

## NIBIN and eTrace Resolution

*Submitted by: Firearms Committee and Police Investigative Operations Committee*

WHEREAS, according to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), between 2019 and 2020 the firearm homicide rate increased by 35%. Despite these numbers significantly increasing, there is a tremendous gap between recovered firearms and those firearms submitted into the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) or eTrace systems, which provide vital investigative leads; and

WHEREAS, according to the Gun Violence Archive (GVA), between 2014 and 2020 mass shootings have increased by 56% and teens (aged 12-17) killed or injured by firearms increased by 44%; and

WHEREAS, ATF's eTrace system provides the origin for recovered and traced firearms. The information from eTrace provides the first lead in determining how a firearm went from legal commerce to a crime scene. It also serves to identify illegal firearms trafficking patterns and the crimes associated with involved firearm, i.e., straw purchasing; and

WHEREAS, ATF's NIBIN has been successfully generating leads for Investigators tasked with the investigation of violent crimes involving firearms. NIBIN provides ballistic links between crimes that were otherwise unknown; and

WHEREAS, it is beneficial for law enforcement agencies to have a written firearm policy that fully exploits the evidentiary intelligence contained on and inside a firearm; and

WHEREAS, smaller departments, or those with limited resources, should work with ATF and larger or regional law enforcement agencies to ensure comprehensive collection and submission into NIBIN and eTrace; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has consistently supported both NIBIN and eTrace; and

WHEREAS, the following leading practices would increase the solvability rate of violent firearm crime for agencies worldwide:

- Establish a firearm policy that promotes comprehensive submission of all firearms into eTrace.
- Establish a firearm policy that promotes comprehensive submission of all firearms and suitable recovered ballistics into NIBIN.
- Establish a definitive process to receive, distribute (as needed), and follow up on NIBIN and eTrace results that are provided by ATF or other forensic institutions as necessary. This process

should ensure that the assigned detectives/investigators, which is often different than the individual who submitted the evidence and received the issued results, receive the critical leads.

- Establish processes to ensure that firearms and ballistic evidence are processed through NIBIN and eTrace in a timely manner. Delays on these critical processes can diminish the value of the information gained and negatively impact the solvability of investigations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognize that addressing these issues increases the solvability of violent firearm crime, helps stem the flow of illegal crime guns and promotes the flow of critical intelligence.

## **Support for a “Public-Private Partnership Day”**

### **Submitted by: Private Sector Liaison Section**

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) strongly supports efforts of law enforcement and the private sector to engage in strong public-private partnerships; and,

WHEREAS, IACP strives to provide law enforcement executives with knowledge regarding the establishment of effective public/private partnerships, and how to achieve effective interactions supporting the advancement of community engagement, safety and security involving the private sector, law enforcement, intelligence, homeland security and emergency management by these communities working collaboratively; and,

WHEREAS, IACP strives to provide a forum for the representation of the thoughts, concerns and issues of the private sector, security industry, non-governmental organizations and not-for-profit organizations, to the executive leadership of the police community and,

WHEREAS, the IACP, and strives to acquaint law enforcement executives with information on technology, intelligence and resources available within the private sector that might serve the interests and needs of the law enforcement community; and

WHEREAS, IACP maintains a Private Sector Liaison Section to assist the IACP and its membership in coordinating efforts to implement mutual objectives of improving community engagement and public safety through public/private partnerships; and,

WHEREAS, IACP strives to increase the knowledge and understanding of the value, benefits, and importance of public/private partnerships within the private sector, and strives to gain full public support for such partnerships within the community at large and among all law enforcement agencies; and, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP supports the establishment of an annual “Public-Private Partnership Day” for law enforcement and its private sector partners, in celebration and recognition of the commitment, many contributions and dedicated hard work of partner agencies securing our communities, our infrastructure, and enhancing the safety and security of all; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly encourages the widest possible dissemination of information about effective public-private partnerships; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages the selection of a date for “Public-Private Partnership Day” that will focus attention of the community and the private sector on the value of partnerships during an appropriate time of year.

**A JOINT RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITIES FOR THE  
DETECTION AND MITIGATION OF UNIDENTIFIABLE, MALICIOUS, AND/OR  
UNAUTHORIZED UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (UAS)**

**Submitted by the  
Homeland Security Committee,  
Terrorism Committee, Aviation Committee,  
and Communications and Technology Committee**

**WHEREAS**, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes that Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) provide significant economic and social benefits to the United States, and it is imperative for America to lead globally in this innovative technology; and

**WHEREAS**, the IACP acknowledges the vast majority of UAS operations do not pose any threat; and

**WHEREAS**, the IACP believes that the misuse of UAS presents substantial economic, public safety, and national security risks. This includes disrupting commercial activity, industrial espionage, interfering with law enforcement and public safety operations, endangering others operating in the national airspace system and on the ground, terrorism and criminal activity, and other nefarious conduct; and

**WHEREAS**, currently, only four federal departments or agencies, the Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Energy (DOE), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have the authority to undertake counter-unmanned aircraft systems (C-UAS) detection and mitigation actions for specifically tailored missions under specified conditions. While these authorities are crucial to protect the safety and security of critical facilities and assets, a more comprehensive approach is required to provide a layered defense and air domain awareness of sensitive public safety and private sector operations, events, and sites. Some of these include critical infrastructure facilities, prisons, mass gatherings such as sporting and entertainment events, emergency incident operations, and aviation operations. Without expanded authority, these types of events and venues face significant risk from malicious, reckless, and unauthorized UAS operations; and

**WHEREAS**, the nefarious use of drones is also recognized as a global and multi-national threat with the United States having experienced cross border incidents and the transport of illegal drugs, contraband, and explosives.

**BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT**, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) urges federal legislation to support a comprehensive approach to address the proliferation of UAS systems and counteraction of UAS systems which would, at a minimum, include the following:

- Expand DOJ and DHS existing authorities to protect critical infrastructure, crucial national assets, and commercial facilities such as transportation hubs, military installations, airports, and associated navigational aids facilities;
- Enable and authorize state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) law enforcement and critical infrastructure operators (including airports) to detect, identify, monitor, and track UAS in their jurisdictions and around their facilities, respectively;
- Authorize and appropriate funding for pilot programs for state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) law enforcement (including airports) to deploy and evaluate C-UAS systems with appropriate controls in place, including federal training, certification, and oversight; and privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties controls commensurate with federal standards;

- Enable federal departments or agencies to effectively conduct research, testing, training, and evaluation of C-UAS identification, detection, mitigation, and engagement technology and equipment;
- Mandate inter-governmental coordination between federal departments or agencies, including DHS (including the Transportation Security Administration), DOJ (including the Federal Bureau of Investigation), the Department of Transportation (including the Federal Aviation Administration), the Federal Communications Commission, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and other appropriate federal, state, and local agencies;
- Establish a balance between expanded C-UAS authority while protecting privacy, ensuring aviation safety, enabling continued federal regulation and oversight of the national airspace, and allowing authorized commercial activity.
- Expand the current Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) process to include an avenue for state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) law enforcement to coordinate directly with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to restrict UAS activity at special events without the need to make application through the federal departments or agencies.

Ensuring the safety and security of the national airspace and the associated ground risk is a crucial priority for our public safety organizations and the ability to counteract malicious, reckless, and unauthorized UAS operations plays a significant role in achieving that objective.

## **Resolution on Preemployment Psychological Evaluations**

Submitted by: Police Psychological Services Section

Co-Sponsors:

Police Professional Standards, Ethics, and Image Committee

Retired Chiefs of Police Section

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies are tasked with engaging in a rigorous vetting and selection process with regard to hiring personnel, including the identification of candidates who are psychologically suitable for police and public safety work; and

WHEREAS, there are a variety of methods currently employed to vet and select police and public safety personnel; and

WHEREAS, most states (e.g., 37 states at present) have enacted laws requiring a preemployment psychological evaluation prior to a candidate being hired to work as a law enforcement officer; and

WHEREAS, correctly identifying psychologically suitable candidates for hire, and correctly identifying and screening out psychologically unsuitable candidates for hire will improve the overall effectiveness and trust of law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), has published guidelines on preemployment psychological evaluations and encourages all law enforcement agencies to follow them with the goal of achieving the best possible hiring decisions with regard to police and public safety personnel, and

WHEREAS, the IACP guidelines indicate that agencies should utilize examiners who are licensed, doctoral-level psychologists trained and experienced specifically in the provision of preemployment psychological evaluations for public safety positions, and who participate in regular, ongoing continuing education and training that is specific to preemployment screening in addition to that of a more general police psychology nature, and be familiar with the overall hiring/selection process of the hiring agency and procedures required by law; and now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP promote and support use of the guidelines in law enforcement agencies both nationally and internationally.

## **Support for Maintaining and Maturing the Quality of the Policing Profession by Establishing Core, Evidence-Based Hiring Practices**

*Submitted by: Police Professional Standards, Ethics, and Image Committee*

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports efforts of professional policing agencies to maintain and mature the quality of the profession by establishing core, evidence-based hiring practices; and

WHEREAS, IACP, through its Strategic Plan, established Goal A: Police agencies will have the trust and confidence of their communities; and

WHEREAS, IACP established Recruitment, Hiring, and Retention as one of six key focus areas in the Trust Building Campaign; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes that high-quality peace officers provide reliable and trustworthy community safety and service; and

WHEREAS, IACP acknowledges that lowering hiring standards frequently leads to the erosion of public trust and the decay of service delivery; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes that near-term compromises or lowering of standards may lead to later violations of Constitutional protections, breaches of community values, and the subsequent loss of an agency's efficacy; and

WHEREAS, IACP acknowledges that the lack of uniform basic standards leads to disparities in hiring practices, decisions, and service outcomes and it recommends:

### **ELEMENTS OF APPLICATION, TESTING, AND CERTIFICATION**

- (a) Reliable and validated written test/application
- (b) Initial interview
- (c) Physical agility test
- (d) Pre-employment integrity interview and/or truth-verification (CVSA/Polygraph)
- (e) Psychological suitability evaluation with Psychologist
- (f) Thorough background investigation including prior law enforcement employment and reasons for separation
- (g) Pre-offer, final interview
- (h) Drug test
- (i) Medical test
- (j) Complete psychological exam

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes that established practices strengthen hiring outcomes while providing industry parity; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes that establishing core standards and practices require evidence-based inputs which minimize bias; and

WHEREAS, IACP also acknowledges that agencies across a diverse and international profession will have regional and/or legal restrictions on element implementation or may require additional community-centric perspectives and requirements; and

WHEREAS, IACP acknowledges some agencies may not possess the initial financial resources to meet each of these elements, or may not be able to adopt each of these elements due to

jurisdictional policies, yet IACP holds that later costs of insurance or litigation will likely exceed those assumed financial barriers; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes the need to focus and standardize public safety organizations' core hiring practices for demonstrable and repeatable performance outcomes; Now, therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages the maintenance of and/or expansion to the core hiring standards as listed, to Maintain and Mature the Quality of the Policing Profession through Core, Evidence-Based Hiring Practices.



RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT A RENEWED AND COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL ANTI-  
DRUG AND DANGEROUS DRUG-AWARENESS CAMPAIGN TO COMBAT THE  
NORMALIZATION OF ILLICIT DRUG USE AND THE ESCALATING FATAL  
OVERDOSE CRISIS

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee*

**WHEREAS,** The United States is in the midst of an unprecedented fatal and non-fatal overdose epidemic; and

**WHEREAS,** More than 107,000 deaths were reported in the United States between January 2021 to January 2022<sup>1</sup>, with the Drug Enforcement Administration warning of the continuing threat: “Already this year, numerous mass-overdose events have resulted in dozens of overdoses and deaths. Drug traffickers are driving addiction, and increasing their profits, by mixing illicit fentanyl with other illicit drugs. Tragically, many overdose victims have no idea they are ingesting deadly fentanyl poison, until it’s too late.”<sup>2</sup>; and

**WHEREAS,** The Nation’s drug overdose epidemic affects every state and now is driven by illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, methamphetamine, and cocaine, often in combination or in adulterated forms<sup>3</sup>; and

**WHEREAS,** International and domestic criminal drug networks are mass-producing fake pills, falsely marketing them as legitimate prescription pills, and killing unsuspecting Americans<sup>4</sup>; and

**WHEREAS,** The effects of this epidemic go beyond individuals and families of those who have overdosed, in that ancillary costs for emergency services, addiction counseling and hospitalizations are astronomical. The Joint Economic Committee estimates “that opioid-related costs alone rose to nearly \$1.5 trillion in 2020, a \$487 billion increase from 2019 and a 37% increase from 2017”<sup>5</sup>; and

---

<sup>1</sup> Advocacy Resource Center, *Issue brief: Nation’s Drug-Related Overdose and Death Epidemic Continues to Worsen*, American Medical Association, <https://www.ama-assn.org/system/files/issue-brief-increases-in-opioid-related-overdose.pdf> (last updated December 22, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> Press Release: DEA Warns of Increase in Mass-Overdose Events Involving Deadly Fentanyl, Drug Enforcement Administration, (April 6, 2022), <https://www.dea.gov/press-releases/2022/04/06/dea-warns-increase-mass-overdose-events-involving-deadly-fentanyl>

<sup>3</sup> American Medical Association, “Issue brief: Nation’s Drug-Related Overdose and Death Epidemic Continues to Worsen,” <https://www.ama-assn.org/system/files/issue-brief-increases-in-opioid-related-overdose.pdf>, accessed November, 2022

<sup>4</sup> *Public Safety Alert: Sharp Increase in Fake Prescription Pills Containing Fentanyl and Meth*, DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, (September 27, 2021), <https://www.dea.gov/alert/sharp-increase-fake-prescription-pills-containing-fentanyl-and-meth>.

<sup>5</sup> Joint Economic Committee Democrats, *The Economic Toll of the Opioid Crisis Reached Nearly \$1.5 Trillion in 2020*, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, [https://www.jec.senate.gov/public/\\_cache/files/67bcd7f-4232-40ea-9263-f033d280c567/jec-cost-of-opioids-issue-brief.pdf](https://www.jec.senate.gov/public/_cache/files/67bcd7f-4232-40ea-9263-f033d280c567/jec-cost-of-opioids-issue-brief.pdf) (last visited November, 2022).

**WHEREAS,** Worldwide, about 500,000 deaths, annually, are attributable to drug use. More than 70% of these deaths are related to opioids<sup>6</sup>; and

**WHEREAS,** Given the consequences of fatal and nonfatal drug overdoses in the United States, it is essential to enact a comprehensive national anti-drug campaign with messaging warning of the dangers of drug use, illicit fentanyl poisoning, and countering the drug use normalization messaging inundating multiple media outlets and sources; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, strongly urge Federal, State, and Local Government entities, including public health, public safety, and the educational systems, to work together with the private sector to launch a continuing series of robust anti-drug, anti-illicit fentanyl poisoning and dangerous drug messaging to be distributed via public safety alerts on television, social media, billboards, and signage in every school and university across the country.

---

<sup>6</sup>*Opioid Overdose*, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, August 4, 2021, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/opioid-overdose>.

**Urging Leaders to Make Traffic Enforcement an Operational Priority and to Work with Stakeholders to Support Traffic Safety Education and Enforcement Efforts**

Submitted by: Roadway Safety Committee

2023 Update

WHEREAS, vehicle crashes are a leading cause of deaths, injuries, property damage and related costs to communities and its citizens; and

WHEREAS, many law enforcement line-of-duty deaths are traffic related;

WHEREAS, a comprehensive traffic safety program has been proven to decrease vehicle crashes of all types, including vulnerable roadway users such as bicyclists and pedestrians, and also provides ancillary benefits to law enforcement and public safety; and

WHEREAS, educating the public about the purpose and intended goal of traffic enforcement provides an opportunity for voluntary compliance while also bolstering support for the work and building community trust; and

WHEREAS, fair and balanced high-visibility traffic enforcement is a key component of a comprehensive traffic safety program; and

WHEREAS, when legislation is passed limiting the authority of law enforcement to enforce certain traffic laws, such legislation can result in decreased traffic enforcement efforts which in turn could lead to an increase in crashes; be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP urges leaders to make fair and balanced traffic enforcement an operational priority and to work with elected officials and other stakeholders to support traffic education and enforcement to make roads safer for all users.

## **Support of Electronic Warrants in the Fight Against Impaired Driving**

Submitted by: Roadway Safety Committee

2023 Update

WHEREAS, impaired driving has a profound impact on society and public safety in terms of grievous injuries, senseless death, and significant property damage; and with poly-substance impaired driving fatal crashes increasing, and

WHEREAS, the growing number of states and countries legalizing and/or decriminalizing cannabis, psychedelics, other impairing substances and the poly-substance abuse crisis has given rise to increased concerns related to the appropriate detection, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of drug-impaired driving, and

WHEREAS, the inability to obtain a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) test result or evidence of drug use, (especially in cases of refusal) effectively impedes or negates an officers' ability to gather crucial and intensely time-sensitive evidence in the form of blood or other bodily fluids, and

WHEREAS, the establishment and implementation of electronic warrant (eWarrant) programs to compel blood draws or samples of other bodily fluids have proven timely and successful in several jurisdictions (Responsibility.org, A Guide to Implementing Electronic Warrants, 2018; and NHTSA, Practices for Implementing Expedited Search Warrant Programs for Obtaining Evidence From Impaired Drivers, 2021), utilizing a variety of technology based systems to quickly and accurately obtain evidence in the violent crime of impaired driving, and

WHEREAS, in recognition of the technology available to law enforcement agencies, and research by NHTSA, Responsibility.org and the Justice Management Institute clearly identifies a spectrum of eWarrant systems that can assist jurisdictions in their fight against impaired driving; including recommended legislative framework, planning and design, partner engagement, funding, policy and operations, and metrics to assess goals, and

RESOLVED, that the IACP supports the development, implementation, and legislative engagement of eWarrant systems by law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to assist in timely collection of evidence to enhance prosecution of impaired driving cases, and ultimately assist in the detection and prevention of injury and death on our nation's roadways.

## **The Public Safety and Homeland Security Needs for Retro-Reflective Front and Rear License Plates with Validation Stickers**

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee  
2023 Update

WHEREAS, heightened homeland security concerns 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 more than 25 million miles of highways and roads globally; 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, in addition to improving safety, 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, retro-reflective front and rear license plates are essential in the quick and accurate identification of motor vehicles traveling toward or away from a law enforcement officer, even at highway speeds, whether the officer is using Automated License Plate Reader technology or reliant on personal observance; 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, fully reflective validation tabs displaying month and year attached to the license plate provides law enforcement officers with an instant recognition system of valid vehicle registration; and

WHEREAS, an effort to repeal the requirement for front license plates and/or validation tabs are sometimes made in response to budgetary or other non-safety centric considerations; and

WHEREAS, if such efforts are successful, they would have a serious and negative effect on the ability of law enforcement officers to effectively identify vehicles or invalid vehicle registrations and to initiate reasonable suspicion vehicle stops; 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) 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 issuance of new plates prior to retro-reflective degradation and as otherwise required to maintain effective vehicle identification; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP supports the issuance of retro-reflective validation tabs indicating the month and year for use on the license plates of all motor vehicles registered to operate on public highways and roadways; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP supports the use of the License Plate Standard for the design and manufacture of license plates published by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.

In Support of Amendment to the Law Enforcement Officers Safety  
Act (LEOSA) to Include Railroad Police as Qualified Law  
Enforcement Officers

WHEREAS, railroad police officers have been respected members of the law enforcement community in the United States for over 150 years and are recognized as bona fide law enforcement officers in the United States; and

WHEREAS, railroad police officer's interstate law enforcement authority is derived from federal statute 49 USC 28101; and

WHEREAS, railroad police officers agents are responsible for the protection of  
- (1) employees, passengers, or patrons of the rail carrier; (2) property, equipment, and facilities operated, or maintained by the rail carrier; (3) property moving in interstate or foreign commerce and (4) personnel, equipment, and material moving by rail that are vital to the national defense; and

WHEREAS, railroad police officers are dedicated, highly trained certified law enforcement professionals who risk their lives in a variety of situations such as

criminal law enforcement, protection of the national defense, hazardous material releases, or terrorist attacks; and

WHEREAS, railroad police officers are routinely subjected to the same perils as their federal, state, and local law enforcement partners, which has throughout history resulted in their own injuries or deaths; and

WHEREAS, according to the Officer Down Memorial Page, Inc, more than 450 railroad police officers have been killed in the line of duty in the United States; be it

RESOLVED, the IACP recommends that members of U.S. Congress amend the Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act (LEOSA) to include railroad police officers.



## **Support for Stronger, More Effective Border Security**

**WHEREAS** illegal immigration and border security issues directly impact the safety of communities around the world and effective national action is needed to meet this challenge; and,

**WHEREAS** stronger border security can help reduce crime, protect citizens, and disrupt the activities of organized crime syndicates and,

**WHEREAS** enhanced border security efforts can also help to identify and apprehend individuals who are engaged in criminal activities and prevent them from entering the country; and,

**WHEREAS** by controlling and managing the flow of people and goods across national boundaries, effective border security allows a nation to better monitor and regulate who can enter the country and what materials they are transporting; and

**WHEREAS** these controls help to prevent terrorists from entering a country and also prevents terrorists from obtaining materials or resources they need to carry out their plans; and,

**WHEREAS** the Terrorist Screening Center plays an integral role in identifying, detecting, monitoring, and preventing terrorists and other national security threat actors from entering the United States; and,

**WHEREAS** increased border security can help to reduce the flow of illegal goods such as drugs, weapons, and stolen goods across the border which, in turn, can help to reduce costs associated with these crimes, to include higher law enforcement costs and broader societal disruptions; and,

**WHEREAS** stronger border security can help reduce crime, protect citizens, and disrupt the activities and reduce the illicit proceeds gained by organized crime syndicates and,

**WHEREAS** stronger border security efforts can help to protect the rights of citizens and immigrants. Increased security can help to ensure that immigrants are not being exploited, as well as ensure that immigrants who are applying for visas and other forms of legal documentation are being treated fairly; now therefore be it,

**RESOLVED** that the International Association of Chiefs of Police firmly believes that effective border security must play a critical role in all governments' national security plan; and be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that the International Association of Chiefs of Police firmly believes that, in the strong interest of homeland security and the welfare of the national populace, particularly as it applies to the scourge of organized human and drug trafficking, that immigration policy on all of its territorial borders needs to be enforced in conformance with the existing law and those agencies so tasked need to be supported financially and logistically to effectively carry out this policy; and be it **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls on the leaders of all nations to continue to invest in the necessary resources and personnel to strengthen border control and to fund other initiatives that can help secure national borders, including by engaging in robust information sharing with

entities such as the Terrorist Screening Center; and be it,

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police also urges all governments to focus on providing a safe and secure environment for all individuals regardless of race, ethnicity, or immigration status.