

2012 RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED AT THE 119TH ANNUAL
CONFERENCE IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA



The following list summarizes the resolutions adopted by the IACP, listed according to division, section, or committee, at the 119th annual conference in San Diego, California.

Support for Environmental Justice

Submitted by: Environmental Crimes Committee

ENV.001.a12

This resolution calls for law enforcement agencies to train their officers for the recognition of and response to environmental crimes.

Prohibition of Concealed Carry Weapons (CCW) on College and University Campuses

Submitted by: University/College Police Section

UPS.002.a12

This resolution calls to promote the prohibition of concealed carry weapons upon this nation's college and university campuses.

Anti-Bullying Resolution

Submitted by: Juvenile Justice Committee

JUV.003.a12

This resolution calls for the IACP to recognize that bullying in school and among school age children is a serious problem throughout the country and often has serious and lasting consequences. The resolution calls for a commitment to working collaboratively with educators and non-profit organizations in developing positive, holistic anti-bullying initiatives.

Social Security Administration Issuance of Fictitious Social Security Numbers

Submitted by: Police Investigative Operations Committee and Organized Crime Committee

PIO.004.a12

This resolution requests that the SSA re-establish a system that enables all law enforcement agencies to obtain the necessary protection fictitious identities assist in creating for our undercover officers so that effective investigations against serious criminal threats can proceed.

Support of the SafeShield Initiative

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee

PTO.005.a12

This resolution calls upon each state and the heads of all law enforcement agencies to actively support the IACP's SafeShield goal of zero tolerance for officer deaths and injuries.

Support of Law Enforcement Officers to Receive Tactical Firearms Training During the Police Academy

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee and Firearms Committee

PTO.006.a12

This resolution calls upon each state and the heads of all law enforcement agencies to actively pursue enhanced tactical firearms training for all new recruits while attending the basic police training course.

Conducting Biased-Free Training to Counter Violence Extremism

Submitted by: Committee on Terrorism

TER.007.a12

This resolution condemns bias and prejudice in all forms of CVE training and education. The resolution also affirms IACP's belief that law enforcement should only employ the provision of CVE training and education programs based on respect for all cultures, nationalities, and religious beliefs.

The Importance of the Terrorist Screening Center to State, Local, and Tribal Homeland Security Efforts

Submitted by: Board of Officers

BOARD.008.a12

This resolution recommends that in an effort to strengthen homeland security, enhance officer safety, increase information-sharing, and help support U.S. counterterrorism objectives, all police departments in the U.S. are encouraged to cooperate to the greatest extent possible with the Terrorist Screening Center.

Crime Prevention and Homeland Security

Submitted by: Community Policing Committee

CPC.009.a12

This resolution encourages every police executives to embrace community policing and its philosophy for the creation of initiatives, operational strategies and methodologies for the delivery of police services to the communities they serve.

Noting the Link Between Increased Teen Marijuana Use, Increased Driving Death Statistics and Drug Treatment Hospital Admissions

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee

NDD.011.a12

This resolution recognizes the alarming increase in marijuana use by teens and its devastating effects and encourages greater awareness about the dangers of marijuana use

Combating the Dramatic Increase in Drug-Impaired Driving Offenses

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee

NDD.012.a12

This resolution recommends adopting the strategies outlined in the 2012 National Drug Control Strategy to address this significant public safety issue.

Recognizing Significant Contributions of the National Guard Counterdrug Program

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee

NDD.013.a12

This resolution urges Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to continue to fund fully the National Guard Counterdrug Program.

Increased Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Civilians and Environmental Damage at Marijuana Grow Sites

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.014.a12

This resolution strongly condemns the increased violence against law enforcement officers and civilians and the severe environmental damage at marijuana grow sites.

Recognition of the U.S. Attorney Community for Employing Asset Forfeiture Remedies as Part of a Coordinated Enforcement Effort against Medical Marijuana Distribution

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.015.a12

This resolution commends the U.S. Attorney community for leadership, partnership and coordination to employ asset forfeiture remedies to address the use of property for the unlawful possession, manufacturing and trafficking of medical marijuana.

Supporting Legislative Model Requiring a Prescription for Pseudoephedrine

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.016.a12

This resolution recommends that the availability of all compounds, mixtures, or preparations which contain a detectable amount of pseudoephedrine or its salts or optical isomers, be limited by requiring a prescription from a licensed physician or licensed health care professional authorized to prescribe medications.

Supporting Restored Funding for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.017.a12

This resolution urges the United States Congress and the Administration to provide continued funding for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance to fully fund state, local and tribal and multi-jurisdictional drug task forces so that law enforcement may continue to effectively combat the destructive effects of drug crime in our communities.

Supporting Class Scheduling of Synthetic Drugs

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.018.a12

This resolution recognizes the alarming rate of synthetic drug use and its devastating effects and applauds the passage of the Synthetic Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 2012.

Support of Implementation of the National Incident Management System and Incident Command System Protocols During Multidisciplinary Operations

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee
PTO.019.a12

This resolution recommends that police and other agencies adopt a policy of ICS which conforms to the NIMS protocols during multi-agency or multi-disciplinary operations.

Opposing the Arrest of Petitioners for Violations of Their Own Protection Orders

Submitted by: Victim Services Committee

VIC.020.a12

This resolution states that the arrest of and criminal consequences for victims for violations of their own protection orders are harmful and counterintuitive and should be avoided as they undermine the purpose of the system that was created to protect victims and hold perpetrators of crime accountable.

Contingent Leadership and Encouragement of National Traffic Incident Management (TIM) Responder Training Course

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.021.a12

This resolution agrees to provide leadership for, and encourage the aggressive nationwide deployment of the Strategic Highway Research Program II's (SHRP 2's) National TIM Responder Training Course.

Validating the Public Safety and Homeland Security Needs for Retro-Reflective Front and Rear License Plates

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.022.a12

This resolution recognizes that the efficient and reliable identification of vehicles is a critical element of national, state and local safety and security, supports the issuance of retro-reflective front and rear license plates with clearly identifiable registration numbers and states of registration, and urges that States issue new plates as required to maintain effective vehicle identification and to protect the security and integrity of the vehicle registration process.

Reduction of Secondary Crashes

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.024.a12

This resolution acknowledges that to the degree that law enforcement and other disciplines effectively, efficiently, and safely prepare for—and respond to—the primary incident, congestion, as well as the frequency and seriousness of secondary crashes, will be reduced.

Consideration of Providing Electric Vehicle Safety Training to Law Enforcement Officers

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.025.a12

This resolution supports the safe and effective deployment of law enforcement personnel to incidents involving hybrid and electric vehicles and urges law enforcement agencies to provide training to officers via the “Electric Vehicle Safety Training for Law Enforcement” or similar courses.

Driverless Motor Vehicles

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.026.a12

This resolution urges its state and provincial, local, and tribal members to coordinate with highway safety officials; governors, mayors, and other political leaders; and legislators in securing passage of legislation to regulate the testing and eventual operation of these vehicles on public roadways, including the requirement for the presence of a licensed human driver.

Support for Additional NIBIN Funding at ATF

Submitted by: Firearms Committee

FC.027.a12

This resolution calls upon Congress to approve a supplemental funding package that will immediately restore the \$10,000,000 in funding reductions to the ATF NIBIN program.

Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols

Submitted by the Firearms Committee

FC.028.a12

This resolution encourages the IACP to view regionally applied crime gun and evidence processing protocols as a best practice for the investigation of firearm related crimes and encourages law enforcement officials, prosecuting attorneys and forensic experts to collaborate on the design of mutually agreeable protocols best suited for their region.

Support for the Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (N-DEx)

Submitted by: State and Provincial Police Directorate

SP.029.a12

This resolution affirms the IACP's support for the National Data Exchange as the nationally scaled system of information sharing.

Support for ATF Requirement to Report Multiple Sales of Long Guns

Submitted by: Firearms Committee

FC.030.a12

This resolution calls upon Congress to support the ATF Multiple Sales Reporting requirements as currently enacted.

Support of RUN.HIDE.FIGHT Training on Response to Random Acts of Violence and Training of Employers, Employees and Citizens

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee

PTO.031.a12

This resolution calls upon each state within the United States of America and the heads of all Law Enforcement agencies to actively support the RUN.HIDE.FIGHT approach.

"Badges for Baseball" Youth Outreach Resolution

Submitted by: Civil Rights Committee

CIV.032.a12

This resolution recognizes the importance of “giving back” to our Host Cities and the value of Youth Outreach as an important investment in our future. As a result, the resolution supports the delivery of the “Badges for Baseball” program at Annual Conference Host Cities.

Supporting and Funding the National Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative Program Management Office

Submitted by: Board of Officers

BOA.033.a12

This resolution recommends that the federal government fully support and fund the NSI PMO in order that NSI efforts continue to be implemented across the Nation so that it can become ingrained in the everyday routine of the more than 800,000 law enforcement officers in the United States.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Support for Environmental Justice

Submitted by: Environmental Crimes Committee
ENV.001.a12

WHEREAS, the Environmental Crimes Committee of The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has been actively engaged in training for the recognition and response to environmental crime; and

WHEREAS, environmental justice (EJ) is defined as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” U.S. EPA, Plan EJ 2014; and

WHEREAS, Attorney General Eric Holder underscored his support for addressing environmental injustices when he stated:

“Today, minority and low-income families are the most likely Americans to live near hazardous industrial pollution sites or to have a landfill proposed in their community. Their neighborhoods are more likely to have polluted water and soil. Their children are more likely to breathe polluted air and suffer from asthma. This is unacceptable. And it is unconscionable. But through the aggressive enforcement of federal environmental laws in every community, I believe we can – and I know we must – change the status quo.”

WHEREAS, the Environmental Crimes Committee recognizes that environmental crime is often a crime of economic opportunity; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Crimes Committee recognizes that the victims of environmental crime are generally those people with less economic opportunity and are disproportionately affected by environmental crimes; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Crimes Committee recognizes that all people have the right to be protected against environmental crime; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Crimes Committee recognizes the critical role that law enforcement officers play in anti-environmental crimes programs and effective environmental justice initiatives, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges law enforcement agencies to train their officers for the recognition of and response to environmental crimes; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Environmental Protection Agency should support efforts to expand state and local law enforcement assistance programs by seeking to allocate resources supporting investigations that further the understanding of the connection between environmental crime and environmental justice; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP calls on the governments of all nations to support efforts to promote environmental justice.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Prohibition of Concealed Carry Weapons (CCW) on College and University Campuses

Submitted by: University/College Police Section
UPS.002.a12

WHEREAS, the 2012 study, “The Argument Against Arming College Students,” states that in 2009, there were 17 homicides on US college campuses, representing .0001 percent of the entire student population and the percentage of homicides for the general population for that year was .005, meaning citizens were 50 times more likely to be murdered off a college campus than on one; and

WHEREAS, current credible data from the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics reveals that college students, while on campus, are safer than the general population in the surrounding community, and when they are victims of violent crime, firearms play a statistically insignificant role; and

WHEREAS, there is no credible evidence to suggest that armed students, faculty, staff and community users would make our campuses safer; and

WHEREAS, armed students, staff, faculty and community users would further complicate the jobs of college and university safety and security professionals; and

WHEREAS, armed students, staff, faculty and community users would create an environment inconsistent with education; and

WHEREAS, college students too often engage in extreme risk taking behavior such as binge drinking; and

WHEREAS, college students have significantly higher rates of suicide than the general population; and

WHEREAS, allowing concealed carry firearms upon our campuses would have no positive effect on campus safety and would, inversely, decrease the safety and security of our campuses, students, staff and community users; and

WHEREAS, there are a number of studies that compare the evidence both for and against concealed carry laws that conclude that they do not save lives; and

WHEREAS, research conducted at several colleges and universities reveals that students did not support allowing the concealed carry of firearms (CCW) on their campus, particularly by their fellow students; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California promotes the prohibition of concealed carry weapons upon this nation's college and university campuses.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Anti-Bullying Resolution

*Submitted by: Juvenile Justice Committee
JUV.003.a12*

WHEREAS, in a recent survey by the National Center for Educational Statistics, 28 percent of students between the ages of 12 and 18 reported being bullied at school during the preceding year; and

WHEREAS, the negative consequences of bullying are significant, in extreme cases leading to suicide by young victims; and

WHEREAS, several studies have questioned the fairness and effectiveness of inflexible zero tolerance policies; and

WHEREAS, in a 2011 IACP juvenile justice survey of law enforcement agencies around the United States, bullying was identified by 60 percent of the agencies as one of their top concerns; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the IACP recognizes that bullying in school and among school age children is a serious problem throughout the country and often has serious and lasting consequences. Therefore, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, the IACP supports creative, evidence-based anti-bullying initiatives that will help eliminate bullying, educate students on the consequences of bullying and teach victims as well as perpetrators through positive anti-bullying intervention programs; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, the IACP opposes a single-sanction approach to bullying, whether through expulsion or arrest, which has not proven effective in combating this complex problem; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, the IACP commits to working collaboratively with educators and non-profit organizations in developing positive, holistic anti-bullying initiatives.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Social Security Administration Issuance of Fictitious Social Security Numbers

*Submitted by: Police Investigative Operations Committee and Organized Crime Committee
PIO.004.a12*

WHEREAS, state, Local and Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies are called on to originate or participate in long-term criminal investigations that require the use of officers working undercover; and

WHEREAS, the biggest safety concern in managing undercover investigations is the safety of the undercover officer and the necessity of avoiding his/her being identified as a law enforcement officer by the investigative target; and

WHEREAS, avoiding this situation and ensuring officer safety requires the establishment of fictitious identities for the undercover officers. Fictitious Social Security as well as driver's licenses, business licenses, and/or bank accounts are key to securing these fictitious identities; and

WHEREAS, state, Local and Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies can no longer obtain these fictitious Social Security numbers through the Sensitive Operations Section; and

WHEREAS, the Social Security Administration has not been responsive to our outreach on this critical issue; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference request that the SSA re establish a system that enables all LE agencies to obtain the necessary protection fictitious identities assist in creating for our undercover officers so that effective investigations against serious criminal threats can proceed.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Support of the SafeShield Initiative

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee
PTO.005.a12

WHEREAS, the number of police officers killed and injured in the line of duty each year is a concern for the future of safe policing; and

WHEREAS, SafeShield, originally created by the Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police over ten years ago, is the IACP's umbrella officer safety initiative dedicated to building zero tolerance for officer deaths and injuries within the law enforcement community; and

WHEREAS, SafeShield encapsulates all officer safety efforts within the IACP in order to showcase officer safety as the top priority of the IACP; and

WHEREAS, all IACP projects have a tie to officer safety, including grant work, training, model policies, and research; and

WHEREAS, the IACP's National Center for the Prevention of Violence Against the Police is a keystone project that focuses on analysis of data to prevent felonious assaults against police; and

WHEREAS, the efforts of other organizations, such as **Below 100**, to raise awareness regarding line of duty deaths and injuries is commendable; and

WHEREAS, this resolution is jointly supported by the Division of State Association of Chiefs of Police and the IACP's National Center for Violence Against Police Officers; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California calls upon each state within the United States of America and the heads of all Law Enforcement agencies to actively support the IACP's SafeShield goal of zero tolerance for officer deaths and injuries.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Support of Law Enforcement Officers to Receive Tactical Firearms Training During the Police Academy

*Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee and Firearms Committee
PTO.006.a12*

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers training of firearms has been an area that is continually changing to meet the demands and concerns for safety of the individual officer and the citizens they are empowered to protect; and

WHEREAS, a concern that the traditional and conventional firearms training received by new recruits while attending the “Basic Police Academy Firearms Training” is not adequate to prepare the officer for the potential conflicts that may be met on the street; and

WHEREAS, peers within the law enforcement community have come to realize the inefficiencies of the training they received as a new recruit and wish for more advanced training above and beyond that of which is required as a minimum standard in their individual states; and

WHEREAS, the enhanced training of an “Active Shooter” confrontation is significantly enhanced compared to that of the basic firearms instruction and similar to the needs that should be instructed in the basic firearms course as a qualifying curriculum; and

WHEREAS, advanced firearms training for all new recruits in the areas of comprehensive combat firearms training should include but not limited to: night fire, moving from cover to cover, shooting on the move, and combat re-loading; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement peers firmly believe advanced firearms training for new recruits while in the police academy can only stand to benefit the safety of the officer as an individual and the officers that are working next to them; and

WHEREAS, such training can only stand to enhance the officer’s performance when encountering the more enhanced training of our criminals and terrorists in today’s society; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California calls upon each state within the United States of America and the heads of all Law Enforcement agencies to actively pursue enhanced tactical firearms training for all new recruits while attending the basic police training course.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Conducting Biased-Free Training to Counter Violence Extremism

Submitted by: Committee on Terrorism
TER.007.a12

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police condemns prejudice and discrimination; and

WHEREAS, violent extremism as a threat is not constrained by any single ideology; and, religion, ethnicity, and cultural background do not explain why a small few choose to engage in violence based on their radical beliefs; and

WHEREAS, the best approach to Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and defeating terrorism emphasizes the strength of local communities and the trusting relationships that law enforcement has with local communities, which represents the best defense against terrorist ideologies and violent extremists; and

WHEREAS, violent extremism may be mitigated through the provision of appropriate training and education of law enforcement and communities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police condemns bias and prejudice in all forms of CVE training and education; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police promotes a CVE training curriculum for law enforcement that is based upon values of equality and fairness to all cultures, nationalities, and religious beliefs; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, affirm their belief that law enforcement should only employ the provision of CVE training and education programs based on respect for all cultures, nationalities, and religious beliefs.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

**The Importance of the Terrorist Screening Center to State, Local, and Tribal Homeland
Security Efforts**

Submitted by: Board of Officers
BOARD.008.a12

WHEREAS, as evidenced by repeated attempts by terrorists to attack the United States homeland, the threat of terrorism is still very real, and state and local law enforcement officers must remain vigilant at all times; and

WHEREAS, three of the 9-11 hijackers – Mohammed Atta, Ziad Jarrah, and Hani Hanjour – were stopped by state or local law enforcement for routine traffic violations in the days leading up to the deadliest terrorist attack in US history, before there was the FBI’s Terrorist Screening Center or today’s active info-sharing program; and

WHEREAS, the Terrorist Screening Center maintains a list of all known or suspected terrorists in the world, and works with state and local law enforcement officials to monitor terrorist activity through the NCIC interface; and

WHEREAS, the Terrorist Screening Center maintains a call center that is operational around the clock so that law enforcement officers can get information on whether they may be dealing with a known or suspected terrorist; and

WHEREAS, known or suspected terrorists are encountered on average 50 to 60 times each day and have been encountered in all 50 states; and

WHEREAS, evidence shows that in many regions of the country, some law enforcement officials are not contacting the Terrorist Screening Center when a positive match may be triggered by an NCIC query; and

WHEREAS, known or suspected terrorists who are not identified during routine law enforcement stops represents a significant threat to the US Homeland and a monumental lost opportunity in terms of counterterrorism and intelligence collection; and

WHEREAS, many police departments and law enforcement agencies have changed training programs and adopted new standards of procedure to require all officers to contact the Terrorist Screening Center whenever an NCIC query triggers a potential match; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference, recommends that, in an effort to strengthen homeland security, enhance officer safety, increase information-sharing, and help support US counterterrorism objectives, all police departments in the US are encouraged to cooperate to the greatest extent possible with the Terrorist Screening Center; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police encourages all police leaders to make coordination with the Terrorist Screening Center a mandatory subject in training, and that new standards of procedure are implemented to underscore the critical nature of working with the Terrorist Screening Center; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police believes strongly that Terrorist Screening Center is a vital tool that will enhance the capabilities of the state, local and tribal law enforcement officials as they serve as the first line of defense against those who wish to harm our country.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Crime Prevention and Homeland Security

Re-emphasizing Community Policing as a Philosophy and Practice to Support Crime Solving, Crime Prevention and Homeland Security

*Submitted by: Community Policing Committee
CPC.009.a12*

WHEREAS, an objective of the Association shall be to advance the science and art of the delivery of police services; and

WHEREAS, the IACP maintains that it is imperative that law enforcement maintains the trust and support of the citizens as partners in the co-production of public safety; and

WHEREAS, every police agency is charged with the duty to assure the public sense of safety and security that, in turn, can enhance the quality of life of all its citizens, while helping to assure homeland security; and

WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon all police agencies to recognize and address the concerns of the communities they serve and the very essence of policing demands that practitioners of every rank strive to respond effectively to the needs of constituents at the operational level; and

WHEREAS, community policing provides a viable framework for the delivery of police service that focuses limited resources on issues specific to individual communities and the commitment to do the very best with the resources provided to identify and respond to threats, prevent crime and establish a safe cooperative environment; and

WHEREAS, police agencies will continue to emphasize the real value of operating in accordance with the philosophy and practice of the principles of community policing which include, but are not limited to, problem solving and the “force multiplication” that comes from partnership building and community trust building; and

WHEREAS, community policing establishes an organizational framework and an environment for individual development, job enrichment, and the realization of positive difference making for law enforcement practitioners at all levels; and

WHEREAS, the IACP, realizing the value of partnership, pledges to continue and enhance its working relationships with the U.S. Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services,

the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and other agencies in the free world that pledge to work to enhance the safety, security and quality of life for all citizens worldwide; and

WHEREAS, the IACP, through its Community Policing Committee and other standing committees, will continue to encourage, educate and reward police agencies and their communities in and for the actual best practices of the community policing philosophy; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 119th annual conference in San Diego, California, hereby encourages every police executive to embrace community policing and its philosophy for the creation of initiatives, operational strategies and methodologies for the delivery of police services to the communities they serve.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

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**Noting the Link Between Increased Teen Marijuana Use, Increased Driving Death Statistics
and Drug Treatment Hospital Admissions**

*Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.011.a12*

WHEREAS, according to “The Monitoring the Future Study,” conducted by the University of Michigan, marijuana use has been rising steadily among teens over the last three years; in 2009, grades 8, 10, and 12 combined reported that 29 percent of teens had used marijuana. This number rose to 30.4 percent in 2010, and 31.0 percent in 2011; and

WHEREAS, of even greater concern is the increase in the frequency of use by teens. According to “The Monitoring the Future Study,” in 2009, grades 8, 10, and 12 combined reported that 13.8 percent of teens had used marijuana once in the past month; however, this number rose to 14.8 percent in 2010, and 15.2 percent in 2011; and

WHEREAS, there is an alarming increase in the number of teens using marijuana every day; for example, according to “The Monitoring the Future Study,” among high school seniors, use of marijuana is at a 30-year peak level with 6.6 percent of high school seniors (roughly one in every fifteen high school seniors) using marijuana on a daily basis; and

WHEREAS, drivers under the influence of marijuana have slower reaction times, impaired judgment, and problems responding to signals and sounds; smoking even a small amount of marijuana can almost double the risk of a fatal highway accident; and

WHEREAS, according to a study conducted by Liberty Mutual Insurance and Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD), one in five teen drivers, or 19 percent, reported driving under the influence of marijuana, compared to 13 percent of teens who reported driving under the influence of alcohol; similarly, the National Institute of Drug Abuse reports that according to studies conducted in a number of localities, approximately 4 to 14 percent of drivers who sustained injury or death in traffic accidents tested positive for THC, the active ingredient in marijuana; and

WHEREAS, adolescents who smoke marijuana are at enhanced risk for adverse health and psychosocial consequences, including sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy, early school dropout, delinquency, legal problems, and lowered educational and occupational aspirations; and

WHEREAS, approximately half of the individuals who enter treatment for marijuana use are under the age of 25 years of age; and

WHEREAS, according to the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association White Paper titled “Non-Medical Marijuana III: Rite of Passage or Russian Roulette,” published by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, from 1992 to 2006, the rates of reported clinical diagnosis of marijuana abuse and dependence for those under age 18 admitted to treatment increased by 492.1 percent, compared with a 53.7 percent decline in rates of clinical diagnoses for all other substances combined; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, recognizes the alarming increase in marijuana use by teens and its devastating effects and encourages greater awareness about the dangers of marijuana use.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
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October 3, 2012

Combating the Dramatic Increase in Drug-Impaired Driving Offenses

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.012.a12

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“IACP”) recognizes that drug-impaired driving constitutes a significant law enforcement and societal problem; and

WHEREAS, according to the “Drugged Driving Research: A White Paper,” prepared for the National Institute on Drug Abuse by the Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., within the United States, drugs other than alcohol are involved in approximately 18 percent of motor vehicle driver deaths; and

WHEREAS, the 2012 National Drug Control Strategy outlined a policy focus for a 10 percent reduction in drugged driving by 2015; and

WHEREAS, an estimated \$59.9 billion in costs are attributable to drugged driving; and

WHEREAS, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration marijuana accounted for 70 percent of illicit drugs used by drivers; and

WHEREAS, studies by the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Dutch Ministry of Transport concluded that the effects of THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, significantly impairs drivers and makes them more likely to fall asleep at the wheel; and

WHEREAS, preventing citizens from operating motor vehicles while under the influence of drugs is critical to public safety; however, there is no consistent method for identifying drug impairment and the presence of drugs in the body; and

WHEREAS, drug-impaired drivers are less frequently detected, prosecuted, or referred to treatment than drunk drivers because few police officers are trained to detect drug impairment and prosecutors lack a clear legal standard under which to prove drugged driving cases; and

WHEREAS, the “Policy Focus: Reducing Drugged Driving” section of the 2012 National Drug Control Strategy recommends five strategies to address this growing problem: 1) encourage states to apply the per se standard used for commercial drivers to drivers impaired by illegal drugs and the impairment standard used for intoxicated drivers to other drug-impaired drivers; 2) collect further data through more consistent use of the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (“FARS”) and more

frequently conducted National Roadside Surveys; 3) educating communities and professionals—particularly new drivers, drivers on prescription drugs, and medical professionals—about drugged driving risks and legal consequences; 4) implementing the Drug Evaluation and Classification (“DRE”) program across jurisdictions so that law enforcement is uniformly trained to detect drugged drivers; and 5) developing standard laboratory screening methodologies and further researching oral fluid testing to determine if it constitutes a reliable and widely-available roadside test; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP recommends adopting the strategies outlined in the 2012 National Drug Control Strategy to address this significant public safety issue.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

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San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Recognizing Significant Contributions of the National Guard Counterdrug Program

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.013.a12

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes the significant contributions made annually by the National Guard Counterdrug Program (NGCP), which adds invaluable expertise to our nation's efforts to detect, interdict, disrupt and curtail the illicit flow of drugs throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the NGCP was first authorized by Congress in 1989 and is a cooperative effort, implemented by the governors in all 54 states and territories of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the NGCP provides critical investigative resources to their federal, state, and local law enforcement counterparts to combat the illicit drug trade, at no cost to their counterparts; and

WHEREAS, during fiscal year 2011, the NGCP program was able to support 65,449 law enforcement agency cases with over 700 field analysts; and

WHEREAS, the NGCP's counterdrug aviation program has provided its law enforcement counterparts with over 500,000 flight hours of aerial observation and photo imagery and communications support since 1991. Notably, in fiscal year 2011, NGCP provided 126 aircraft to support counterdrug operations within the continental United States, logging 23,776.25 flight hours; and

WHEREAS, the NGCP provides translation and transcription support services, which process thousands of hours of recorded conversations captured during counternarcotic investigations; in addition, the NGCP provides linguistic skills in nearly 40 different languages; and

WHEREAS, the NGCP operates five training centers within the United States which provide instruction for interdiction and disruption of illicit drug activity; and

WHEREAS, the NGCP created the "Stay on Track" program which focuses drug education and demand reduction efforts towards middle school students; as of April 2010, the NGCP had implemented the program in 1000 middle and junior high schools, boys and girls clubs and after-school programs, providing approximately 400,000 students with an awareness of risks relating to the abuse of drugs; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the support provided directly to state and local law enforcement entities, the NGCP provides expertise and support to our federal counterparts, in air defense, air security planning, radar surveillance, communications, intelligence analysis, as well as interdiction, which further strengthens counterdrug efforts within the United States and abroad; and

WHEREAS, despite its essential role in drug detection, interdiction, disruption, and curtailment, the NGCP's budget may be substantially decreased, with a proposed appropriation for fiscal year 2013 that is almost 50 percent less than that appropriated in fiscal year 2012; and

WHEREAS, a drastic reduction in NGCP funding will have devastating effects on the efficiency and effectiveness of the nation's combined counterdrug efforts, particularly on state law enforcement entities that rely heavily upon NGCP's expertise and resources; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP, duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, urges Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to continue to fund fully the National Guard Counterdrug Program.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

**Increased Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Civilians
and Environmental Damage at Marijuana Grow Sites**

*Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.014.a12*

WHEREAS, marijuana remains the most widely used illicit substance in the United States and Europe; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service noted that, as of December 2011, marijuana cultivation sites in 67 national forests within 20 states had caused “severe” environmental damage, through growers terracing the land, causing erosion, and using liberal doses of chemicals, some of which are banned in the United States, contaminating ground water, polluting watersheds, killing fish and other wildlife, and eventually entering residential water sources, resulting in extensive and long-term damage to ecosystems; and

WHEREAS, a typical marijuana grow site operation in national forests is between 10 to 20 acres, costing the U.S. Forest Service approximately \$15,000 per acre to clean up, re-establish streams and restore the land to its natural state; in California alone, as of December 2011, the U.S. Forest Service completed cleanup and restoration of 335 illegal marijuana grow sites that resulted in the removal of more than 130 tons of trash, 300 pounds of pesticides, five tons of fertilizer, and nearly 260 miles of irrigation piping; and

WHEREAS, according to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, marijuana grow sites are typically in excess of 1,000 plants per site and sometimes contain as many as 200,000 plants, with plants up to 12-15 feet high, often weighing over 150 pounds; and

WHEREAS, growers resort to violence against civilians and law enforcement officers to protect the sites, employing booby traps to deter law enforcement, including: rigging points of entry to cause electrical shock to anyone entering the grow area; setting up noxious compounds for release upon anyone’s entry; strategically placing jars of nitric acid to spill on intruders; and rigging planks of wood and metal parts to detonate shotguns; and

WHEREAS, civilians residing near these grow operations have reported the presence of armed guards in watchtowers with confrontations between marijuana growers and legitimate farmers, and have observed dozens of individuals living in huts within the marijuana grows; and

WHEREAS, weapons are frequently found at outdoor marijuana cultivation sites and the presence of armed guards at marijuana grow sites has increased confrontations, including shootings between drug trafficking organizations, law enforcement and civilians; and

WHEREAS, in 2010, law enforcement authorities in California and Oregon reported at least 11 incidents of armed confrontations or officer-involved shootings with seven of these incidents resulting in the deaths of individuals who either aimed or fired their weapons at law enforcement officers; and

WHEREAS, violence continues to increase at marijuana grow sites. For example, in 2011, 12 homicides were related to marijuana cultivation in California, with six of those occurring on public lands and six related to the growing of marijuana under the pretext of supplying medicinal users; and

WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of California, there has been a corresponding increase in armed robberies, home invasions and violence in and near these grow sites, adversely impacting neighboring communities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, strongly condemns the increased violence against law enforcement officers and civilians and the severe environmental damage at marijuana grow sites; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that this information be used to increase public awareness concerning violence and environmental damage surrounding marijuana grow sites and to demonstrate the need for additional resources so that law enforcement officers may better protect themselves and the communities which they serve.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Recognition of the U.S. Attorney Community for Employing Asset Forfeiture Remedies as Part of a Coordinated Enforcement Effort against Medical Marijuana Distribution

*Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.015.a12*

WHEREAS, the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Program encompasses the seizure and forfeiture of assets that represent the proceeds of, or were used to facilitate federal crimes; and

WHEREAS, asset forfeiture powers enhance public safety and security by removing the proceeds of crime and other assets relied upon by criminals and their associates to perpetuate their criminal activity against our society; and

WHEREAS, asset forfeiture has the power to disrupt or dismantle criminal organizations that would continue to function even after specific individuals are convicted and incarcerated; and

WHEREAS, marijuana use is associated with dependence, respiratory and mental illness, poor motor performance, and impaired cognitive and immune system functioning, among other negative effects; and

WHEREAS, marijuana is classified as a Schedule I Controlled Substance pursuant to the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, which prohibits the manufacturing, distribution or dispensing, or the possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance, making such acts a federal crime, regardless of state laws that permit such activities; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Justice is committed to the enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act in all States; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Attorney community recognizes the importance of partnerships and coordination to employ asset forfeiture tactics to seize the proceeds of individuals and organizations involved in the manufacturing, distribution or dispensing of medical marijuana, a violation of the Controlled Substances Act; and

WHEREAS, several of the U.S. Attorneys have taken the initiative to send letters to property owners, landlords, and marijuana dispensary operators warning that those who knowingly facilitate the actions of marijuana traffickers are subject to asset forfeiture as well as potential criminal prosecution and civil penalties; and

WHEREAS, for example, the U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California, Andre Birotte, Jr., filed asset forfeiture lawsuits against properties housing marijuana operations in Santa Barbara County, executed search warrants, and sent warning letters to individuals associated with illegal marijuana stores; and

WHEREAS, for example, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of California, Benjamin B. Wagner, filed civil forfeiture complaints targeting properties that housed retail marijuana stores, and sent notice letters to owners of properties in several counties where marijuana is being cultivated and sold; and

WHEREAS, for example, the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of California, Melinda Haag, citing the need to address the proliferation of illegal marijuana businesses in the State of California, filed asset forfeiture actions against two properties housing one of the largest marijuana dispensary operations in the United States; and

WHEREAS, for example, the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of California, Laura Duffy, sent letters to several marijuana dispensaries, warning that they must shut down or face possible prosecution and forfeiture of their properties; and

WHEREAS, for example, the U.S. Attorney for the District of Colorado, John F. Walsh, sent warning letters to every marijuana dispensary operating within 1,000 feet of a school, advising them to cease operations or to face enforcement action, including but not limited to civil asset forfeiture of the properties involved; and

WHEREAS, for example, then-U.S. Attorney for the District of Oregon, Dwight C. Holton, sent notice to owners, operators, and landlords of Oregon marijuana dispensaries advising them of the illegality of the sale of marijuana pursuant to the Controlled Substances Act and the potential for criminal and civil actions including civil forfeiture; and

WHEREAS, for example, the U.S. Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, Peter F. Neronha, sent a letter to the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, advising that large-scale marijuana cultivation and distribution is contrary to federal law and that individuals and entities who set up marijuana growing facilities and dispensaries could face injunctive actions to prevent cultivation and distribution of marijuana through civil fines, criminal prosecution, seizure of the controlled substances, and seizure and forfeiture of any personal and real property used to facilitate the production and distribution of controlled substances; and

WHEREAS, for example, the U.S. Attorneys for the Districts of Washington, Jenny A. Durkan and Michael C. Ormsby sent a joint letter to the Governor of Washington advising that conduct that undermines the federal government's efforts to regulate the possession, manufacturing, and trafficking of controlled substances could be subject to the forfeiture of any property used to facilitate a violation of the Controlled Substances Act as well as civil and criminal legal remedies; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, commends the U.S. Attorney community for their leadership, partnership and coordination to employ asset forfeiture remedies to address the use of property for the unlawful possession, manufacturing and trafficking of medical marijuana.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Supporting a Legislative Model Requiring a Prescription for Pseudoephedrine

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee

NDD.016.a12

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes that methamphetamine is a highly abused drug and a significant law enforcement and societal problem; and

WHEREAS, pseudoephedrine is a precursor chemical used in the illicit production of amphetamine and methamphetamine; and

WHEREAS, the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act (CMEA) was enacted in 2006 to stem availability of precursor chemicals; and

WHEREAS, the CMEA regulates, among other things, retail over-the-counter sales of pseudoephedrine by; limiting daily sales, imposing 30-day purchase limits, and isolating the product from direct customer access; and

WHEREAS, although the CMEA was initially successful in reducing the availability of pseudoephedrine, traffickers adopted the technique of “smurfing” to circumvent its requirements. Smurfing is the practice of using fake forms of identification to purchase several small quantities of pseudoephedrine at multiple retail establishments to avoid CMEA limitations; and

WHEREAS, there are indications that states relying solely on the National Precursor Log Exchange or similar pseudoephedrine sales reporting systems, have more methamphetamine laboratories, higher societal costs, increased “smurfing,” higher crime rates, and provide Mexican drug cartels—which produce 90 percent of methamphetamine consumed in the U.S. —with “smurfed” pseudoephedrine; and

WHEREAS, several states have enacted legislation requiring prescriptions for all products containing pseudoephedrine, restricting access to pseudoephedrine for those trying to circumvent the CMEA; and

WHEREAS, this legislation successfully limits the availability of pseudoephedrine and results in fewer methamphetamine labs, societal costs, and crime rates; and

WHEREAS, requiring a prescription for all products containing pseudoephedrine would control the availability of this essential ingredient needed to produce amphetamine and methamphetamine; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, recommends that the availability of all compounds, mixtures, or preparations which contain a detectable amount of pseudoephedrine or its salts or optical isomers, be limited by requiring a prescription from a licensed physician or licensed health care professional authorized to prescribe medications.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Supporting Restored Funding for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.017.a12

WHEREAS, federal funding to state, local and tribal law enforcement is an integral part of successful drug enforcement; and

WHEREAS, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) is the only source of federal funding available to local and state law enforcement for multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement; and

WHEREAS, JAG funding has averaged \$461 million per fiscal year since Congress started appropriating funding for the program in FY 2005; and

WHEREAS, Congress reduced funding for JAG by 17 percent in FY 2011, and imposed a 0.2 percent across-the-board recession; and

WHEREAS, while the FY 2012 appropriation for the JAG program was higher than the FY 2011 enacted funding, when \$100 million in set-asides are subtracted from the total the FY 2012 appropriation, the funding for the actual JAG program was \$352 million, a reduction from FY 2011; and

WHEREAS, the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account administered by the Department of Justice, which provides assistance to improve the functioning of state, local, and tribal criminal justice systems, is potentially facing a 13.8 percent cut in FY 2013; and

WHEREAS, numerous state, local, and tribal jurisdictions are facing significant budget cuts that undermine drug enforcement efforts; and

WHEREAS, for example, the State of California imposed a \$71 million budget cut to its \$77 million budget for the Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, resulting in the loss of an additional \$40 million in matching federal funds; and

WHEREAS, for example, the Missouri Sheriff Methamphetamine Action Relief Team program suffered \$1.5 million in cuts, jeopardizing the ability of law enforcement to address widespread methamphetamine production and distribution in that jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, for example, funding in the State of Montana was eradicated for the Northwest Drug Task Force, which was dedicated to targeting, disrupting and dismantling drug trafficking organizations in Western Montana; and

WHEREAS, for example, the State of Nebraska's III-CORPS Drug Task Force is facing a 25 percent to 30 percent cut in funding, which could result in a \$90,000 reduction in their \$302,000 budget in FY 2013; and

WHEREAS, for example, budget cuts in the State of New York have caused the Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement to lay off drug investigators across the state; and

WHEREAS, for example, the Oregon State Police face budget cuts that could result in the loss of 25 detectives from regional drug task forces; and

WHEREAS, for example, in 2011, \$1.5 million in grant funding was eliminated for the Drug Task Force in Washington State, which, helped remove in excess of 36,000 marijuana plants from Columbia County, combated narcotics sales, eradicated methamphetamine laboratories, conducted investigations, and combated drug trafficking; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California strongly urges the United States Congress and the Administration to provide continued funding for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance to fully fund state, local and tribal and multi-jurisdictional drug task forces so that law enforcement may continue to effectively combat the destructive effects of drug crime in our communities.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Supporting Class Scheduling of Synthetic Drugs

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.018.a12

WHEREAS, there has been a recent and frightening trend of synthetic drug use in our communities; and

WHEREAS, synthetic drug substitutes, made from chemical compounds that are sold legally in most States, mimic the hallucinogenic and stimulant properties of drugs like marijuana, cocaine, LSD, and methamphetamines; and

WHEREAS, although these synthetic drugs are just as dangerous as their traditional counterparts, they may be too new to be identified as illegal; and

WHEREAS, these products are marketed as innocent products like bath salts, plant food, and incense and are sold under brand names familiar to their users such as K2, Vanilla Sky, or Ivory Wave; and

WHEREAS, the use of synthetic marijuana (often known as “K2” or “Spice”) is alarmingly high; according to the 2011 Monitoring the Future Survey, 11.4 percent of 12th graders used Spice or K2 in the past year, making it the second most commonly used illicit drug among high school seniors; and

WHEREAS, poison control centers received 2,906 calls relating to human exposure to synthetic marijuana in 2010; twice that number (6,959) were received in 2011, and 639 had been received as of January 2012; and

WHEREAS, the effects of synthetic marijuana include agitation, extreme nervousness, nausea, vomiting, tachycardia (fast racing heartbeat), elevated blood pressure, tremors, seizures, hallucinations, and dilated pupils; and

WHEREAS, the number of calls related to bath salt exposure received by poison control centers across the country increased by more than 20 times in 2011 alone; up from 304 in 2010 to 6,138; and

WHEREAS, bath salt use is associated with adverse effects similar to that of cocaine, LSD, and methamphetamines including increased heart rate and blood pressure, extreme paranoia, hallucinations, and violent behavior, which causes users to harm themselves or others; and

WHEREAS, people under the influence of bath salts have committed horrific acts across the country; for example, in January 2011 in Panama City, Florida, a daughter tried to attack her sleeping mother with a machete; in June 2011 in Spanaway Washington, a 38-year-old Army Sergeant murdered his wife who was also under the influence of bath salts and then killed himself and their 5-year-old son; and in July 2011 in Bangor, Maine, a man was found standing on a street corner with an assault-style rifle and ammunition, after ingesting bath salts and imagining people crawling out of his mattress and coming to kill him; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement has difficulty combating these dangerous and potentially deadly substances because producers can easily skirt the law by modifying different chemical variations to circumvent legal prohibitions; and

WHEREAS, the passage of the Synthetic Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 as part of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act, which was signed into law on July 9, 2012, addresses the growing use and misuse of synthetic drugs by placing a number of harmful substances on schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act and would give DEA enhanced authority to temporarily schedule new variations of synthetic drugs from 1 ½ to 3 years; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, recognizes the alarming rate of synthetic drug use and its devastating effects and applauds the passage of the Synthetic Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 2012.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Support of Implementation of the National Incident Management System and Incident Command System Protocols During Multidisciplinary Operations

*Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee
PTO.019.a12*

WHEREAS, successful multi agency operations are dependent upon a clear understanding of the multiple components of Preparedness, Communications and Information Management, Resource Management, and Incident Command and Management; and

WHEREAS, the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, or HSPD-5, called for a National Incident Management System (NIMS) and identified steps for improved coordination of Federal, State, local and private industry response to incidents and described the way these agencies will prepare for such a response; and

WHEREAS, since 2004, NIMS requires all levels of government, including Territories and Tribal Organizations, adopt NIMS/ICS as a condition of receiving Federal preparedness funding; and

WHEREAS, NIMS includes the adoption and use of the Incident Command System (ICS), a plain language requirement, the inventorying and typing of resources, and more; and

WHEREAS, NIMS provides a foundation for a multiple jurisdictional, all hazards approach to Incident Command Systems which can be easily shared across multi-disciplinary boundaries; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California recommends that police and other agencies adopt a policy of ICS which conforms to the NIMS protocols during multi-agency or multi-disciplinary operations.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Opposing the Arrest of Petitioners for Violations of Their Own Protection Orders

Submitted by: Victim Services Committee
VIC.020.a12

WHEREAS, a bill was introduced in the Georgia House of Representatives that would allow criminal penalties for petitioners of protection orders who violate their own orders, and similar court rulings currently exist in Iowa; and

WHEREAS, a protective order is a legal injunction that requires a party to do, or to refrain from doing, certain acts with the purpose of empowering victims of interpersonal violence and giving a means of safety, and each state in the United States has some form of domestic violence restraining order law, and many states also have specific restraining order laws for stalking, harassment, and sexual assault; and

WHEREAS, protective orders can help victims regain control by establishing boundaries, restrictions, and sanctions with the support and enforcement of the criminal justice system and in some jurisdictions may be one of the few safety options for victim, they may be the tool that a victim needs in order to begin separation from an abusive party; and

WHEREAS, victims suffer emotional, psychological, and/or physical abuse, endure threats, coercion, and/or manipulation by perpetrators of interpersonal violence, and may have conflicting emotions and established dependency (economic, psychological); and

WHEREAS, perpetrators are coercive and skilled at manipulating victims and the criminal justice system in order to gain power and control; and

WHEREAS, perpetrators will use the possibility of arrest against victims and/or as leverage and as another means of power and control; and

WHEREAS, a victim may feel pressured, or be manipulated by the perpetrator into letting him/her into the house, workplace, or meeting with him/her with the sole purpose of setting a victim up for arrest, and oftentimes it is safer for a victim to comply with the demands of a perpetrator rather than suffer the consequences if they do not comply; and

WHEREAS, policies that support the arrest of victims for violations of their own protection orders, a tool that was established to keep an abusive party away from a victim, serve to embolden the perpetrator and give him/her more power, this time with police action and the criminal justice system to support their words and threats; and

WHEREAS, policies that support the arrest of victims for violations of their own protection orders take a procedure that is meant to protect victims and uses it to punish them damaging victim trust in the criminal justice system and create hesitation on the part of the victim to seek law enforcement protection because of the possibility of being arrested; and

WHEREAS, if the perpetrator refuses to comply with the terms of an order they shall face criminal or civil penalties and may have to pay damages or accept sanctions; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that because of the complicated nature of the crime of domestic violence and the complex situations responding officers are left to sort out, education and awareness regarding the harmful effects and ramifications of arresting victims for violations of protections orders is needed; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California strongly believes that policies that support the arrest of and criminal consequences for victims for violations of their own protection orders are harmful and counterintuitive and should be avoided as they undermine the purpose of the system that was created to protect victims and hold perpetrators of crime accountable.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

**Contingent Leadership and Encouragement of National Traffic Incident Management (TIM)
Responder Training Course**

*Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.021.a12*

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers frequently are the first responders to arrive at traffic incidents and often work collaboratively with personnel from fire, emergency medical services, transportation/public works, towing and recovery services, and other disciplines at incidents occurring on the highway; and

WHEREAS, one of the leading causes of on-duty, first-responder deaths and serious injuries is being struck by vehicles while working on the highway; and

WHEREAS, traffic incidents often exacerbate congestion and result in secondary crashes; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement leadership and involvement—along with partnerships with fire, emergency medical services, transportation/public works, towing and recovery services, and other disciplines—are integral to the successful establishment of the National Traffic Incident Management (TIM) Responder Training Course; and

WHEREAS, the National TIM Responder Training Course was developed to improve responder safety; to promote safe, quick incident clearance without compromising crash investigations; and to encourage prompt, reliable, interoperable communications by instilling in first responders a common set of core competencies that advance coordinated, multidisciplinary responses; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement executives will be directly involved in implementing all national, state, and local plans that embody National TIM Responder Training; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, agrees to provide leadership for, and encourage the aggressive nationwide deployment of the Strategic Highway Research Program II's (SHRP 2's) National TIM Responder Training Course; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP's involvement in the National TIM Responder Training Course is contingent upon appropriate IACP representation on those key working groups responsible for its deployment.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

**Validating the Public Safety and Homeland Security Needs for Retro-Reflective Front
and Rear License Plates**

*Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.022.a12*

WHEREAS, heightened homeland security concerns and procedures emphasize the need for fast and reliable identification of vehicles by law enforcement officers and citizens alike, which is extremely important for law enforcement officers who steadfastly patrol the approximately four million miles of highways and roads within the United States; and

WHEREAS, traffic enforcement activities have proven to be invaluable in the detection and apprehension of individuals involved in terrorist and/or criminal activities; all means of initial identification, including retro-reflective front and rear license plates, are essential; and

WHEREAS, motor vehicles are used in the majority of all serious crimes committed in the United States and the quick discovery of such vehicles can help solve these crimes; and

WHEREAS, retro-reflective front and rear license plates are essential in the quick and accurate identification of motor vehicles even at highway speeds; and

WHEREAS, retro-reflective front and rear license plates serve as a significant safety device, warning motorists of the presence of vehicles that are disabled or that otherwise lack sufficient headlights or taillights and allowing those vehicles to be observed at a safe distance and in a timely manner; and

WHEREAS, it is important to keep license plates legible and to maintain their retro-reflectivity because they are relied upon by law enforcement and citizens alike for public and traffic safety; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, recognizes that the efficient and reliable identification of vehicles is a critical element of national, state and local safety and security, supports the issuance of retro-reflective front and rear license plates with clearly identifiable registration numbers and states of registration, and urges that States issue new plates as required to maintain

effective vehicle identification and to protect the security and integrity of the vehicle registration process; and , be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP supports the use of the *Best Practice Guide for Improving Automated License Plate Reader Effectiveness through Uniform License Plate Design and Manufacture* published by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Reduction of Secondary Crashes

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.024.a12

WHEREAS, a traffic incident is an unplanned, randomly occurring traffic event that adversely effects normal traffic operations; and

WHEREAS, according to the *Traffic Incident Management Handbook*, traffic incidents cause about one-quarter of the congestion on U.S. roadways; and

WHEREAS, for every minute a freeway lane is blocked by an incident, four minutes' travel delay time results; and

WHEREAS, a secondary crash is a collision resulting from the original traffic incident that occurs within an incident scene or within the queue, including in the opposite direction; and

WHEREAS, according to the *Traffic Incident Management Handbook*, the likelihood of a secondary crash increases by 2.8 percent for every minute that the primary incident remains a hazard; and

WHEREAS, on average, one law enforcement officer has been struck and killed by a vehicle each month over the past 24 years; according to *Firefighter Fatalities in the United States in 2010*, five firefighters were killed in 2010 in "struck by" collisions, one tow truck operator is struck and killed every six days, and an even a greater number of highway workers are victims of "struck by" crashes; and

WHEREAS, secondary crashes alone are responsible for a significant number of fatalities and collisions; and

WHEREAS, traffic incident management practices and performance measures have demonstrated a reduction in crashes, in roadway clearance times, and in incident clearance times; and

WHEREAS, the 4th edition of the *Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria* includes attributes designated to assist in identifying roadway circumstances that contribute to secondary crashes; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, acknowledges that to the degree that law enforcement and other disciplines effectively, efficiently, and safely prepare for—and respond to—the primary incident, congestion, as well as the frequency and seriousness of secondary crashes, will be reduced; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP calls upon state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to commence collecting and analyzing data concerning secondary crashes with an eye toward adopting Traffic Incident Management performance measures to reduce these crashes and the death and serious injuries they produce.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Consideration of Providing Electric Vehicle Safety Training to Law Enforcement Officers

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.025.a12

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) all recognize that law enforcement officers, in the course of discharging their daily responsibilities, must deal with a new generation of alternative-powered vehicles, including hybrid and electric vehicles; and

WHEREAS, according to the U.S. DOE, more than one million alternative-powered vehicles are projected to be on America's roadways by 2015, and these vehicles increasingly will proliferate on roadways worldwide; and

WHEREAS, hybrid and electric vehicles involved in crashes represent significant safety risks not encountered in those operated by traditional internal combustion engines, for example, they can move unexpectedly, involve high voltage and hazardous chemicals, and have re-ignited days after crashing and burning; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers who respond to emergency incidents involving alternative-powered vehicles should be provided with specific knowledge to assess the risks and with protective measures for both public and officer safety; and

WHEREAS, NFPA—in cooperation with DOE, NHTSA, and IACP—has developed a model training program for law enforcement officers to assist them in safely performing their duties; and

WHEREAS, the “Electric Vehicle Safety Training for Law Enforcement” course was designed with officer safety in mind to educate law enforcement officers in the risks relative to electrically-powered and hybrid vehicles; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP, duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, supports the safe and effective deployment of law enforcement personnel to incidents involving hybrid and electric vehicles and urges law enforcement agencies to provide training to officers via the “Electric Vehicle Safety Training for Law Enforcement” or similar courses.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Driverless Motor Vehicles

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.026.a12

WHEREAS, at least one major corporation is experimenting with—and road-testing—driverless vehicles capable of transporting persons on public highways without manual intervention; and

WHEREAS, these vehicles use a combination of radar/lidar, global positioning, digital video, and other state-of-the-art technologies to control the vehicle without human intervention; and

WHEREAS, such vehicles may be marketed to the general public by 2017 or earlier; and

WHEREAS, as these driverless vehicles proliferate, serious traffic safety implications will arise if any vehicle component fails and no human driver is present to assume control of the vehicle; and

WHEREAS, driverless vehicle technology is new and emerging, and public safety concerns—such as the ability of driverless vehicles to respond to temporarily reduced speed zones, to hazardous weather conditions, to approaching emergency vehicles, to be deployed as incendiary devices, and to have the computers controlling their operation compromised via hackers—must be addressed during the development of such technology; and

WHEREAS, few states currently have statutes controlling the road testing and ultimate public sale and use of these vehicles on public streets and highways; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, urges its state and provincial, local, and tribal members to coordinate with highway safety officials; governors, mayors, and other political leaders; and legislators in securing passage of legislation to regulate the testing and eventual operation of these vehicles on public roadways, including the requirement for the presence of a licensed human driver; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials, Federal Highway Administration, Governors Highway Safety Association, National Conference of State Legislatures, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Sheriffs' Association, and Transport Canada.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Support for Additional NIBIN Funding at ATF

*Submitted by: Firearms Committee
FC.027.a12*

WHEREAS, the ATF National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) has vitally assisted state, local, and tribal law enforcement in the examination of ballistics comparisons and has played a role in reducing the nation's crime rate; and

WHEREAS, state, local, and tribal law enforcement are on the frontlines against firearms crime; and

WHEREAS, ATF maintains this system of 138 state and local agencies who have over 195 IBIS machines on which they collect digital images; and

WHEREAS, state, local, and tribal law enforcement need a national, over-arching federal organization to oversee and maintain the NIBIN program; and

WHEREAS, the NIBIN system currently maintains a database of more than 2 million acquisitions; and

WHEREAS, the NIBIN system has allowed the users of the system to establish over 45,000 links of unique crime scene investigations; and

WHEREAS, the NIBIN program recently underwent a \$10,000,000 program reduction by the Office of Management and Budget; and

WHEREAS, this program reduction was proposed "to fund higher priorities and achieve cost savings" and because "participants and customers are primarily non-Federal government law enforcement entities"; and

WHEREAS, due to this program reduction, ATF has recently released over 30 NIBIN contractors who provided valuable assistance on the NIBIN program; and

WHEREAS, due to this program reduction, ATF has recently removed 40 systems from State and local partners that had participated in the NIBIN program; and

WHEREAS, this NIBIN technology routinely needs to be refreshed, upgraded, and deployed to

State and local law enforcement which is costly; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, calls upon Congress to approve a supplemental funding package that will immediately restore the \$10,000,000 in funding reductions to the ATF NIBIN program.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols

Submitted by the Firearms Committee

FC.028.a12

WHEREAS, a “Crime Gun” for the purposes of this resolution *includes any firearm used in crime or suspected to have been used in crime. This may include firearms abandoned or otherwise taken into law enforcement custody that are either suspected to have been used in a crime or whose proper disposition can be facilitated through a firearms trace; and*

WHEREAS, crime Gun Tracing and NCIC (National Crime Information Center) queries can help police identify and track purchasers, owners and possessors of firearms; and

WHEREAS, ballistics Evidence, bullets and cartridge cases discharged from a crime gun can be used to link a firearm to prior crimes and to link two or more crimes together; and

WHEREAS, forensic Evidence such as DNA, latent fingerprints, and other trace evidence like hairs and fibers can help police link Crime Guns and Ballistics Evidence to a criminal; and

WHEREAS, the armed criminals of today are mobile and evidence of their crimes is easily dispersed across police districts, cities, states and international borders as well; and

WHEREAS, a regional approach is necessary because a law enforcement officer’s degree of success in solving a murder in one city can be dependent upon what an officer in the next town over does or does not do with the crime gun he or she seizes in a traffic stop; and

WHEREAS, scientific and information technology tools like eTrace for crime gun tracing, NCIC for stolen firearms reporting and recognition, NIBIN for ballistics evidence, CODIS for DNA, and AFIS for fingerprints, can help police develop and share information about the identity of armed criminals across wide geographic regions; and

WHEREAS, maximum benefits from these intelligence-led policing tools can be achieved through collaboratively defined crime gun processing protocols consistently applied by the law enforcement agencies operating within a region where armed criminals are likely to be crisscrossing multiple police jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, regional crime gun and evidence processing protocols can provide law enforcement agencies with timely and actionable information to help identify and apprehend armed suspects

quickly thereby denying them the opportunity to re-offend and to perfect stronger criminal cases against them; and

WHEREAS, more armed criminals convicted and Justice served helps to preserve the peace and protect the public; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP views regionally applied crime gun and evidence processing protocols as a best practice for the investigation of firearm related crimes and encourages law enforcement officials, prosecuting attorneys and forensic experts to collaborate on the design of mutually agreeable protocols best suited for their region.

The protocols should address each of the following critical areas:

- The thorough investigation of each gun related crime including the safe and proper collection of all crime guns & related evidence.
- The performance of appropriate NCIC transactions (e.g. stolen, recovered).
- The timely and comprehensive tracing of all crime guns through ATF & eTrace.
- The timely processing of crime gun test fires and ballistics evidence through NIBIN.
- The timely lab submission and analysis of other forensic data from crime guns and related evidence (e.g. DNA, latent fingerprints, trace evidence).
- The generation, dissemination and investigative follow-up of the intelligence derived from the application of the regional protocols.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Support for the Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (N-DEx)

*Submitted by: State and Provincial Police Directorate
SP.029.a12*

WHEREAS, the National Data Exchange is a repository of criminal justice records, available in a secure online environment, and managed by the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division; and

WHEREAS, N-DEx is now fully functional and is recognized as an ideal system for sharing information across disparate jurisdictional, geographic, and regional areas; and

WHEREAS, regional sharing systems are very good and states are heavily invested in them and the membership of the IACP State and Provincial Division support regional sharing systems and N-DEx; and

WHEREAS, they believe that a national data sharing system is essential and support N-DEx as that system, however the Federal government should fund the integration and connection of the regional systems to N-DEx; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, affirm their support of the National Data Exchange as the nationally scaled system of information sharing.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Support for ATF Requirement to Report Multiple Sales of Long Guns

Submitted by: Firearms Committee
FC.030.a12

WHEREAS, the ATF in August 2011 required Federal Firearms Licensees in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas, to submit reports of multiple sales or other dispositions to an unlicensed individual of two or more rifles within five consecutive business days having the following characteristics: (1) semiautomatic; (2) a caliber greater than .22 (including .223/5.56 mm); and (3) the ability to accept detachable magazines; and

WHEREAS, the program was being implemented to assist in investigating and combating the illegal movement of firearms along and across the Southwest border; and

WHEREAS, The Gun Control Act (GCA) of 1968 requires federal firearms licensees (FFLs) to report multiple sales of handguns to the same purchaser [18 U.S.C. § 923(g)(3)]. The sale of two or more handguns must be reported if they occur at the same time, or within five business days of each other. The report must be filed with ATF no later than the close of business on the day the multiple sales or other disposition took place and includes information that identifies the purchaser and the firearms purchased. By law, a copy of this handgun multiple sale report must be provided to designated state or local law enforcement agencies. These reports provide ATF with potential intelligence and almost real-time investigative leads that can indicate illegal firearms trafficking. ATF began requiring the FFLs to report the multiple transactions in 1975. The federal statute that codified the multiple sales of handguns reporting requirement went into effect in 1986; and

WHEREAS, Mexican law enforcement officials have reported that certain types of rifles are regularly being used to commit violent crimes in Mexico. These rifles typically include AK-47 and AR-15 variants with detachable magazines; and

WHEREAS, ATF has capitalized on the investigative leads generated from this reporting requirement by referring over 100 defendants for prosecution, in approximately 28 cases, during the first eight-months of the program; and

WHEREAS, by requiring the reporting of multiple sales of the specified rifles, this requirement has provided significant investigative leads to law enforcement in pursuing firearms trafficking to Mexico and in the United States; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California, calls upon Congress to support the ATF Multiple Sales Reporting requirements as currently enacted.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

Support of RUN.HIDE.FIGHT Training on Response to Random Acts of Violence and Training of Employers, Employees and Citizens.

*Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee
PTO.031.a12*

WHEREAS, random and senseless acts of violence are on the rise in both the public and private sector.

WHEREAS, many violent perpetrators appear to target defenseless victims, employers, colleagues and innocent bystanders.

WHEREAS, employers, employees and citizens need to prepare for all possibilities; review vulnerabilities and prepare plans to address a random act of violence.

WHEREAS, such a plan or reaction must be clear and easily understood by all possible employers, employees and citizens.

WHEREAS, The City of Houston has taken a proactive approach to educating its employers, employees and citizens in efforts to reduce the loss of life.

WHEREAS, Run.Hide.Fight Surviving an Active Shooter Event-a Department of DHS grant funded project, produced by the City of Houston's Mayors Office Public Safety and Homeland Security addresses the training concepts needed to minimize casualties in an active shooting incident.

RESOLVED, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference in San Diego, California calls upon each state within the United States of America and the heads of all Law Enforcement agencies to actively support the RUN.HIDE.FIGHT approach. The adoption of a plan to provide the best chance of survival for all personnel.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

“Badges for Baseball” Youth Outreach Resolution

*Submitted by: Civil Rights Committee
CIV.032.a12*

WHEREAS, in recent years the IACP Civil Rights Committee has invested in Youth Outreach for the benefit of local children in the Host Cities of the IACP Annual Conferences.

WHEREAS, the Civil Rights Committee members wish to continue and expand the outreach opportunities offered to local children in these cities through more direct involvement of IACP Members and local, county, state and federal law enforcement officers.

WHEREAS, the Cal Ripken Sr. Foundation (a non-profit, Maryland based, 501(c)3 Corporation) has offered to partner with the IACP in the delivery and production of their “Badges for Baseball” program for the local children of the Host Cities of the IACP Annual Conferences in cooperation with the IACP Civil Rights Committee, and any other Committee and/or Section that would care to participate.

WHEREAS, the “Badges for Baseball” program is a one-day initiative established in 2006 through funding provided by the U.S. Department of Justice to the Cal Ripken Sr. Foundation to develop a baseball-based curriculum that teaches the core values of character, honesty, ethics, teamwork, fair play, following the rule, and health & fitness to underserved youth between the ages of 12 – 15, with police officers volunteering or assigned as the coaches and mentors. This program would be delivered on a local college or university campus and include support from that student body of student/athletes and multicultural undergraduates as participants alongside volunteer law enforcement officers, all who will provide role-modeling and guidance as positive community members who emphasizing the above listed core values as well as the importance of education.

WHEREAS, the Civil Rights Committee has voted unanimously in favor of promoting the “Badges for Baseball” program at IACP Philadelphia 2013, and annually at future Annual Conferences, provided that suitable facilities, law enforcement commitment and corporate sponsorships can be secured.

RESOLVED, the IACP recognizes the importance of “giving back” to our Host Cities and the value of Youth Outreach as an important investment in our future.

FURTHER RESOLVED, the IACP supports the delivery of the “Badges for Baseball” program at Annual Conference Host Cities.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 119th Annual Conference
San Diego, CA
October 3, 2012

**Supporting and Funding the National Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative Program
Management Office**

Submitted by: Board of Officers
BOA.033.a12

WHEREAS, the findings in *The 9/11 Commission Report* clearly demonstrated the need for a nationwide capacity to share information that could detect, prevent, or deter a terrorist attack; and

WHEREAS, The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 and the 2007 *National Strategy for Information Sharing* indicate both legislative and executive intent to establish locally controlled distributed information systems wherein potential terrorism-related information could be contributed by the 18,000 state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) law enforcement agencies for analysis to determine whether there are emerging patterns or trends; and

WHEREAS, on December 17, 2009, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) was named the executive agent to establish and operate the Program Management Office (PMO) for the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI), taking on responsibility for coordinating existing resources and managing additional support to further develop and deploy the NSI; and

WHEREAS, the NSI is a partnership among federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement that establishes a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing SAR information in a manner that rigorously protects the privacy and civil liberties of Americans; and

WHEREAS, the NSI is a collaborative effort led by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), in coordination with the Program Manager for the Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE); the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS); the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); Global; and municipal and state law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, the NSI Program Management Office (NSI PMO) has established standardized processes and policies that provide the capability for SLTT and federal law enforcement to share timely, relevant SAR information that has been determined to have a potential nexus to terrorism; and

WHEREAS, support of the Nationwide SAR Initiative (NSI) efforts has been publicly stated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the IACP has been instrumental in the

development of and the implementation of front-line SAR training to equip law enforcement officers detect, prevent, or deter a terrorist attack and other criminal activity; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 119th Annual Conference, recommends that the Federal government fully support and fund the NSI PMO in order that NSI efforts continue to be implemented across the Nation so that it can become ingrained in the everyday routine of the more than 800,000 law enforcement officers in the United States.