

International Association of Chiefs of Police



2006 RESOLUTIONS

**Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006**

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SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN 2006

Firearms:

Support for Firearms Offender Registries:

The resolution recommends that states create a Firearms Offenders Registry, similar to Sexual Offender registries, for offenders previously convicted of a felony firearm violation or a misdemeanor that involved violent or threatening acts with firearms. The IACP also urges Congress to enact a federal Registry of Firearm Offenders.

Support for the Department of Justice National Integrated Ballistics Information Network Program:

The resolution indicates the IACP's support for the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) program, and urges Congress and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to establish and provide baseline funding for the program to sustain the network, replace aging equipment, develop software solutions, provide technical support, and provide training to partner agencies.

Forensics:

Crime Scene / Forensics Investigation Training:

The resolution recommends the creation of governmental initiatives to develop and provide free online or digital media based training programs, based on discipline appropriate and recognized guidelines, for training in crime and disaster scene investigation and forensic evidence recognition for police departments.

Forensic Science Accreditation and Certification:

The resolution indicates the IACP's recommendation that all crime laboratories and other forensic service providers strive to become accredited, and that the forensic practitioners who work in the laboratories or other forensic entities seek certification in their respective forensic disciplines. It also recommends that accreditation and certification be acquired from professionally recognized and accepted organizations that are independent from the agency and person seeking accreditation / certification.

Highway Safety:

Recommending Electronic Stability Control in All New Sport Utility Vehicles Intended for Law Enforcement Use:

The resolution urges federal, state, provincial, municipal, county, and tribal purchasing authorities to incorporate electronic stability control as required equipment in their specification for the purchase of all new sport utility vehicles intended for use by uniformed law enforcement personnel.

Renewed Effort to Eliminate Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Driving:

The resolution encourages all law enforcement agencies to engage in a renewed effort against impaired driving, by taking full advantage of known best practices, in particular

aggressive high visibility enforcement. It also indicates the IACP's support for use of the Highway Safety Committee's "Impaired Driving Guidebook: Three Keys to Renewed Focus and Success" as a resource tool.

Homeland Security and Information Sharing:

Anti-Terrorism Training for Law Enforcement:

The resolution encourages all law enforcement agencies to recognize the close relationship between narcotics interdiction and the interdiction of terrorist activities, and consequently provide patrol officers with training in the detection of terrorist activities by using the resources of national information sharing systems to identify such activities.

In Support of the Repeal of the Requirement for States to Pay Interest to the Federal Government When Receiving Homeland Security Grant Funding (Cash Management Act):

In order to increase available homeland security grant funding, the resolution urges the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to administer the Homeland Security Grant programs, including the State Homeland Security Program, Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program, and the Urban Area Security Initiative, in the same manner as the Law Enforcement Block Grant, allowing interest earned on those funds to be rolled back into the program, rather than requiring that states pay interest to the federal government.

Support for Development and Expansion of Information Sharing Systems:

The resolution directs the IACP to support the development and expansion of law enforcement information sharing systems, such as the El Paso Intelligence Center and the National Drug Pointer Index, that have successfully demonstrated the ability to timely share relevant law enforcement information across all levels of law enforcement.

Law Enforcement Administration:

In Support of the Establishment of a Nationally Accessible Database for Decertified Law Enforcement Officers:

The resolution strongly recommends that federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement leaders support the continued development and funding of the National Decertification Database, as planned and initiated by the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training. It also encourages each state association of chiefs of police to support state legislative efforts to authorize and incorporate its state's data in the national database.

Law Enforcement Voluntary Fitness / Wellness Task Group:

The resolution commends the Law Enforcement Voluntary Fitness / Wellness Task Group for its development of a physical training regimen for law enforcement, and encourages the adoption of career-long fitness / wellness standards by law enforcement agencies.

Vision for Officer Safety:

The resolution indicates the IACP's adoption of a safety vision to minimize officer injuries, disabilities, and deaths in concert with the SafeShield program. The resolution also

encourages all police leaders to consistently communicate the importance of a shared vision for officer safety and wellness.

Legislation:

In Support of Continued Federal Funding of the Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP):

The resolution expresses the IACP's belief that funding for the Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP), which provides law enforcement technologies directly to smaller jurisdictions, be funded at \$50 million per year.

In Support of Full Funding of the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETP):

The resolution directs the IACP to urge Congress to fund the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program at the FY 2006 level of \$400 million at a minimum, and to request that there be few restrictions placed on the use of the funds.

Support for Continued Funding for the Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) Program: The resolution directs the IACP to strongly urge Congress to maintain full funding for the Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) program at the FY 2006 level. The MET program assists local law enforcement in combating drug trafficking and drug crimes.

Support for Full Funding for All Federal Agencies Involved in Combating Drug Crime:

In order to combat increasing violent and drug-related crime, the resolution directs the IACP to strongly urge Congress to fully fund all federal agencies involved in combating drug crime.

Update of Support for Continued Byrne Grant Funding:

Citing the importance of the program to drug enforcement and demand reduction efforts, the resolution directs the IACP to strongly urge Congress restore full funding to the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.

Miscellaneous:

Alarm Control Panel Standard:

The resolution urges municipalities and counties, when developing false alarm ordinances, to consider the Security Industry Association CP-01 standard for alarm control panels. It also urges companies to manufacture and install and use alarm control panels in compliance with the standard.

Condemning the Awarding of the "Inmate of the Month" Designation to Cop-Killer Leslie Nelson by the Edna Mahan Correctional Facility for Women:

The resolution expresses the IACP's condemnation of the awarding of the "Inmate of the Month" designation to Leslie Nelson, who was convicted of killing two law enforcement officers, by the Edna Mahan Correctional Facility for Women.

Policy Recommendations from the 2004 Private Security / Public Policing Summit:

In order to achieve progress on the recommendations made by the 2004 Private Security / Public Policing Summit, the resolution directs the IACP to conduct a fact finding meeting with the Summit's principals to determine the current status of each recommendation. If no

significant activity has occurred, the resolution directs that the IACP appoint a Board of Officers liaison and a staff liaison to assist the Private Sector Liaison Committee to move these critical recommendations forward.

Support for Civil and Human Rights:

The resolution urges law enforcement agencies to train their officers in the recognition and response to hate crimes, and calls on governments of all nations to support efforts to promote human rights, civil rights, and to stop all forms of genocide.

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS:

Drug Legalization and Border Issues:

The resolution expresses the IACP's strong opposition to "harm reduction" policies, such as needle exchange programs, the provision of drugs to addicts, the establishment of "safe injection rooms" and other programs that seek to provide drug users information on the "safe use" of drugs. Instead, it expresses support for law enforcement, prevention, education and treatment policies that result in the rejection of drug use.

Illegal Immigration and Drug Trafficking:

The resolution calls on all governments and law enforcement entities to work cooperatively in securing national borders to stem the illicit flow of drugs, persons, money, weapons, and other dangerous contraband.

Support for Community Education and Awareness Against the Dangers of Illegal Internet Drug Sales:

The resolution calls upon all law enforcement agencies to provide training and public awareness on the legal and safety consequences associated with Internet purchases of pharmaceuticals.

Support for Education and Awareness Programs to Address the Growing Prescription Drug Abuse Problem:

The resolution urges the support and promotion of education and awareness programs designed to combat the growing prescription drug abuse problem in the United States.

Support for Local Community Candlelight Vigils to Raise Drug Awareness:

The resolution encourages its members to work with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to encourage vigils in local communities modeled after the June 8, 2006 candlelight vigil held at DEA Headquarters in Arlington, Virginia.

TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS:

Support for Data Retention in Aid of the Investigation of Crimes Facilitated or Committed Through the Use of the Internet and Telephony-Based Communications Services:

The resolution directs the IACP to strongly urge national legislatures, the Internet administration and telephony communities, including regional Internet registries, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, domain-name registries, domain-name registrars, Internet access and service providers, and telecommunication providers, to

develop an appropriate but uniform data retention mandate so that customer subscriber information and source and destination information will remain available to law enforcement upon applicable legal process.

Support for Proposal to Allocate to Public Safety an Additional 30 MHz of Broadband Radio Spectrum in the Upper 700 MHz Band to Allow for Development of a New Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network:

In order to further the goal of a nationwide broadband public safety communications network for the public safety community, the resolution indicates the IACP's support for the reallocation of 30 MHz of spectrum in the upper 700 MHz band.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for Firearms Offender Registries

*Submitted by the Firearms Committee
FIR020.a06*

WHEREAS, the reduction of firearms-related violent crime has been and continues to be a major goal of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); and

WHEREAS, innovative methods that can increase officer safety have been and continue to be sought by the IACP; and

WHEREAS, the latest crime statistics show murders jumped in the United States 4.8 percent and overall crime is up 2.5 for the year, marking the largest annual increase in crime since 1991; and

WHEREAS, of March 5, 2006, 33 law enforcement officers have died in line-of-duty deaths over the same period in 2005, when 23 officers made the ultimate sacrifice ("*Line-of-Duty Deaths Increase in 2006*," *The Police Chief*, May 2006); and

WHEREAS, studies have shown that firearm offenders have a higher recidivist rate for committing other firearms-related violent crime with firearms than sexual offenders; and

WHEREAS, a sexual offenders registry established by law enforcement agencies within each state has shown to be effective toward tracking such offenders and preventing future crimes; and

WHEREAS, initiating a registry, similar to the sexual offenders registry, for offenders who have been previously convicted of a felony firearm violation or a misdemeanor that involved violent or threatening acts with firearms would have great benefit at little cost toward preventing and investigating a myriad of violent crimes, as well as establishing a computerized list of dangerous offenders that could be utilized as a notification system to alert officers of potential danger; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the IACP recommend the creation of a firearms offenders registry for every state, and make this recommendation known to its members and other law enforcement organizations; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP present Congress with our recommendation that it also enact a federal firearm registry of firearm offenders, similar to that of the present federal sexual offenders registry; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP present state and local authorities with our recommendations that states also enact a firearm registry of firearm offenders, similar to that of the present sexual offenders registry, and that state and local law enforcement resources be increased, enabling participating agencies to gain the maximum benefit from the firearm offender registry and an electronic alert of such offenders' names to encountering officers; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP present Congress with our recommendation that additional funding sources be found at the federal level to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in maintaining sufficient resources for enactment in every state of a firearm offenders registry and electronic alert of offenders' names to encountering officers; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governing Body of the IACP present copies of this resolution to all IACP members.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for the Department of Justice National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) Program

*Submitted by the Firearms Committee
FIR019.a06*

WHEREAS, the reduction of violent crime committed by firearms has been and continues to be a major goal of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); and

WHEREAS, the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) program is the only viable national database enabling law enforcement agencies to pool their forensic firearm evidence to target violent crime offenders operating in multiple jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATFE) manages the NIBIN program in a nationwide partnership with state and local law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, NIBIN partner agencies provide investigative and laboratory resources to utilize the NIBIN program in the manner most effective for the community served by each partner agency; and

WHEREAS, NIBIN partner agencies are dependent upon access to a robust forensic firearms database, staffed by trained personnel, that provides timely and accurate intelligence on violent firearm crimes; and

WHEREAS, NIBIN links provide solid investigative leads that direct law enforcement's pursuit of actual perpetrators of firearm-related crime, thus solving and reducing firearm related crimes; and

WHEREAS, solid evidence results in arrests and convictions that lead to safer cities and communities; and

WHEREAS, funding cuts in the NIBIN program have adversely affected partner agency access to training, equipment service and repair, software development, system improvements, and replacement equipment; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the IACP recommend use of the NIBIN program, and make this recommendation known to its members and other law enforcement organizations; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP present Congress with our recommendation that BATFE establish and provide baseline funding for the NIBIN program to sustain the network, replace aging equipment, develop software solutions, provide technical support, and provide training to partner agencies; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the governing body of the IACP present copies of this resolution to all IACP members, the Attorney General, and the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Crime Scene / Forensics Investigation Training

*Submitted by the Forensics Committee
FOR022.a06*

WHEREAS, the recognition and collection of evidence and trace evidence from crime, terrorism, and other disaster scenes is hindered by the lack of accessible and affordable training for police departments; and

WHEREAS, identification of unknown suspects or exoneration of erroneously accused individuals for crime and acts of terrorism, as well as the identification of disaster and crime victims, are important goals for the law enforcement community; and

WHEREAS, current training for technical crime scene and disaster scene investigation for the documentation, identification of trace and other evidence, and protocols vary in availability, reliability, and affordability; and

WHEREAS, forensic evidence is a crucial element in the identification and prosecution of violent and/or recidivist criminals, including those who commit serial crimes, terrorist incidents, human rights violations, and hate crimes that are a threat to the security of all people; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly recommends the creation of governmental initiatives to develop and provide free online or digital media based training programs, based on discipline appropriate and recognized guidelines, for training in crime and disaster scene investigation and forensic evidence recognition for police departments.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Forensic Science Accreditation and Certification

*Submitted by the Forensics Committee
FOR023.a06*

WHEREAS, forensic science is becoming increasingly important in the adjudication of criminal proceedings; and

WHEREAS, the courts increasingly rely on forensic evidence and the results of various forensic analyses; and

WHEREAS, the results of forensic analyses must be reliable and accurate; and

WHEREAS, quality systems such as accreditation and certification play a large role in the accuracy and credibility of forensic analyses; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police endorses and recommends that all crime laboratories and other forensic service providers strive to become accredited, and that the forensic practitioners who work in those laboratories or other forensic entities seek certification in their respective forensic disciplines; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP recommends that accreditation and certification be acquired from professionally recognized and accepted organizations, which are independent from the agency or person seeking accreditation/certification.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

A Renewed Effort to Eliminate Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Driving

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC017.a06*

WHEREAS, public safety is the highest priority of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Transport Canada, and law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, the best efforts of law enforcement and other government agencies and private organizations have made significant gains in the past in reducing impaired driving; and

WHEREAS, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), in 2005, 16,972 people were killed in crashes involving alcohol, constituting 39 percent of the 43,200 people killed in all traffic crashes and representing a 1.7 percent increase over the previous year; and

WHEREAS, research indicates the effect of drugs, alone or in combination with alcohol, contribute significantly to the number of fatal and injury crashes; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers experience firsthand the devastating emotional, mental, and physical effects of impaired driving; and

WHEREAS, research has shown strong and effective laws, combined with highly visible enforcement, not only reduces impaired driving, but also reduces other crimes as well; and

WHEREAS, there are many strategies that can and should be deployed in our fight against impaired driving; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) encourages allied organizations, both public and private, to work cooperatively with law enforcement to eliminate impaired driving; and

WHEREAS, the IACP encourages all other components of the criminal justice system, including prosecutors and the judiciary, to work cooperatively to eliminate impaired driving; and

WHEREAS, according to NHTSA, sustained high visibility law enforcement is clearly the best strategy for reducing impaired driving; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police encourages all law enforcement agencies to engage in a renewed effort against impaired driving, by taking full advantage of known best practices, in particular aggressive high visibility enforcement, to work vigorously toward the elimination of impaired driving; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP supports the use of the IACP Highway Safety Committee's "Impaired Driving Guidebook: Three Keys to Renewed Focus and Success" as a resource tool in our effort to eliminate impaired driving.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Recommending Electronic Stability Control (ESC) in All New Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs) Intended for Law Enforcement Use

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC018.a06*

WHEREAS, the versatility of sport utility vehicles (SUVs) for carrying passengers and equipment, coupled with the necessity of four-wheel drive in adverse driving conditions, have made SUVs advantageous for use by law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, any SUV utilized by uniformed law enforcement personnel can become involved in an emergency response or a pursuit; and

WHEREAS, according to National Highway Traffic Safety Administration statistics, SUVs involved in single-vehicle crashes are more susceptible to rollover than passenger cars; and

WHEREAS, electronic stability control (ESC) improves dynamic vehicle control and reduces rollover crashes by automatically braking individual wheels and reducing engine power; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police urges federal, state, provincial, municipal, county, and tribal purchasing authorities to incorporate electronic stability control as required equipment in their specifications for the purchase of all new SUVs intended for use by uniformed law enforcement personnel.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Anti-Terrorism Training for Law Enforcement

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
The NDD003.a06*

WHEREAS, state and local police are often the first to respond to a terrorist attack and are most likely to chance encounter individuals involved with terrorist organizations during routine police work; and

WHEREAS, effective anti-drug programs are effective anti-terrorism programs, and evidence indicates that terrorist organizations that are funded in part by the sale of illegal drugs adds a new dimension to the need for the continued investigation of narcotics-related crime; and

WHEREAS, the battle against terrorism must also include an analysis of how the illegal manufacture, sale, and distribution of drugs are increasingly being used to fund terrorists and how the eradication of illicit drugs will provide for the safety of our citizens and eliminate a major source of revenue for terrorists (*“National District Attorneys Association, Policy Positions on Drug Control and Enforcement,”* Adopted March 20, 2004, available at www.ndaa.org); and

WHEREAS, law enforcement intelligence information may be shared more efficiently through greater use of technology and information sharing programs; and

WHEREAS, information sharing systems such as the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) assist local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement officers with ready access to information and expertise from a wide range of sources; and

WHEREAS, training is an essential part of expanding the traditional enforcement approach to routine investigative stops by fully exploiting available information sharing systems to ensure that all available information is gathered and shared as part of a national anti-crime and anti-terrorism effort; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly encourages all law enforcement agencies to recognize the close relationship between narcotics interdiction and the interdiction of terrorist activities and provide patrol officers with training in the detection of terrorist activities by using the resources of national information sharing systems to identify such activities.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

In Support of the Repeal of the Requirement for States to Pay Interest to the Federal Government When Receiving Homeland Security Grant Funding (Cash Management Improvement Act)

*Submitted by the Homeland Security Committee
HOM013.a06*

WHEREAS, in 1990, the Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA) was an amendment to the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, 31 U.S.C. 6503; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Public Law 101-453, (31 U.S.C. 5(b)), states are no longer exempt from payment of interest to the federal government for drawing down funds prior to the need to pay off obligations incurred; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of 31 U.S.C. section 6503(c) (1) require that the states pay interest in the event that the states draw down funds before the funds are needed to pay for program expenses; and

WHEREAS, federal grant guidelines extend this requirement to localities; and

WHEREAS, state and local governments who are responsible for Homeland Security use grant funds to prevent, protect, respond and recover from an attack; and

WHEREAS, this requirement reduces the amount of homeland security funding available for state and local law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, the majority of law enforcement agencies do not have the funds available in their budgets to pay for large equipment purchases “up-front” and seek reimbursement later, while at the same time, municipal laws often require funds to be in an account before equipment can be ordered; and

WHEREAS, the federal government has made provisions for advance funds in both the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) that allow for advancement of funds and interest earned on these funds to be rolled back into the programs thereby increasing the amount of money going into the programs; and

WHEREAS, allowing for the advancement of funds and retaining of interest would allow local law enforcement agencies to spend those funds more quickly and thereby increase preparedness; and

WHEREAS, the advance of homeland security funds to state and local governments enhances crime control programs; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the U.S. Department of Homeland Security administer the Homeland Security Grant Program (including the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Law Enforcement Terrorism Protection Program (LETPP) and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)) in the same manner as the LLEBG, allowing interest earned on those funds to be rolled back into the program.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for Development and Expansion of Information Sharing Systems

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD005.a06*

WHEREAS, local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agents and officers engaged in routine police work are an excellent resource to gather information related to all kinds of threats and vulnerabilities that can be applied equally to terrorist threats and crimes in the community (“*The National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan*,” October 2003); and

WHEREAS, it is essential for local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies to be able to quickly access and disseminate relevant information from shared law enforcement databases in a secure manner; and

WHEREAS, traditional, hierarchical intelligence functions need to be reexamined and replaced with cooperative, fluid structures that can collect information and move intelligence to end users more quickly (“*Intelligence Led Policing: The New Intelligence Architecture*,” September 2005); and

WHEREAS, systems such as the National Drug Pointer Index (NDPIX), which was developed to help federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies investigate drug trafficking organizations and enhance officer safety by preventing duplicate investigations and allowing investigators to quickly establish a link by telephone in cases of common interest, exemplifies the benefits of a structured information sharing system; and

WHEREAS, the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), which began in 1974 and now includes 15 federal agencies along with information sharing agreements with law enforcement agencies from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Canada, has successfully proven the benefits of cooperative information sharing among all levels of law enforcement; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly supports the development and expansion of law enforcement information sharing systems such as EPIC and NDPIX, which have successfully demonstrated the ability to timely share relevant law enforcement information across all levels of law enforcement.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
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October 17, 2006

In Support of the Establishment of a Nationally Accessible Database for Decertified Law Enforcement Officers

*Submitted by the Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police
SCP16.a06*

WHEREAS, the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) support and encourage the highest standards of conduct in themselves and the people who serve in their agencies; and

WHEREAS, a crucial component of staffing an ethical law enforcement agency begins in the hiring process; and

WHEREAS, the need to identify prior misconduct of law enforcement applicants is fundamental in hiring qualified, ethical applicants; and

WHEREAS, the need for a cooperative database system for the interstate sharing of information relating to the decertification of law enforcement officers is paramount in avoiding hiring officers that have already been found to be unfit for law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, the IACP supported the Law Enforcement and Correctional Officers Employment Registration Act of 1996, which proposed a comprehensive national registry for all police officers; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST) began a pilot effort in 1999 of a database for decertified officers that continues today and already has over 6,800 records from 17 states in the database; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the membership of the IACP does hereby strongly and respectfully request that federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement leaders support the continued development and funding of the National Decertification Database, as planned and initiated by IADLEST; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the membership of the IACP encourages each state association of chiefs of police to support state legislative efforts to authorize and incorporate its state's data in the national database.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

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October 17, 2006

Law Enforcement Voluntary Fitness / Wellness Task Group

*Submitted by the Education and Training Committee
E&T024.a06*

WHEREAS, the performance of essential tasks by a police officer can be physically demanding; and

WHEREAS, participation in physical training is an important part of the recruit training, but insufficient to sustain a strength and endurance conditioning throughout an officer's career; and

WHEREAS, numerous studies have concluded that a personal regimen of physical training contributes significantly to mental and physical health; and

WHEREAS, physical training incorporated into each officer's personal lifestyle is important to the continued capacity of job performance as well as longevity; and

WHEREAS, the Law Enforcement Voluntary Fitness / Wellness Task Group has developed a program, which corresponds with and facilitates the completion of activities that are generally performed by police officers; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Education and Training Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police does commend the Law Enforcement Voluntary Fitness / Wellness Task Group for the development of this program, and encourages the adoption of career-long fitness wellness standards by law enforcement agencies.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

A Vision for Officer Safety

*Submitted by the Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police
SCP014.a06*

WHEREAS, officers injured, disabled, or killed in performance of their duties is unacceptable; and

WHEREAS, police injuries and disabilities are disruptive to the quality of lives of the impacted police officers, their families and friends, work associates, organizations, and communities; and

WHEREAS, a police death causes great personal pain and suffering to the survivors; and

WHEREAS, these injuries, disabilities, and deaths may be mitigated or prevented, now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the membership of the International Association of Chiefs of Police hereby adopts a safety vision to minimize officer injuries, disabilities, and deaths in concert with the SafeShield project; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that adoption of the SafeShield project is designed to align all stakeholders to define, analyze, and prevent the causes of police injuries, disabilities, and deaths; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police encourages all police leaders to consistently communicate the importance of a shared vision for officer safety and wellness.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
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October 17, 2006

In Support of Continued Federal Funding of the Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)

*Submitted by the Homeland Security Committee
HOM011.a06*

WHEREAS, the threat of terrorism extends beyond the city limits of major metropolitan areas; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies may be confronted by threats to the transportation infrastructure, agriculture, water supplies, power grids, and other critical items; and

WHEREAS, Congress directed the Department of Homeland Security to better prepare smaller communities to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the Office of State and Local Government Cooperation and Preparedness (SGLCP) created the Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP) to provide law enforcement technologies directly to smaller jurisdictions throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, CEDAP is designed to benefit those agencies that may otherwise be ineligible for funding and allows these agencies to select and procure specialized equipment; and

WHEREAS, CEDAP also provides the training and technical assistance to ensure that recipients are able to use the equipment effectively; and

WHEREAS, CEDAP is a direct assistance program, not a grant program, and there is no lengthy application process and no matching fund requirements; and

WHEREAS, CEDAP provides a wide range of equipment, including communications interoperability systems, information sharing software, chemical detection and sensor devices, and personal protective equipment; and

WHEREAS, \$8 million in equipment transfers was available in 2005 (Phase I) and \$24 million in 2005-2006 (Phase II); and

WHEREAS, future funding (Phase III) for this vital program is undetermined at this time; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that federal funding of the CEDAP program be sustained at \$50 million or more per year.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

In Support of Full Funding of the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)

*Submitted by the Homeland Security Committee
HOM012.a06*

WHEREAS, law enforcement's mission entails the unique requirement to prevent, detect, and deter terrorism, in addition to response preparedness; and

WHEREAS, 650,000 law enforcement officers at the state, local, and tribal level are the core component of the nation's terrorist prevention efforts; and

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United State recognized this unique prevention role of law enforcement with the creation of the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) within the Department of Homeland Security's Grant Program funding for 2004, 2005 and 2006; and

WHEREAS, Representative Christopher Cox, former Chair of the House Committee on Homeland Security, recognized law enforcement's unique prevention role when he commented in a February 2005 television interview that "preventing terrorism equates to intelligence" (e.g., information sharing); and

WHEREAS, according to past practice by domestic and foreign terrorists, the planning and gathering of resources for a terrorist act will most likely occur within the counties, cities, villages, and townships outside of metropolitan areas designated by the Urban Area Security Initiatives (UASI); and

WHEREAS, LETPP funding for 2006 was \$400 million, a \$13.7 million increase from 2005; and

WHEREAS, the national shared mission of preventing terrorism requires the recognition that there exists unique local issues, situations, and forces that dictate the need to permit state and local law enforcement and homeland security planning agencies the flexibility to allow for degrees of variation in the use of all homeland security funding; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) urges Congress to sustain the LETPP program in 2007 at least at the 2006 level of \$400 million, and respectfully requests that there be minimum restrictions placed on the use of these funds.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for Continued Full Funding for the Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) Program

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD006.a06*

WHEREAS, the Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) Program was created by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in 1995 as a response to the overwhelming problem of drug-related violent crime that plagues neighborhoods and communities throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes that the MET Program assists local law enforcement by identifying major drug traffickers and organizations that commit violent crimes; collecting, analyzing, and sharing intelligence with state and local counterparts; cultivating investigations against violent drug offenders and gangs; arresting drug traffickers and assisting in the arrests of violent offenders and gangs; seizing the assets of violent drug offenders and gangs; and providing support to federal, state, and local prosecutors; and

WHEREAS, since 1995, DEA has completed over 480 MET deployments throughout the United States, which have made a significant contribution to the reduction of drug and violent crimes, including over 20,000 arrests and asset seizures totaling over 39 million dollars; and

WHEREAS, since 1995, MET teams have seized over 2,800lbs of cocaine, 1,300lbs of methamphetamine, 240lbs of heroin, and 11,900lbs of marijuana; and

WHEREAS, in FY 2005, 41% of all MET cases initiated involved methamphetamine; and

WHEREAS, in FY 2006, MET teams have successfully disrupted 21 methamphetamine trafficking organizations, dismantled 14, and arrested 619 individuals (Figures as of 3rd Quarter FY 2006); and

WHEREAS, much of the violent crime, gang activity and property crime in America is associated with drug trafficking, manufacturing, or use; and

WHEREAS, the MET Program has proven itself to be an invaluable resource for cooperative federal, state, and local anti-crime policing strategies.

WHEREAS, the MET Program includes pre-deployment assessments of the problem, including identification of the drug trafficking individuals and organizations, as well as post-deployment evaluation, which has consistently demonstrated an overwhelmingly positive response from the law enforcement community and public; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly urges Congress to maintain full funding for the MET Program at the FY 2006 funding level.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for Full Funding for All Federal Agencies Involved in Combating Drug Crime

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD001.a06*

WHEREAS, federal programs designed to assist local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies have played a vital role in reducing the nation's crime rate; and

WHEREAS, federal law enforcement agencies often have more resources available to direct at specific large-scale criminal drug organizations than state and local agencies and are increasingly sharing these resources at the local level; and

WHEREAS, federal law enforcement agencies in partnership with local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies are on the front lines in confronting the most powerful and sophisticated organized crime groups ever to challenge domestic law enforcement agencies, i.e., the international drug trafficking organizations and transnational gangs; and

WHEREAS, the problems presented by the unprecedented flow of drugs into this country by international criminal syndicates and transnational gangs continues to be a threat in most areas of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the number of arrests for drug abuse violations has been increasing (*U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, October 17, 2005*); and

WHEREAS, the Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, 2005, indicates that as a whole, law enforcement agencies throughout the United States reported an increase of 2.5 percent from 2004 in the number of violent crimes (*FBI Uniform Crime Reports, Preliminary Annual Report, June 12, 2006*); and

WHEREAS, gangs are associating with organized crime entities, such as Mexican drug organizations, Asian criminal groups, and Russian organized crime groups (*2005 National Gang Threat Assessment*); and

WHEREAS, gang members are becoming more sophisticated in their use of computers and technology, and these new tools are used to communicate, facilitate criminal activity, and avoid detection by law enforcement (*2005 National Gang Threat Assessment*); and

WHEREAS, federal law enforcement investigative resources and technology are critical to the support of local, state, and tribal law enforcement efforts to combat transnational gangs and large-scale drug trafficking organizations; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly urges Congress to fully fund all federal agencies involved in combating drug crime.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Update of Support for Full Byrne Grant Funding

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD008.a06*

WHEREAS, federal programs designed to assist local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies have played a vital role in reducing the nation's crime rate; and

WHEREAS, local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies are on the front lines in confronting the most powerful and sophisticated organized crime groups ever to challenge domestic law enforcement agencies, i.e., the international drug trafficking organizations; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) acknowledges that the Byrne Formula Grant Program was created by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988; and

WHEREAS, the IACP recognizes that the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program is a partnership among federal, state, and local governments to create safer communities; and

WHEREAS, the problems presented by the unprecedented flow of drugs into this country by these international criminal syndicates continues to be a threat in many areas of the United States, particularly middle- and smaller-sized cities and rural areas; and

WHEREAS, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are eligible to apply for formula grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the IACP supports efforts to improve functioning of the criminal justice system with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders and the enforcement of state and local laws similar to those in the Federal Controlled Substances Act; and

WHEREAS, the lack of Byrne Grant funding will severely affect the ability of state, tribal, and local law enforcement to continue drug enforcement and demand reduction efforts; and

WHEREAS, since state, tribal, and local police are often the first responders to a terrorist attack; and

WHEREAS, the IACP believes that it is important to distinguish between the assistance funds that are provided to state and local law enforcement from programs administered by the Department of Homeland Security and those provided from the existing programs at the Department of Justice; and

WHEREAS, effective anti-crime programs are effective anti-terrorism programs, and evidence indicates that terrorist organizations and transnational gangs that are funded in part by the sale of illegal drugs add a new dimension to the need for continued investigation of narcotics-related crime; and

WHEREAS, the Byrne Grant Funding Program has proven itself an invaluable resource for cooperative federal, state, and local anti-crime policing strategies, funding multi-jurisdictional drug task forces and D.A.R.E. training, which are critical to state, tribal, and local law enforcement responses to the drug threat; and

WHEREAS, in Fiscal Year 2005 the Byrne Grant and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant were combined into one program—the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant, resulting in a significant decrease in funding; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the IACP Annual Conference strongly urges Congress to restore full funding to the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Alarm Control Panel Standard

*Submitted by the Private Sector Liaison Committee
PLSC26.a06*

WHEREAS, for more than ten years, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the alarm industry have been involved in a cooperative effort that has dramatically reduced dispatches to false alarms; and

WHEREAS, results from studies indicate that new features in burglar alarm control panels reduce the occurrence and dispatch of false alarms, thereby freeing up law enforcement resources that can be redirected to homeland security and other police issues; and

WHEREAS, the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) standard “SIA CP-01” (Security Industry Association) has been developed to establish burglar alarm control panel features that assist in reducing false alarms; and

WHEREAS, Underwriter Laboratories (UL) has tested burglar alarm control panels to this new standard, and a number of alarm panel manufacturers are in compliance; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Associations of Chiefs of Police urges municipalities and counties, when developing false alarm ordinances, to consider the SIA CP-01 standard for alarm control panels and all alternatives to managing alarms; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP urges all alarm panel manufacturers to manufacture alarm control panels in compliance with the SIA CP-01 standard; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP urges all installing alarm companies to utilize alarm control panels in compliance with the SIA CP-01 standard.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

**Condemning the Awarding of the “Inmate of the Month” Designation to
Cop-Killer Leslie Nelson by the Edna Mahan Correctional Facility for
Women**

*Submitted by the Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police
SCP15.a06*

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police (SACOP) are dedicated to advancing and promoting the highest levels of professionalism and ethics in police services worldwide; and

WHEREAS, the IACP and SACOP are further dedicated to supporting and advocating for the safety and well-being of all law enforcement officers; and

WHEREAS, Haddon Heights, New Jersey, Patrolman John Norcross and Camden County Prosecutor’s Office Investigator John McLaughlin were murdered on April 20, 1995, by Leslie Nelson (formerly Glen Nelson), who opened fire on the officers with an AK-47, and John Norcross’ brother, Richard Norcross, was also shot but survived; and

WHEREAS, Leslie Nelson was sentenced to death for the murders of Officer Norcross and Investigator McLaughlin, but instead has been serving a life sentence at the Edna Mahan Correctional Facility for Women; and

WHEREAS, in August 2005, Leslie Nelson was honored as the “Inmate of the Month” by the Edna Mahan Correctional Facility for Women, the “honor” including a luncheon and a certificate; and

WHEREAS, bestowing any type of honor or reward to an individual convicted of the brutal, cold-blooded murder of police officers is an outrage to society and a deep insult to every law enforcement officer in New Jersey, the United States, and the world; and

WHEREAS, the outrage and insult is immeasurably multiplied when such an honor is bestowed by an arm of the government of the state of New Jersey; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police condemn the awarding of the “Inmate of the Month” designation to Leslie Nelson by the Edna Mahan Correctional Facility for Women.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Policy Recommendations from 2004 Private Security/Public Policing Summit

*Submitted by the Private Sector Liaison Committee
PLSC25.a06*

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) convened a National Policy Summit (hereinafter, “the Summit”) on January 26-27, 2004, entitled “*Building Private Security/Public Policing Partnerships to Prevent and Respond to Terrorism and Public Disorder;*” and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Summit was to identify areas in which leaders in law enforcement and private security can better serve the public safety needs through cooperative partnerships to share information and coordinate activities through communication; and

WHEREAS, this Summit was the first event to bring together executives from the private sector and from all levels of law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, Summit participants were tasked with creating an action agenda to further the interests of creating and sustaining such partnerships; and

WHEREAS, through the efforts of the Summit’s six working groups, participants recommended four national-level, long-term efforts and a fifth, relating to local and regional efforts that could begin immediately:

- Leaders of the major law enforcement and private security organizations should make a formal commitment to cooperation.
- The Department of Homeland Security and/or Department of Justice should fund research and training on relevant legislation, private security, and law enforcement–private security cooperation. The appropriate body should conduct both baseline and ongoing research and should encourage training.
- The Department of Homeland Security and/or Department of Justice should create an advisory council composed of nationally prominent law enforcement and private security professionals to oversee the day-to-day implementation issues of law enforcement–private security partnerships. The advisory council would work to institutionalize partnerships, address tactical issues and intelligence sharing, improve selection and training guidelines and standards of private security personnel, market the concept of law enforcement– private security partnership, and create a national partnership information center.

- The Department of Homeland Security and/or Department of Justice, along with relevant membership organizations, should convene key practitioners to move this agenda forward in the future. It should do so by organizing future summits on issues in law enforcement–private security cooperation.
- Local partnerships should set priorities and address key problems as identified by the summit. Examples of local and regional activities that can and should be undertaken immediately include the following:
 - Improve joint response to critical incidents.
 - Coordinate infrastructure protection.
 - Improve communications and data interoperability.
 - Bolster information and intelligence sharing.
 - Prevent and investigate high-tech crime.
 - Devise responses to workplace violence.

WHEREAS, efforts to discern advancement of these recommendations have not yielded positive results to a majority of the committee’s members; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, through its elected and chosen leadership, should coordinate with the Summit’s principals a fact finding meeting to ascertain the current status of each recommendation and share with the Private Sector Liaison Committee its findings with regard to furthering of the Summit’s identified mission and purpose; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that if the IACP leadership determines that no significant activity has furthered accomplishment of the itemized recommendations, they should designate a Board of Officers liaison and a staff liaison to assist the Private Sector Liaison Committee to move these critical recommendations forward.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for Civil and Human Rights

*Submitted by the Civil Rights Committee
CR021.a06*

WHEREAS, the Civil Rights Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has been actively engaged in training for the recognition and response to hate crimes; and

WHEREAS, the Civil Rights Committee recognizes that the systematic, planned annihilation of a racial, political, or cultural group in the form of genocide is a violation of basic human and civil rights; and

WHEREAS, the Civil Rights Committee recognizes that victims of genocide are innocents unable to defend themselves; and

WHEREAS, the Civil Rights Committee recognizes that all people have the right to be protected against genocide; and

WHEREAS, the Civil Rights Committee recognizes the critical role that law enforcement plays in anti-hate crimes, effective justice initiatives, and securing basic human rights; and

WHEREAS, the protection of civil and human rights is a fundamental component of law enforcement in the free societies of the world; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the IACP strongly urges law enforcement agencies to train their officers in the recognition and response to hate crimes; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP calls on the governments of all nations to support efforts to promote human rights, civil rights, and to stop all forms of genocide.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Drug Legalization and Border Issues

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD009.a06*

WHEREAS, there is an organized and well-funded movement in the United States and other countries to legalize or decriminalize drugs using strategies of medical marijuana, industrial hemp, harm reduction, and needle exchange; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations Economic and Social Council has expressed concern about the trend towards the development of lenient policies relating to cannabis and other drugs that are not in accordance with international drug control treaties, and that such trends may have a negative impact on efforts being made to eradicate cannabis cultivation and to combat drug trafficking; (*“Efforts to Counter the Trend Towards the Legalization of Drugs for Non-medical Use,” U.N. Economic and Social Council, 44th plenary meeting, 22 July 2003*); and

WHEREAS, the International Task Force on Strategic Drug Policy has issued a statement opposing “harm reduction” strategies that undermine “drug prevention efforts and messages by taking advantage of drug addiction and deadly diseases like HIV to advance the political agenda of drug legalization lobbyists and billionaire advocates” (*“Statement on So-Called ‘Harm Reduction’ Policies,” International Task Force on Strategic Drug Policy, Brussels, Belgium, March 1, 2005*); and

WHEREAS, lenient drug policies in one country can adversely impact the flow of drugs into neighboring countries by increasing the level of cross-border drug trafficking; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly urges all countries to reject efforts to legalize drugs or pursue policies of “harm reduction” that are inconsistent with international drug control treaties and harmful to cross-border drug enforcement efforts in neighboring countries.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Illegal Immigration and Drug Trafficking

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD007.a06*

WHEREAS, the Southwest Border area is the principal arrival zone for most illicit drugs smuggled into the United States, as well as the predominant transit zone for the drugs' subsequent distribution throughout the country (“*National Drug Threat Assessment*,” *National Drug Intelligence Center*, February 2005); and

WHEREAS, in Fiscal Year 2004, the United States Department of Homeland Security apprehended an estimated 1,241,089 foreign nationals, of which 92 percent were natives of Mexico.

WHEREAS, the most common category of crime committed by aliens removed from the U.S. in Fiscal Year 2004 involved illegal drugs; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), in a joint federal, state, and local law enforcement effort known as “Operation Community Shield,” has successfully targeted transnational violent street gangs operating in the U.S. with arrests that include drugs, firearms, and immigration offenses. The operation has resulted in the arrest of approximately 2,388 members of 239 different gangs, approximately 922 of which are from the street gang Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13), along with the seizure of numerous firearms (*DHS, Office of the Press Secretary, March 10, 2006, available at www.dhs.gov*); and

WHEREAS, Mexican gangs commonly use drug trafficking as a means to finance their criminal activities. These gang drug trafficking organizations are often well organized, have an identifiable hierarchy, organized levels of command and control, and utilize sophisticated techniques and organizational processes to further drug trafficking efforts; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations Security Council has noted the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money-laundering, illegal arms-trafficking, and illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological, and other potentially deadly materials, and in this regard emphasizes the need to enhance coordination of efforts on national, sub-regional, regional, and international levels to strengthen a global response to this threat to international security (*UN Security Council Resolution 1373, 2001*); now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls on all governments and law enforcement entities to work cooperatively in securing national borders to stem the illicit flow of drugs, persons, money, weapons and other dangerous contraband.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for Community Education and Awareness Against the Dangers of Illegal Internet Drug Sales

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD002.a06*

WHEREAS, the use of the Internet to buy medicine and medical products has grown rapidly and so has the number of websites selling products illegally; and

WHEREAS, many consumers benefit from the convenience and privacy of this new option. Unfortunately, both consumers and legitimate pharmacies are now being threatened by “rogue sites of fraudulent or disreputable Internet businesses that sell products illegally” (“*Consumer Education: Buying Medicine and Medical Products Over the Internet*,” available at www.fda.gov/cder/consumerinfo); and

WHEREAS, the illicit trade over the Internet has been identified as one of the major sources for prescription medications abused by children and adolescents in the United States (“*Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004*,” U.N. 2005, available at www.incb.org); and

WHEREAS, investigations carried out in the United States and in a number of European countries revealed that purchases from illicit Internet pharmacies are more expensive than purchases from licensed pharmacies, and customers of illicit Internet pharmacies cannot rely on the authenticity and quality of the pharmaceuticals sold, which may even include counterfeit drugs (“*Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004*,” U.N. 2005, available at www.incb.org); and

WHEREAS, the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has developed a toll-free international hotline for the public to anonymously report the illegal sale and abuse of prescription drugs, and has developed an online consumer alert warning buyers that online purchases may be illegal and dangerous; and

WHEREAS, the International Narcotics Control Board has concluded that efforts need to be made to educate the general public about the dangers involved in abusing pharmaceutical products containing controlled drugs and to make consumers aware that such purchases not only constitute a breach of law, but are also potentially dangerous to their health, because there is little or no quality control (“*Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004*,” U.N. 2005, available at www.incb.org); now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon all law enforcement agencies to provide training and raise public awareness on the legal and safety consequences associated with Internet purchases of pharmaceuticals.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for Education and Awareness Programs to Address the Growing Prescription Drug Abuse Problem

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD004.a06*

WHEREAS, the non-medical use or abuse of prescription drugs has been growing at an alarming rate in the United States and is a serious public health and law enforcement problem; and

WHEREAS, the abuse of prescription drugs, including OxyContin (oxycodone), has become the second most prevalent form of drug abuse (*National Drug Control Strategy, February 2006*); and

WHEREAS, since 2001, there has been a 25 percent increase in the annual abuse of sedatives/barbiturates among 12th graders ("*NIDA InfoFacts: High School and Youth Trends*," *National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2005*); and

WHEREAS, according to a 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, an estimated 6.3 million persons, or 2.7 percent of the U.S. population aged 12 and older, had used prescription psychotherapeutic medications nonmedically in the month prior to being surveyed ("*NIDA InfoFacts: Prescription Pain and Other Medications*," *National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2005*); and

WHEREAS, in 2003, approximately 2.8 million people aged 12 and older had used "OxyContin" nonmedically at least once in their lifetimes, which was a significant increase from 2002 ("*NIDA InfoFacts: Prescription Pain and Other Medications*," *National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2005*); and

WHEREAS, educating the public about emerging substance abuse problems is the most effective way to reduce illegal drug use and build local support for a community anti-drug effort. Educating residents about substance abuse problems is best accomplished by chiefs of police and other law enforcement leaders ("*Community Briefings: A Prevention Tool For Communities*," *Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America*); now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly urges the support and promotion of education and awareness programs designed to combat the growing prescription drug abuse problem in the United States.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for Local Community Candlelight Vigils to Raise Drug Awareness

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD010.a06*

WHEREAS, every twenty minutes drugs take another life in the United States; and

WHEREAS, educating the public about the lessons learned from drug abuse prevention and treatment research, including the special dangers faced by adolescents, is an effective way to reduce illegal drug use and build local support for community anti-drug efforts; and

WHEREAS, every life extinguished or derailed by substance abuse is a tragic loss of promise and potential to a community, and a particularly painful loss to the families and friends left behind; and

WHEREAS, on June 8, 2006, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, the Partnership for a Drug Free America, National Families in Action and the Drug-Free Kids organization sponsored a candlelight vigil to honor those who have lost their lives to drugs and in support of those left behind; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon its members to work with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to encourage vigils in local communities modeled after the June 8, 2006 candlelight vigil held at DEA Headquarters in Arlington, Virginia.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for Data Retention in Aid of the Investigation of Crimes Facilitated or Committed Through the Use of the Internet and Telephony-Based Communications Services

*Submitted by the Communications and Technology Committee
CT028.a06*

WHEREAS, the lawful investigation of Internet data and telephonic communications has historically proven to be one of the most valuable tools available to law enforcement in identifying both the perpetrators and victims of crimes; and

WHEREAS, the Internet is global in nature, and as such, poses challenges when conducting multi-agency international investigations, including delays imposed when obtaining local and international legal process; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has previously noted in its 2005 Resolution “*Support for Preservation of Access to Publicly Available Resources in Cyber Investigations*,” (CT023.a05) that electronic forensic evidence is fleeting in nature, and law enforcement officials must obtain timely access to this information to fulfill law enforcement duties before the information is destroyed or otherwise becomes unavailable; and

WHEREAS, criminals use the anonymity and international nature of the Internet, and the fleeting nature of electronic evidence, to enhance their ability to victimize citizens and thwart law enforcement investigations; and

WHEREAS, publicly-available “whois” databases containing information involving the allocation of Internet resources, such as Internet Protocol address space and domain names, are a critical tool used by law enforcement, but may not remain publicly available, which would severely hamper or eliminate the ability for law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations in a timely manner; and

WHEREAS, the failure of the Internet access provider industry to retain subscriber information and source or destination information for any uniform, predictable, reasonable period has resulted in the absence of data, which has become a significant hindrance and even an obstacle in certain investigations, such as computer intrusion investigations and child obscenity and exploitation investigations, although law enforcement has generally acted expeditiously in processing lawful requests to Internet providers; and

WHEREAS, the migration in telephony from "toll service" to a nationwide or continental flat rate billing system has substantially eroded law enforcement's ability to utilize lawful process to obtain telephone toll records historically critical to the identification, detection, and prevention of terrorism and the investigation of serious criminal conspiracies; and

WHEREAS, the effect of the lack of uniform retention periods of customer/subscriber records and communication source and destination data in various industries and amongst various providers in the same industry has been to undermine law enforcement's ability to predictably prioritize investigations or strategically assign resources to those investigations which are largely dependant upon the existence of such data; and

WHEREAS, the European Union addressed this problem in March 2006 by passing a Directive on Data Retention (Directive 2006/24/EC) requiring Member States to adopt laws to combat serious crime and terrorism by mandating the retention of customer information and communication source and destination information for a uniform minimum period; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the IACP strongly urges national legislatures, the Internet administration and telephony communities, including regional Internet registries, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, domain-name registries, domain-name registrars, Internet access and service providers, and telecommunication providers, to develop an appropriate but uniform data retention mandate for both the aforementioned Internet administration community and telephony service providers requiring the retention of customer subscriber information and source and destination information for a minimum specified reasonable period of time so that it will be available to the law enforcement community, upon applicable legal process, to enhance public safety and prevent, deter, or detect terrorists and criminals through the ability to investigate offenses facilitate by use of the Internet and telephony; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP membership actively engage their respective governmental executive and legislative components, Internet administration, and telephony industry communities and coordinate their efforts to achieve the goal of providing consistent, equal, and uniform lawful access to the above-referenced resources for all of the law enforcement community.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 113th Annual Conference
Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 2006

Support for Proposal to Allocate to Public Safety an Additional 30 MHz of Broadband Radio Spectrum in the Upper 700 MHz Band to Allow for Development of a New Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network

*Submitted by the Communications and Technology Committee
CT027.a06*

WHEREAS, law enforcement and public safety personnel require access to the most advanced communications services that are available, and increased public safety and emergency response needs require access by public safety to the latest broadband technologies and services being developed for commercial network customers; and

WHEREAS, while the broadband communications needs of public safety have become more clear and compelling in recent years, the existing spectrum allocations to public safety have been recognized as inadequate for those purposes, and it is in the public interest to provide public safety access to sufficient suitable spectrum to encourage the development of a next generation broadband nationwide public safety network; and

WHEREAS, the scheduled availability of recovered analog spectrum in the upper 700 MHz band affords the nation a unique opportunity to secure sufficient contiguous spectrum to support a new, truly national broadband network that would be built, maintained, and operated for the primary benefit of public safety and the citizens whose lives and property they are tasked to protect; and

WHEREAS, a proposal has been filed with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) that would provide for a Public Safety Broadband Trust of radio spectrum for a nationwide, seamless, next generation broadband network capable of integrating broadband data services such as text messaging, photos, diagrams, and video not currently available in existing public safety land mobile systems, using 30 MHz of spectrum at present scheduled to be auctioned by the FCC; and

WHEREAS, our nation has a one-time opportunity to take advantage of the clearance of a nationwide block of 30 MHz of contiguous frequencies in the 700 MHz spectrum band that is adjacent to spectrum currently occupied by public safety and is spectrum perfectly matched for the establishment of a next-generation broadband nationwide network because of its unique physical properties; and

WHEREAS, our nation will lose a tremendous opportunity to improve public safety communications through enhanced interoperability and perhaps its last meaningful chance of creating a fully interoperable, advanced nationwide public safety communications system, capable of linking each and every local, tribal, state, and federal emergency responder, and necessary to securing and defending the homeland, if a debate is not initiated to license this spectrum to public safety for a nationwide broadband network before the spectrum is auctioned off and lost forever; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the allocation of 30 MHz of spectrum in the upper 700 MHz band to be held in trust for public safety to create a nationwide public safety broadband network; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP membership actively engage their respective governmental executive and legislative components and coordinate their efforts to achieve the goal of developing a nationwide broadband public safety communications network for all of the law enforcement and public safety community.