed, and 391,000 were injured in motor vehicle crashes involving distracted drivers; and

WHEREAS, many States currently have laws against text messaging, talking on a cell phone, and other distractions while driving, yet the number of distracted driving related fatalities and injuries continues to increase; and

WHEREAS, technology now exists to prevent the use of a driver's cell phone while a vehicle is in motion; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes the need to reduce distracted driving and its associated fatalities and injuries to first responders, the motoring public, pedestrians, and bicyclists; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP calls upon law enforcement officials and transportation officials, including State highway safety offices and highway safety advocacy groups, to strongly support and work in partnership with technology companies to continue both the development and adoption of technologies that reduce a driver's ability to operate a motor vehicle while distracted by cell phones and other portable electronic devices.

Reaffirming Bias-Free Practices

Submitted by: Human and Civil Rights Committee
HCRC.012.t2017

WHEREAS, in a free society, law enforcement is entrusted and expected to protect the civil rights of all individuals; and

WHEREAS, the overwhelming majority of police officers perform their duty in a professional and impartial manner free from bias; and

WHEREAS, it is crucial that discrimination based on all discriminatory practices is deemed unacceptable and not tolerated; and

WHEREAS, every law enforcement chief executive should review their respective employment practices, policies and procedures to ensure those requirements are free from any form of bias; and

WHEREAS, the IACP recognizes that establishing organizational accountability and transparency is the highest priority to effectively promote public trust; and

WHEREAS, when individual police employees violate a core value of the agency they should be held accountable; and

WHEREAS, every police agency should have a policy which clearly prohibits all discriminatory policing practices; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP reaffirms its long-standing position against biased enforcement, or any other type of discriminatory practices.

Opposition to Legislation Legalizing Drug Importation

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDDC.013.t2017

WHEREAS, this resolution supports, affirms and aligns with prior IACP resolutions on the Dangers of Counterfeit and Diverted Fentanyl to Law Enforcement Personnel, the resulting increased safety requirements and the demand on law enforcement resources, including NDDC.22.T16,¹ NDDC.015.T14,² NDDC.017.T14³ and NDDC.20.T16;⁴ and

WHEREAS, the United States is in the midst of the most significant prescription drug abuse epidemic in our nation's history;³ and

WHEREAS, the number of unintentional overdose deaths from America's Opioids crisis has drastically risen to an estimated 60,000 overdose deaths in 2016;⁵ and

WHEREAS, fentanyl is a Schedule II controlled substance as set forth in the Controlled Substances Act; and

WHEREAS, the DEA has seen a sharp increase in incidents of death and overdose due to clandestine manufacturing of counterfeit prescription drugs containing fentanyl reaching the United States through Canada and Mexico and often originating in China;⁶ and

WHEREAS, legitimate fentanyl has also been diverted for illicit use through pharmacy theft, doctor shopping and illegal distribution by patients and registrants, and fraudulent prescriptions;^{1,2} and

WHEREAS, fentanyl is sometimes mixed with other prescription medicines as well as with illicit white powder narcotics, typically heroin but also cocaine to increase their euphoric affects;^{1,2} and

WHEREAS, fentanyl is also being pressed into pill form to resemble other pharmaceutical pills such as oxycodone, Xanax, Norco, and other similar pills. It is visually indistinguishable from other white powder;^{1,2} and

WHEREAS, law enforcement has confirmed that fentanyl has been found in counterfeit prescription opioid medications and anti-anxiety medicines with deadly results;⁷ and

¹ IACP Resolution NDDC.22.T16 "Increasing Safety for Law Enforcement Personnel and First Responders In Response to the Dangers of Fentanyl", Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee, Passed: November 2016

² IACP Resolution NDDC.015.T.14" Raising Awareness of the Dangers of Fentanyl to Law Enforcement Personnel Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee, NDDC.015.T14, Passed October 21, 2014

³ IACP Resolution NDDC.017.T14 "Opposition to the Enactment of H.R. 4709 – Removing the Attorney General's Authority to Issue Immediate Suspension Orders Under the Controlled Substances Act", Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee, Passed October 21, 2014.

⁴ IACP Resolution NDDC.20.T16 "Supporting DEA's 360° Strategy: Bolstering Enforcement Efforts and Building Community Coalitions To Make a Lasting Difference", Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee, Passed: November 2016

⁵ Chicago Tribune, "More than 50,000 Overdose Deaths: A Grim Tally Soars to All-Time U.S. High" 8 Dec. 2016. available at <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/ct-us-overdose-deaths-20161208-story.html>

⁶ Drug Enforcement Administration, "Counterfeit Prescription Pills Containing Fentanyls: A Global Threat" (July 2016) available at <https://www.dea.gov/docs/Counterfeit%20Prescription%20Pills.pdf>

⁷ U.S. News and World Report, "32 Deaths in Metro Phoenix Attributed to Counterfeit Pills" 21 Mar. 2017. available at

WHEREAS, fentanyl is approximately 80 to 100 times more potent than morphine and roughly 40 to 50 times more potent than pharmaceutical grade (100% pure) heroin^{1,2} and exposure to even minimal amounts (approximately 2 milligrams) of Fentanyl can endanger the health and safety of law enforcement officers and their K-9 companions as well as other first responders, as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has repeatedly warned and publicized;⁸ and

WHEREAS, drug importation would worsen the opioid crisis, jeopardize the integrity and safety of the pharmaceutical supply chain in the United States, further burden law enforcement and endanger law enforcement officer and first responder safety;⁹ and

WHEREAS, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration's National Forensic Lab Information System, 13,002 forensic exhibits of fentanyl were tested by labs nationwide in 2015, up 65 percent from the 2014 number of 7,864;^{1,2} and

WHEREAS, the abuse of prescription opioid drugs and heroin addiction have had a devastating effect on communities across the country;⁴ and

WHEREAS, the IACP is concerned about the safety of public health workers, first responders, and law enforcement personnel who may unwittingly come into contact with illicit fentanyl; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to IACP support for DEA's 360° strategy, the IACP calls on lawmakers to prevent the diversion of prescription opioids and not worsen the opioid crisis through further diversion caused from importation;⁴ and

WHEREAS, the IACP is concerned about the overburdening of law enforcement resources already stretched thin by the most significant prescription drug abuse epidemic in our nation's history; and

WHEREAS, the IACP is concerned about the diversion of investigatory and prosecutorial law enforcement resources required to investigate and prosecute even more toxic fentanyl exposure cases; and

WHEREAS, the IACP is gravely concerned about the dangers law enforcement personnel and their canine drug-detecting partners are subject to each time they come into contact with fentanyl; and now, therefore be it^{1,2}

RESOLVED, that the IACP opposes the passage of legislative drug importation proposals, which if implemented, would overextend and divert law enforcement resources and jeopardize law enforcement's ability to protect the public health, threaten the safety of our drug supply, and endanger the safety of law enforcement officers, their K-9 companions and first responders across America.

<https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/arizona/articles/2017-03-21/32-deaths-in-metro-phoenix-attributed-to-counterfeit-pills>.

⁸ Drug Enforcement Administration Public Affairs Press Release "DEA Warning to Police and Public: Fentanyl Exposure Kills", available at <https://ndews.umd.edu/sites/ndews.umd.edu/files/DEA%20Fentanyl.pdf>; DEA PSA video accessible at https://www.dea.gov/video_clips/Fentanyl%20Roll%20Call%20Video.mp4

⁹ Report on potential impact of drug importation proposals on U.S. law enforcement, Freeh, Sporkin, and Sullivan LLC, Freeh Group International Solutions LLC, June 2017, accessible at <https://tinyurl.com/ygvum38l>

Supporting the Codification of State and Federal Legislative Proposals Modeled on the Core Principle of the Kelsey Smith Act

Submitted by: Police Investigative Operations Committee
PIOC.014.t2017

WHEREAS, on June 2, 2007, Kelsey Smith was abducted while shopping at an Overland Park, Kansas department store, and security camera imagery of the parking lot left little doubt that immediate action was urgently required; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement quickly determined that the location of her mobile telephone would be of great value to the investigation, and sought those records from the service provider; and

WHEREAS, current federal law leaves the determination of exigency permitting voluntary disclosure of communications records in the hands of the service provider rather than law enforcement, and is permissive rather than mandatory, and that as a result, for four days, law enforcement was denied access to the relevant records by the service provider while protracted discussions took place between the parties over issues of consent, voluntary compliance, and the validity of law enforcement's declaration of an emergency; and

WHEREAS, within 45 minutes of the eventual disclosure of the location information to law enforcement, Kelsey was found deceased; and

WHEREAS, in 2016, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) assisted law enforcement and families with more than 20,500 cases of missing children; and

WHEREAS, approximately 4,000 13-24 year olds are murdered every year in the United States¹; and from 2003 to 2014 there have been approximately 48,000 13-24 year olds murdered in the United States²; and in the first half of 2017, using Verizon Wireless as an example, 27,478 requests for information from law enforcement in emergency matters involving the danger of death or serious physical injury were reported³; and

WHEREAS, In the wake of her death, Smith's parents started the Kelsey Smith Foundation to advocate for State and Federal legislation to *"provide law enforcement with a way to quickly ascertain the location of a wireless telecommunications device if a person has been determined, by law enforcement, to be at risk of death or serious physical harm due to being kidnapped and/or missing."*; and

WHEREAS, in response to the outcome of the Kelsey Smith case, The Kansas Legislature passed the Kelsey Smith Act in 2009 which mandates in part that: *"Upon request of a law enforcement agency, a wireless telecommunications carrier shall provide call location information concerning the telecommunications device of the user to the requesting law enforcement agency in order to respond to a call for emergency services or in an emergency situation that involves the risk of death or serious physical harm."*⁴; and

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics

² FBI UCR Reports

³ <http://www.verizon.com/about/portal/transparency-report/us-report/>

⁴

http://kslegislature.org/li_2012/m/statute/022_000_0000_chapter/022_046_0000_article/022_046_0015_section/022_046_0015_k.pdf

WHEREAS, Kansas passed the Kelsey Smith Act in 2009, and similar legislation has been passed in 21 states; and

WHEREAS, the present discretion for permissive disclosure by a service provider rather than a mandatory disclosure based on a law enforcement declaration of emergency has been responsible for responses that are unwisely delayed or unnecessarily withheld; and

WHEREAS, the same permissive disclosure at the service provider's discretion rather than a mandatory disclosure based on a law enforcement declaration of emergency works to negatively impact public safety and welfare by limiting law enforcement's ability to respond to, prevent and bring to justice those responsible for the murder or serious physical injury of abducted or missing and vulnerable minor or adult victims; and

WHEREAS, In the absence of the core principal of the Kelsey Smith Act, a permissive disclosure at the service provider's discretion rather than a mandatory disclosure based on a law enforcement declaration of emergency negatively impacts the public safety and welfare by restricting law enforcement's ability to quickly access critical information on the cellphones of victims to save lives; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this expedited response should be available in situations involving the disappearance of an individual, the report of a runaway child or report of a missing person for which no criminal charge may be readily apparent but where law enforcement in its professional judgment believes urgency exists; and

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports the ongoing legislative efforts at both the State and Federal levels to codify legislative proposals adopting the core principal of the Kelsey Smith Act, provided that any legislation drafted should conform without compromise to the core principal of the Kelsey Smith act, without the introduction of additional restrictions; and

RESOLVED, that IACP supports the ongoing Congressional effort expended to craft and perfect H.R. 4889 – The Kelsey Smith Act - 114th Congress (2015-2016) and S.2770 – The Kelsey Smith Act - 114th Congress (2015-2016) which are currently languishing in the 115th Congress, consistent with the above statement; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports efforts by its membership and its Committees to raise awareness on how this issue impacts day-to-day police work and obstructs public safety from obtaining the information necessary to save lives and prevent future deaths

Support of National Violent Death Reporting System

Submitted by: Research Advisory Committee and Firearms Committee
RAC.015.t2017

WHEREAS, in 2015, per the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, over 61,000 people died violently in the United States, which is seven people dying each hour; approximately 18,000 people died as a result of homicide and 44,000 died from suicide; and

WHEREAS, per the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, violent deaths, including homicides and suicides, cost the United States more than \$76 billion in medical care and work-loss costs 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 Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) collects data on violent deaths from a variety of sources, including law enforcement reports, death certificates, and medical examiner and coroner reports. 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 to create healthier and safer communities; 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); and

WHEREAS, current annual funding for NVDRS supports the collection of information in 40 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; and

RESOLVED, that the IACP promotes increased law enforcement awareness of and agency participation in the National Violent 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.

Raise the Level of Awareness and Understanding of the Importance of Vehicle Crimes

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee
VCC.016.t2017

WHEREAS, it is necessary to educate law enforcement executives, their departments, and the general public as to the importance of and connection between vehicle crime and subsequent violent crime; and

WHEREAS, this awareness is important in order to prevent violent crime sprees and their repercussions and to ignite support vital to the sustainability and longevity of auto theft investigative and prosecutorial units across the globe; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement needs to re-engage internal and external audiences in order to highlight crimes that have a tremendous impact on our communities; and

WHEREAS, there must be a joint effort put forth to detect and thwart such crimes; and

WHEREAS, there are four focus areas, to include (1) articulating the connection between auto theft and violent crime, (2) preserving and encouraging funding for auto theft and vehicle crime, (3) defining the understanding of vehicle crimes and their impact, and (4) engaging in predictive policing, community awareness, and hardening targets; and

WHEREAS, there is a need to clearly define the crime for law enforcement and the public for accurate use and understanding and to encourage use of the term; and

WHEREAS, a definition of vehicle crime suggests any crime involving the theft as a whole or parts; fraudulent sale, purchase, insurance or identification; or burglary of a car, truck, motorcycle tractor trailer, ATV, heavy equipment, any other motorized vehicle, or its cargo or contents; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement executives should use the term “vehicle crimes” and understand why they should use it within their agencies and within their communities; and

WHEREAS, national awareness of the importance of vehicle crime as it relates to community safety and the larger picture of predictive policing be implemented; and

WHEREAS, police executives should understand how auto theft and vehicle crimes drive other crimes in their jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, armed with information based on accurate data, crime control strategies can be developed; and

WHEREAS, such strategies can be the catalyst in the prevention of auto theft, which often is the precursor to other serious and violent crimes; and

WHEREAS, additional strategies include treating auto crimes seriously by directing patrol officers to take full and complete reports; while on patrol, paying attention to indicators of stolen vehicle activity; and providing investigative expertise and resources to quickly follow up on reports of vehicle theft and related crimes; and

WHEREAS, agencies need to actively engage the public in crime prevention efforts and in efforts to change behavior and instill prevention habits, e.g., “Lock your car – take your keys – every time”; and

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls upon police executives, crime prevention officers, and public information officers need to emphasize the fact that a stolen vehicle was used to commit a crime and show tangible reasons why the public should pay attention to preventing auto theft; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, the IACP encourages police executives lead the way, as the rank and file, and the community, need to see visible signs of support from the top; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, the IACP calls upon police executives to support auto theft initiatives in the budgeting process and engage community, corporate, and other governmental agencies in the effort; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP calls upon police executives to raise awareness and understanding of vehicle crimes.

**To Develop and Implement a Universal Definition and the Classification of a "Motor Vehicle" Differentiated
From a "Vehicle" as it Pertains to Motor Vehicle Theft**

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee
VCC.017.t2017

WHEREAS, For the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Incident-Based Reporting System (Ni-BRS), as defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails and that fits one of the following descriptions: (1) Automobiles—sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles serving the primary purpose of transporting people; and

WHEREAS, this classification also includes automobiles used as taxis; sport-utility vehicles, and automobile derivative vehicles; and

WHEREAS, (2) Buses—motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis; and

WHEREAS, (3) Recreational Vehicles—motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and provide temporary lodging for recreational purposes; and

WHEREAS, (4) Trucks—motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo on a commercial basis; and

WHEREAS, (5) Pickup trucks and pickup trucks with campers, as they meet the definition specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo; and

WHEREAS, (6) Other Motor Vehicles—other motorized vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, or golf carts whose primary purpose is to transport people; and

WHEREAS, For the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Operating Manual, for NCIC 2000 purposes, a vehicle is any motor-driven conveyance (except a boat) designed to carry its operator; and

WHEREAS, in addition to conveyances meeting this definition, aircraft and trailers are also to be entered in the Vehicle File; and

WHEREAS, a part is defined as any serially-numbered vehicle component which has been stolen from a Vehicle; and

WHEREAS, if the uniquely serialized part is stolen in conjunction with a vehicle, the part information should be added on to the base vehicle record; and

WHEREAS, the NCIC Manual identifies nine (9) vehicle styles, including: (1) aircraft, (2) all-terrain vehicles, dune buggies, go-carts, golf carts, motorized ride-on toys and motorized wheelchairs, (3) automobiles, (4) construction equipment, (5) farm and garden equipment, (6) motorcycles, (7) snowmobiles, (8) trailers, and (9) trucks; and

WHEREAS, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Manufactured Vehicle Classifications—For NHTSA purposes, “motor vehicles are defined by statute as vehicles that are driven or drawn by mechanical power and manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, or highways.”; and

WHEREAS, in regulating the manufacture of motor vehicles, NHTSA has established nine various type classifications, which include the following: (1) Passenger Car—A motor vehicle with motive power, except a low-speed vehicle, multipurpose passenger vehicle, motorcycle, or trailer, designed for carrying 10 persons or less; and

WHEREAS, (2) Multipurpose Passenger Vehicle—A motor vehicle with motive power, except a low-speed vehicle or trailer, designed to carry 10 persons or less which is constructed either on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation; and

WHEREAS, (3) Truck—A motor vehicle with motive power, except a trailer, designed primarily for the transportation of property or special purpose equipment; and

WHEREAS, (4) Bus—A motor vehicle with motive power, except a trailer, designed for carrying more than 10 persons; and

WHEREAS, (5) Motorcycle—A motor vehicle with motive power having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground; and

WHEREAS, (6) Motor-driven Cycle—A motorcycle with a motor that produces 5-brake horsepower or less; and

WHEREAS, (7) Trailer—A motor vehicle with or without motive power, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by another motor vehicle; and

WHEREAS, (8) Low-Speed Vehicle—A motor vehicle, that is 4-wheeled, whose speed attainable in 1 mile (1.6 km) is more than 20 miles per hour (32 kilometers per hour) and not more than 25 miles per hour (40 kilometers per hour) on a paved level surface, and whose GVWR (gross vehicle weight rating) is less than 3,000 pounds (1,361 kilograms); and

WHEREAS, (9) Pole Trailer—A motor vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another motor vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable generally of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections; and

WHEREAS, 49 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 523 Vehicle Classifications—The U.S. Code provides for seven classifications of motor vehicles subject to Title V of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act, including (1) automobiles, (2) passenger automobiles, (3) non-passenger automobiles, (4) heavy-duty vehicles, (5) heavy-duty pickup truck and vans, (6) heavy-duty vocational vehicles, and (7) truck tractors; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to jointly develop and implement a universal definition and classification of a “motor vehicle” differentiated from a “vehicle” as it pertains to motor vehicle theft within the reporting systems of the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC), FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR), and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

To Develop and Implement a Universal Definition of a "Stolen" and "Recovered" Motor Vehicle as it Pertains to Motor Vehicle Theft

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee
VCC.018.t2017

WHEREAS, many vehicles that are reported "stolen" were, in fact, simply towed (e.g., repossession or parking infraction); and

WHEREAS, in such cases, it would be beneficial if law enforcement was capable of immediately identifying that a reported stolen vehicle has been impounded or towed by linking a tow file to an attempted entry of a stolen vehicle record within the state's Criminal Justice Information Sharing System; and

WHEREAS, this would elevate public service and decrease law enforcement allocation of personnel time in administrative and investigative time for towed vehicles being reported as stolen; and

WHEREAS, it is believed many law enforcement agencies are reluctant to report stolen vehicles originating from a rental agreement; and

WHEREAS, the lack of uniformity or understanding of a statutory motor vehicle theft definition that includes rental vehicle thefts gives criminal offenders the opportunity to gain from vehicle theft; and

WHEREAS, there is difficulty in identifying the actual number of motor vehicle thefts within the national databases, as stolen vehicles associated with other crimes are simply not identified; and

WHEREAS, for example, if a vehicle is stolen in a carjacking event, it is not identified as a stolen vehicle event; and

WHEREAS, some reporting systems and requirements use hierarchical reporting when a stolen vehicle is used in a more serious crime (e.g., armed robbery, homicide, or arson) would not be identified as a stolen vehicle event; and

WHEREAS, a challenge in attempting to identify the number of 'recovered' stolen vehicles varies from one reporting system to another; and

WHEREAS, since many auto theft enterprises flourish on a variety of deception (e.g., using stolen vehicle parts or vehicle identification number (VIN) swapping) it is important to understand whether a vehicle recovery event was a 'partial' or 'complete' vehicle recovery event; and

WHEREAS, in instances where only a part (e.g., license plate, fender, or motor) was recovered, the reporting system should be able to identify the type of recovery event as either "partial" or "complete"; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to develop and implement a universal definition of a "stolen" and "recovered"

motor vehicle as it pertains to motor vehicle theft within the reporting systems of the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC), FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

To Enhance the FBI NCIC's Ability to Assist Law Enforcement with the Interdiction, Apprehension, and Identification of Auto Theft Criminals

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee
VCC.019.t2017

WHEREAS, there is a need to revise the data fields within the FBI National Crime Incident Center (NCIC) to assist law enforcement in the interdiction of criminal activity; and

WHEREAS, many auto theft criminals are known to be involved in a wide variety of crimes against persons and property, migrating across multiple jurisdictional boundaries (inclusive of local, state, and national boundaries), it is necessary to provide added value to law enforcement for the reporting of a stolen vehicle and its associated recovery; and

WHEREAS, minimally, NCIC should have a mandatory requirement for all states and users to: (1) identify the location of a reported stolen vehicle theft entry by Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or street address, city, county, state, zip code and (2) identify the location of a reported recovered vehicle theft by GIS and/or street address, city, county, state, and zip code; and

WHEREAS, it is believed this practice will provide critical information to law enforcement for tactical, operations, and administrative purposes; and

WHEREAS, NCIC should consider adding data fields regarding a stolen vehicle entry or recovered stolen vehicle entry to include: (1) suspect information, (2) vehicle left running, (3) keys in vehicle, (4) cautionary warning related to officer safety issues (e.g., gun in vehicle, dangerous suspect), (5) other crime involved, and (5) rental vehicle; and

WHEREAS, this added information will provide standardization of data for assisting investigative and analytical efforts, and further minimize extraneous efforts currently performed by law enforcement, as many vehicle theft entries include this information with manual keystrokes within the miscellaneous field; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for NCIC, Nlets and/or NMVTIS (National Motor Vehicle Title Information System) to manage a centralized national law enforcement motor vehicle theft database, originating from entries performed in NCIC; and

WHEREAS, this database should be developed with the intention to aid law enforcement administrators, investigators, and crime analysts; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement administrators, investigators, and crime analysts primarily rely upon local databases (e.g., department, regional) to gain an understanding of the incidence of auto theft crime within their localities; and

WHEREAS, many auto theft criminals are known to be involved in a wide variety of crimes against persons and property, migrating across multiple jurisdictional boundaries (inclusive of local, state, and national boundaries), it is necessary to provide a national tool for identifying patterns, series, trends, and hotspots; and

WHEREAS, many stolen vehicles are recovered outside the originating jurisdiction of the reporting agency, where a national reporting system would afford law enforcement administrators, investigators, and crime analysts the ability for discovery and identification of criminal organizations carrying out auto theft-related crimes; and

WHEREAS, the Colorado Crime Information Center has successfully modeled a statewide information sharing capability that can be duplicated at a national level; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the centralized database should engage multiple data sources for use in law enforcement investigations and analyses to minimize duplicity of effort in searching multiple databases; and

WHEREAS, many law enforcement investigations involving auto theft require investigators and/or analysts to query a variety of databases, expending extraneous effort, which could be minimized with federated search capabilities (e.g., NCIC, NDex, NMVTIS, NICB, RMIN, ISO); and

WHEREAS, there is a need to negate the automatic purge of stolen vehicles in NCIC, currently performed after the year of entry plus 4 years; and

WHEREAS, once a vehicle is entered as stolen in NCIC, barring a recovery or deletion of the file by the originating agency, the entry should remain historically active; and

WHEREAS, it is now a common understanding that many stolen vehicles are being discovered outside the parameters of the existing purge time period; and

WHEREAS, in cases where stolen vehicles are discovered outside the boundaries of the United States, the lack of active status in NCIC creates a significant barrier to repatriating the vehicles; and

WHEREAS, in other cases, law enforcement officers and investigators are expending a significant amount of time and effort in researching stolen vehicles that have been purged; and

WHEREAS, it is believed that many vehicles manufactured in the 1990s have a longer life expectancy than was observed when the purge standard was implemented; and

WHEREAS, problematically, the re-entry of a stolen vehicle record from purged vehicles creates duplication of records for national statistics used by the National Insurance Crime Bureau; and

WHEREAS, it is known that a tremendous amount of time is expended by law enforcement agencies in “reentering” purged vehicles based on the need for continuation of active status or recovery documentation; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for all states to provide data to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS); and

WHEREAS, it is understood by this committee that only 35 states provide data and make NMVTIS inquiries before issuing new titles, whereas 8 states provide data, but do not make NMVTIS inquiries; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to enhance NCIC's ability to assist law enforcement with the interdiction, apprehension, and identification of auto theft criminal information.

Support the Migration to the National Incident-Based Reporting System

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee
VCC.020.t2017

WHEREAS, currently, 33 states are certified to report data via the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and 16 of these states include agencies that report all of their crime statistics through the incident-based reports; and

WHEREAS, nationwide, approximately 6,300 agencies (one-third of those that participate in the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program) submit data via the NIBRS, while the rest report data in a summary format; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the requirement that all U.S. states migrate to the NIBRS reporting system and calls upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to assist U.S. states with transitioning to reporting data via the NIBRS reporting system, in an expedient manner; and

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP encourages all nations to move to incident based reporting.

Encourage Law Enforcement to Utilize the IACP Automated License Plate Recognition Policy Guidance and the Use of NLETS for Sharing Automated License Plate Recognition Data

Submitted by: Vehicle Crimes Committee
VCC.021.t2017

WHEREAS it has been determined that there are benefits and advantages afforded by Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) to the identification, recovery and investigation of stolen vehicles and vehicle crimes; and

WHEREAS, it has been identified that there is a need for enhancing dissemination on IACP's efforts regarding ALPR policies, as well as NLETS ability to provide ALPR information sharing capabilities; and

WHEREAS, it has been identified that there is a need to address information sharing challenges regarding multiple vendor based systems, variety of statutory regulations and privacy concerns on the storage, retention and retrieval of ALPR data and enhancing law enforcement investigative efforts with the use of ALPR data; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports and promotes law enforcement as a whole in utilizing the IACP ALPR policy guidance and the use of NLETS for sharing ALPR data.

Opposition of Safe Injection Sites

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDDC.022.t2017

WHEREAS, safe injection site programs convey an implicit acceptance of harmful drug use and exacerbate an already alarming drug abuse problem¹; and

WHEREAS, there are currently no federal laws in the United States that explicitly authorize a Supervised Injection Facility (SIF), and that at least two sections of the federal Controlled Substances Act can be interpreted to prohibit a SIFs² this would, in effect, sanction the possession and use of illegal substances in these SIFs; and

WHEREAS, asking physicians, nurses and physician assistants to supervise the injection of unknown drugs, puts medical staff in physical danger,³ and, absent an explicit exemption from state and federal law, puts them at risk of liability⁴; and

WHEREAS, there is grave concern about where safe injection sites would be located and the potential harm to the community and citizens in the vicinity⁵; and

WHEREAS, there has not been a state or federally conducted rigorous, scientific evaluation of opening a pilot SIF program to demonstrate that exemption from federal law is beneficial⁶; and

WHEREAS, generalizing and applying the findings of SIFs from outside the United States has limited, if any, utility to analyzing potential impacts of SIFs in the United States⁷; and

WHEREAS, establishing protocols for informed consent is a complex legal issue when evaluating SIFs, given that the subjects may be under the influence of a controlled substance⁸; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP opposes safe injection site programs and is highly concerned about the health and public safety risks to citizens, the community, and healthcare staff associated with SIFs, absent greater study, evaluation, and input from local law enforcement authorities; and be it

¹ IACP Resolution NDDC.017.A11 "Opposing Safe Injection Site Programs and Legislation," Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs committee, Passed: October 2011.

² Government, Politics, and Law; Peer Reviewed; *Beletsky et al.*, American Journal of Public Health; February 2008, Vol 98, No. 2. See 21 U.S.C. § 844 (Penalties for simple possession); and 21 U.S.C. § 856 (Maintaining drug-involved premises).

³ "Three Nurses Treated with Narcan for Opioid Exposure at Massillon Hospital," by Jack Shea, Fox 8, August 10, 2017; "Deputy, Two EMS Providers Treated for Overdose Symptoms Responding to Call," The Baltimore Sun, May 23, 2017.

⁴ As Opioid Epidemic Rages On, Massachusetts Medical Society Backs Supervised Injection Rooms, by Martha Bebinger, April 29, 2017 (discussing potential liability to medical staff if intoxicated individual leaves SIF, operates a vehicle, and causes harm to another person in a traffic collision).

⁵ Safe injection sites not the best way to fight heroin addiction; Philadelphia Inquirer, June 5, 2017. Opinion and Editorial; <http://philly.com/>.

⁶ Establishment of Pilot Medically Supervised Injection Facility in Massachusetts; Report of the Task Force on Opioid Therapy and Physician Communication, April 2017 by the Massachusetts Medical Society.

⁷ Most of the research on SIFs has been conducted on two sites in Canada and Australia. Ibid. p. 4.

⁸ Ibid p. 4.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP has serious concerns that SIFs will increase drug trafficking and entice more crime, as addicts pursue cash to finance their habits, and this will result in compromised public safety while requiring additional law enforcement resources.

Opposition of the Legalization of Recreational Marijuana

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDDC.023.t2017

WHEREAS, marijuana is a Schedule I substance, under the Controlled Substances Act, and Schedule I drugs are classified as having a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision; and

WHEREAS, marijuana has both short-term and long-term effects on the brain¹; and

WHEREAS, marijuana, when smoked, passes from the lungs into the bloodstream which carries the chemical THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) to the brain and other organs of the human body²; and

WHEREAS, marijuana over-activates parts of the brain that contain the highest number of brain receptors that causes the “high” people feel, which can include altered senses, such as, an altered sense of time, changes in mood, impaired body movement, difficulty with thinking and problem-solving, hallucinations, delusions and psychosis, when taken in high doses³; and

WHEREAS, marijuana affects long-term brain development, particularly between the preteen years and early adulthood, by lowering intelligent quotient (IQ)⁴; and

WHEREAS, marijuana, in edible form, also increases the chance of harm, as edibles take longer to digest and produce a high. Therefore, individuals may consume more to feel the effect faster, leading to dangerous results⁵; and

WHEREAS, marijuana’s effect on perception and coordination are responsible for serious impairments in driving abilities;⁶ and

WHEREAS, high doses of marijuana can result in mental confusion, panic reactions and hallucinations⁷; and

WHEREAS, researchers have found an association between marijuana use and an increased risk of depression; and increased risk and earlier onset of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, especially for teens that have a genetic predisposition;⁸ and

WHEREAS, driving after marijuana use is more common than driving after alcohol use, and teens are two times more likely to receive a ticket among high-school seniors who smoke marijuana, and 65 percent more likely to get into a car crash than those who do not smoke⁹; and

¹ National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), DrugFacts: Marijuana; revised August, 2017.

² Ibid., 2.

³ Ibid., 2-3.

⁴ NICA’s Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) study, a major longitudinal study.

⁵ National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), DrugFacts: Marijuana; revised August, 2017, pg. 3.

⁶ DEA Drug Fact Sheet: Marijuana; www.dea.gov.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ National Institute on Drug Abuse; Drugged Driving.

WHEREAS, legalizing recreational marijuana use in Colorado, Oregon and Washington states has resulted in collision claim frequencies that are approximately 3 percent higher overall than would have been expected without legalization¹⁰; and

WHEREAS, after retail marijuana sales began in Colorado, the increase in collision claim frequency was 14 percent higher than nearby Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming¹¹; and

WHEREAS, treatment of teens (ages 13 to 21 year-olds) at a Colorado children's hospital emergency department, and its satellite urgent care centers, increased rapidly after legalization of marijuana for commercialized medical and recreational use, and a review of the diagnostic code for positive marijuana results from a urine drug screen more than quadrupled¹²; and

WHEREAS, marijuana-related traffic deaths increased 62 percent from 71 to 115 after recreational marijuana was legalized in 2013¹³; and

WHEREAS, the Colorado Highway Patrol's yearly interdiction seizures of marijuana increased 37 percent from 288 to 394, since recreational marijuana was legalized¹⁴; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP is gravely concerned about the dangers of continued legalization of marijuana and the expansion thereof and strongly encourages greater awareness regarding the harms and dangers; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP cautions that research suggests marijuana use is likely to precede use of other illicit drugs and/or substances and that marijuana use also is linked to substance use disorders, including addiction to alcohol and nicotine; ¹⁵ and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP actively supports increased community-wide and nation-wide education programs, like the Red Ribbon Week, Red Ribbon Patch Program by the Boy and Girl Scouts of America, D.A.R.E America, and National Prevention Week, as well as local anti-drug coalitions, to raise public awareness of the impact of recreational marijuana drug use on individuals, families, and communities.

¹⁰ Status Report – Vol. 52, No. 4; Insurance Institute for Highway Safety; Highway Loss Data Institute (HLDI), p. 2.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Emergency visits related to marijuana use at Colorado hospital;
<http://www.aappublications.org/news/2017/05/04/PASMarijuana050417>.

¹³ Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area report, The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado, The Impact; Volume 4, September 2016.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 4.

¹⁵ DEA/DOJ publication: Preventing Marijuana Use Among Youth & Young Adults; NIDA, 2017, from www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/marijuana.

Increasing Law Enforcement Awareness of and Enhancing the Response to Hate Crimes and Crimes Motivated by Bias

Submitted by: IACP Board of Directors, Victim Services Committee, Human and Civil Rights Committee
BOD.024.t2017

WHEREAS, too many people in our communities are targeted for violence on the basis of race, national origin, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, or disability; and

WHEREAS, per IACP's *Investigation of Hate Crimes Model Policy*¹, bias is defined as a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, color, national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity; and

WHEREAS, per IACP's *Investigation of Hate Crimes Model Policy*², hate crime is a criminal offense motivated by some form of bias against the victim and hate incidents are defined as those actions by an individual or group that, while motivated by hate or bias, do not rise to the level of a criminal offense; and

WHEREAS, hate or bias-motivated incidents and crimes have a devastating effect on individual victims and their families; and

WHEREAS, hate or bias-motivated incidents and crimes can have far reaching effects on large segments of the communities in which they take place; and

WHEREAS, these crimes infringe on the rights of individuals and threaten the communities they represent by creating fear of future violence and the nullification of constitutional rights; and

WHEREAS, hate or bias-motivated incidents and crimes are of critical concern for all law enforcement agencies and prosecutors because of their unique and negative impact on victims, communities, and social structure; and

WHEREAS, effective response to hate or bias-motivated incidents and crimes can not only bring justice to victims and their communities, but it can also strengthen the relationship between law enforcement and the communities they serve; and

WHEREASs, law enforcement agencies recognize the importance of accurate data about hate or bias-motivated incidents and crimes in order to effectively investigate and prosecute hate crimes; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has partnered with the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and convened a significant group of law enforcement leaders and civil rights advocates to address this issue; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to work closely with the victims of these crimes, affected communities, core community stakeholders, non-profit advocacy groups, and non-governmental organizations to combat bias and hate, and strengthen trust with community members; and be it

¹ International Association of Chiefs of Police, *Investigation of Hate Crimes Model Policy*, 2016.

² International Association of Chiefs of Police, *Investigation of Hate Crimes Model Policy*, 2016.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to collect, analyze, and report incidents of crime that are, in whole or in part, directed against individuals because of race, national origin, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, or disability through a national reporting system to the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to forge partnerships with community stakeholders, criminal justice system partners, and other organizations to conduct public outreach and multidisciplinary training, share information, address concerns, and support criminal and civil investigations; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to work with communities to promote healing and respect, and proactively address bias and hate.

Support to Prohibit the Possession or Transfer of Certain Firearm Accessories

Submitted by: Firearms Committee and IACP Board of Directors
FC.025.t2017

WHEREAS, the National Firearms Act of 1934 describes an automatic weapon as any weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot automatically more than one shot without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger and explicitly includes any part designed and intended solely and exclusively, or combination of parts designed and intended for use in converting a weapon into a machinegun; and

WHEREAS, the National Firearms Act of 1934 (NFA) imposed a \$200 tax and mandatory registration through the Federal NFA Registry on all machine guns and short- barrel firearms; and

WHEREAS, a trigger crank, bump-fire device, and similar attachments or accessories are designed or can function to increase the rate of fire of a semi-automatic firearm to that of an automatic weapon; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports legislation that prohibits the possession, import, manufacture, transfer and sale of trigger cranks, bump-fire devices, and similar attachments or and accessories designed to increase or modify semi-automatic firearms to automatic weapons; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports requiring individuals currently in possession of a trigger cranks, bump-fire device, or and similar attachments or and accessories designed to increase or modify semi-automatic firearms to automatic weapons to surrender or register such devices with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) under the National Firearms Act of 1934; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP supports providing the ATF with the resources needed to enforce a mandatory surrender or registration with respect to bump fire devices and other NFA weapons, including resources necessary to modernize and upgrade its equipment.

Opposition to Remove Silencers (Suppressors) from the National Firearms Act of 1934

Submitted by: Firearms Committee
FC.026.t2017

WHEREAS, since 1934, silencers (suppressors) have been registered under the National Firearms Act. The National Firearms Act describes silencers (suppressors) as devices for silencing, muffling, or diminishing the report of a portable firearms, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for the use in assembling or fabricating a firearm silencers or firearm muffler, any part intended for use in such assembly or fabrication; and

WHEREAS, to acquire a silencer(suppressors), the National Firearms Act requires an individual to pay a \$200 tax, pass a background check, register the silencer and submit fingerprints and a photograph to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; and

WHEREAS, the National Firearms Act has effectively regulated silencers (suppressors) for over 80 years and they are rarely trafficked or used in crimes. In rare incidents where criminals have used silencers (suppressors) to alter or diminish the sound of gunfire, the results have been deadly; and

WHEREAS, the proliferation of silencers (suppressors) undermines the ability of gunshot detection technology, which is widely used in American cities, to alert law enforcement and first responders to shootings in the community; and

WHEREAS, silencers (suppressors) prevent police officers from quickly and effectively responding to active shooters, as silencers (suppressors) make it harder to recognize the sound of gunfire and mask muzzle flash, making it more difficult to locate and engage armed offenders; and

WHEREAS, firearms-related deaths were the number one cause of death for law enforcement in 2016 and law enforcement officers are particularly vulnerable to ambush-style killings, silencers (suppressors) are a particular threat to the security of our nation's law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, if silencers (suppressors) were deregulated from the National Firearms Act, individuals prohibited under federal law from owning silencers (suppressors) could easily acquire them without a background check and harm law enforcement and our communities; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police opposes any efforts to remove silencers (suppressors) from the purview of the National Firearms Act, recognizing how this action would undermine the security of law enforcement and the safety of the public.

Opposition to the Sale of Armor-Piercing and Tracer Ammunition

Submitted by the IACP Board of Directors and the Firearms Committee
BOD.027.t2017

WHEREAS, there is no sporting or other purpose for armor-piercing ammunition or tracer ammunition, other than overwhelming the protections available to law enforcement in the course of their work; and

WHEREAS, such ammunition simply should not be available for civilian use; and

WHEREAS, legislation currently under consideration in the United States Congress (H.R. 3668 – The Sportsman Heritage and Recreational Enhancement Act) would reduce the ability of government agencies to prevent or prohibit the sale of armor-piercing ammunition; and

WHEREAS, current federal law does not define “armor-piercing” in the practical terms of a handgun round’s actual performance—i.e., whether it is capable of piercing ballistic armor—but in terms of round content and weight; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 3668 further weakens that standard by stating that to be classified as armor piercing, ammunition must have been specifically designed by the manufacturer for that purpose, regardless of whether or not it actually can penetrate body armor; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP opposes H.R. 3668 and supports legislation and policies that will prohibit the sale or transfer of armor piercing ammunition; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP believes that current federal law should be modified to establish that the process utilized to determine whether a round of ammunition is armor piercing should include performance based testing conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.