

International Association of Chiefs of Police



2005 RESOLUTIONS

**Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005**

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SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN 2005

Crime Prevention:

Recognizing the 25th Anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, Featuring McGruff, The Crime Dog®:

The resolution encourages IACP members to join in the 25th anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign and McGruff, the Crime Dog®, and urges law enforcement to support and promote crime prevention as a key element of effective policing.

Highway Safety:

Importance of Enforcement to the Reduction of Speed-Related Crashes:

The resolution urges all state, tribal and local law enforcement agencies and their officers to place a renewed emphasis on speed management and encourage the public, through education and enforcement, to reduce their speeds to the speed limit. In addition, it encourages departments and individual officers to re-examine the extent to which their approach to speed enforcement tolerances impact travel speeds.

Red Light Camera Systems Operation Guideline:

The resolution expresses the IACP's support for red light camera systems to detect and reduce the incidence of red light running violations, and endorses the *Red Light Camera Systems Operational Guidelines*, which was developed by the Federal Highway Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, for use by state and local law enforcement agencies during the implementation and operation of such red light camera systems.

Support for DWI/DUI Courts:

The resolution expresses the IACP's support for DWI/DUI courts concept as promoted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Such courts ensure that substance abuse treatment is ordered and implemented.

Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP):

The resolution expresses the IACP's support for Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors (TSRPs) to assist in the effective prosecution of impaired driving cases.

Uniformity in "Move Over, Slow Down" Laws:

The resolution calls on the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances to develop model legislation that requires motorists to slow down and/or move over when approaching a stopped emergency vehicle.

Indian Country:

Tribal Law Enforcement Access to Criminal Justice Databases:

The resolution calls on federal and state law enforcement agencies to collaborate, cooperate, and jointly agree to allow all law enforcement agencies that meet established standards access to records disseminated by the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS). It also calls on federal and state agencies to collaborate and cooperate with tribal law enforcement agencies that meet established standards in order to provide viable and accurate criminal justice information upon request.

Tribal Representation on the Advisory Policy Board:

The resolution expresses support for the IACP's Indian Country Law Enforcement Section's petition to the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board (APB) for the inclusion of a tribal law enforcement representative. It also calls on the APB to include tribal representation on each of the four regional APB Working Groups, including a representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services on the Federal Working Group.

Legislation:

In Support of Restoration of Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETTP) 2005 Funding Levels, Restoration of Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) 2004 Funding Levels, and Elimination of the Formula Funding for LETTP:

The resolution directs the IACP to urge Congress to restore funding for the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program to FY 2005 levels; to restore funding for the Justice Assistance Grant program to FY 2004 levels; and to remove restrictions on the use of prevention funding.

Support for Continued Funding for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program:

The resolution directs the IACP to strongly urge Congress to maintain funding for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program at the FY 2005 funding level, and supports efforts to keep the program within the Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Support for Renewal of the USA PATRIOT Act:

The resolution expresses the IACP's support for making permanent the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act that are due to expire, and encourages the U.S. Congress to do so. These provisions include ones related to sharing criminal intelligence, obtaining business records, and wiretapping.

Update of Support for Continued Byrne Grant Funding:

Citing the importance of the program to drug enforcement and demand reduction efforts, the resolution directs the IACP to strongly urge Congress not to reduce the funding levels for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program below funding levels for Fiscal Year 2005.

Miscellaneous:

Dental Implants / Prosthetics:

The resolution recommends the creation of a national registry of dental and prosthetic devices in order to assist in the identification of unknown deceased persons.

Elimination of the Practice of Displaying Social Security Numbers on Advertisements, Posters, and/or Any Other Written Material Relating to Missing Persons that are Made Available to the General Public:

In order to prevent identity theft, the resolution calls upon law enforcement agencies to stop using Social Security Numbers in advertisements, posters, and/or other written material related to missing persons that are made available to the general public.

Support for Environmental Justice:

The resolution urges law enforcement agencies to train their officers for the recognition of and response to environment crimes, and urges the Environmental Protection Agency to expand state and local law enforcement assistance programs by continuing to allocate all available resources in support of investigations of environmental crime.

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs:

Harm Reduction:

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

Local Community Drug Abuse and Prevention Strategy Meeting:

The resolution calls on every chief of police and other law enforcement leaders to convene a local forum of educators, physicians, drug treatment professionals, anti-drug groups, faith-based groups, prosecutors, and lawmakers, in order to evaluate the extent of the drug problem in their community and to develop an ongoing strategy to combat it.

Support for an Anti-Drug Legalization Summit:

The resolution calls for a multi-disciplinary anti-drug legalization summit to bring mutual constituent groups together to develop a cohesive national strategy to combat the drug legalization movement.

Support for the Adoption of Model Anti-Drug Education Programs:

The resolution calls upon state and local educational agencies to review and adopt model anti-drug education programs for all elementary, middle, and high schools.

Support for a Bulk Currency Initiative:

The resolution strongly encourages all law enforcement agencies to take certain steps to combat money laundering in the movement of bulk currency in order to combat drug trafficking.

Technology:

Automated Fingerprint Identifications Systems (AFIS):

The resolution strongly recommends that a national organization such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the National Institute of Justice create an initiative that will result in making automated fingerprint identification systems interoperable and create an “enter once, search many” capability.

Information Technology Standards:

The resolution strongly urges law enforcement and public safety agencies to adopt information technology standards developed with law enforcement involvement or by the Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council (LEITSC). It also argues that federal agencies should prioritize funding for the purpose of promoting, developing, maintaining and expanding information technology standards within the public safety community.

Support for Preservation of Access to Publicly Available Forensic Resources in Cyber Investigations:

The resolution strongly urges the Internet administration community to assist law enforcement by providing continued access to publicly available databases concerning the allocation of Internet resources, and in situations where the maintenance of these databases may conflict with privacy regulation, business concerns, or data-mining prevention efforts, consult with law enforcement to assist in the resolution of these potential conflicts before removing or restricting access to this information.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

**Recognizing the 25th Anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime
Prevention Campaign, Featuring McGruff, The Crime Dog®**

*Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC022.a05*

WHEREAS, in 1997 the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) adopted the phrase "Community safety is everybody's responsibility and crime prevention is everyone's business" as its official motto; and

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

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

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

WHEREAS, the IACP is committed to active partnership with all organizations that are involved in crime prevention and enhancing national crime prevention strategies; and

WHEREAS, the IACP is a member of the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, and supports the mission and goals of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, featuring McGruff the Crime Dog®, the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, and the National Crime Prevention Council; and

WHEREAS, 2005 marks the 25th anniversary of the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, and McGruff the Crime Dog®; and

WHEREAS, McGruff is recognized as the nation's symbol for crime prevention; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages all members to join in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign and McGruff the Crime Dog®; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP urges all law enforcement personnel and agencies to support and promote crime prevention as a key element of effective policing.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

The Importance of Enforcement to the Reduction of Speed-Related Crashes

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS014.a05*

WHEREAS, speed-related crashes, deaths, and injuries have not declined in the past decade, despite roadway and vehicle safety improvements; and

WHEREAS, today's motor vehicles are capable of being operated at extremely high speeds that exceed the design criteria for both highways and safety devices, with drivers traveling at those high speeds in relative comfort and silence; and

WHEREAS, there is a great disparity in the weights and sizes of vehicles on roadways today, making speeding by heavy commercial vehicles particularly dangerous; and

WHEREAS, our streets and highways have become increasingly congested and in need of repair; and

WHEREAS, our contemporary culture is one in which many drivers are rushing to get from one destination to another, and this may lead to excessive driving speeds, which in turn could lead to aggressive driving and road rage, speed-related crashes, deaths, and injuries; and

WHEREAS, vehicle stopping distances increase and effective maneuvering space decreases exponentially as speed increases; and

WHEREAS, the extent to which law enforcement officers and their agencies allow tolerances when enforcing speed limits can encourage or discourage speed violations; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police joins with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and the Federal Highway Administration in urging all state, county, local and tribal law enforcement agencies and individual officers assigned to patrol duties to place a renewed emphasis on the management of speeds on our streets and highways; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that law enforcement agencies join the effort to reduce speed-related deaths, injuries and property damage by making speed enforcement a high priority; by encouraging the public, through education and enforcement, to reduce their travel speeds to the speed limit; and by encouraging departments and officers to re-examine carefully the extent to which their approach to speed enforcement tolerances impact travel speeds.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
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Red Light Camera Systems Operational Guidelines

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS013.a05*

WHEREAS, in 1998 the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supported the use of red light cameras at intersections for more effective and efficient traffic law enforcement, in conjunction with normal enforcement efforts; and

WHEREAS, the use of red light camera systems can deter and reduce red light running violations by motorists, and more importantly, can reduce the number of crashes, injuries and deaths attributable to red-light running; and

WHEREAS, crashes caused by motorists running red lights are, on the average, more deadly and damaging than other types of crashes at signalized intersections; and

WHEREAS, a comprehensive approach to using red light camera systems involving partnerships inclusive of all stakeholders is more effective in the mitigation of red-light running violations; and

WHEREAS, the proper implementation of red light camera systems will improve transportation safety and operations; and

WHEREAS, the *Red Light Camera Systems Operational Guidelines* (January 2005) developed by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is for use by state and local agencies for the development and operation of such systems; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP supports the use of red light camera systems to detect and reduce the incidence of red light running violations; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP endorses and supports the *Red Light Camera Systems Operational Guidelines* for use by state and local law enforcement agencies during the implementation and operation of red-light camera systems.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
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Support of DWI/DUI Courts

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS015.a05*

WHEREAS, the pervasive problem of alcohol- and drug-impaired driving is a national problem; and

WHEREAS, the law enforcement community has been committed to removing the impaired driver from our nation's roadways; and

WHEREAS, any impaired driving arrest will result in the offender's entering the criminal justice system; and

WHEREAS, the offender will appear in court; and the courts have unique opportunities to heighten accountability of substance abusers and to stop recidivism; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports ongoing education, implementation of effective strategies, and collaboration regarding substance abusing offenders; and

WHEREAS, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has made DWI/DUI courts an impaired driving priority. DWI/DUI courts will ensure that substance abuse treatment is ordered and implemented on the basis of adequate information, in accordance with applicable law, and with due regard for the rights of the individual and of the public; and

WHEREAS, DWI/DUI courts incorporate the 10 Key Components, which define DWI/DUI courts, as published by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals; and

WHEREAS, DWI/DUI courts will assist law enforcement in removing the impaired driver from our nation's roadways; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that Highway Safety Committee of the IACP supports the DWI/DUI courts concept as promoted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
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Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP)

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS016.a05*

WHEREAS, in 2003, 40 percent of the 42,643 motor vehicle deaths in the United States were alcohol-related, translating into 17,013 alcohol-related motor vehicle deaths and accounting for an average of one alcohol-related fatality every 30 minutes; and

WHEREAS, alcohol-related crashes in the United States cost the public more than \$50 billion in 2000, and 81 percent of those costs occurred in crashes where a driver or non-occupant had a BAC of .10 or higher; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies are participating in high visibility impaired driving enforcement efforts to detect alcohol- and drug-impaired drivers; and

WHEREAS, the majority of alcohol and drug impaired driving cases are prosecuted by new or inexperienced prosecutors; and

WHEREAS, these prosecutors must prosecute impaired driving cases against a highly paid, experienced defense attorney; and

WHEREAS, states are developing Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) positions to provide training for prosecutors on traffic safety programs, to provide technical assistance to law enforcement officers and prosecutors, and to serve as second chairs on complex impaired driving cases that include the Frye and Daubert evidentiary standards of reliability for scientific proof; and

WHEREAS, a TSRP can assist law enforcement officers in collecting evidence, in setting up sobriety checkpoints or saturation patrols, in case preparation, in training, and in establishing relationships with prosecutors to ensure the successful prosecution of impaired driving cases; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers can provide important information and training to prosecutors regarding current issues relevant to the prosecution of impaired driving and related cases; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports the continued implementation of Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors to assist in the effective prosecution of impaired driving cases and commits to developing working relationships with the TSRPs.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Uniformity in “Move Over, Slow Down” Laws

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS017.a05*

WHEREAS, according to the FBI’s *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted 2003*, 16.6 percent of the 697 law enforcement officers accidentally killed between 1994 and 2003 were struck by vehicles, i.e., at the time of their deaths, they were conducting traffic stops or roadblocks, were directing traffic or assisting motorists, or were engaged in similar activities; and

WHEREAS, in an effort to safeguard law enforcement officers and others whose duties require them to utilize the roadside, at least 30 states have enacted “move over, slow down” statutes, typically requiring motorists to slow down and/or move over a lane as they approach police or other public safety vehicles with activated emergency lights stopped on the shoulder of multi-lane highways; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of these well-intended statutes vary widely in terms of the legislated mandates for compliance; and

WHEREAS, the effectiveness of these “move over, slow down” statutes is compromised by motorists’ inability to comply with inconsistent requirements; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls upon the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances (NCUTLO) to identify these state laws and their provisions, and to develop and promote those requirements deemed essential to model legislation which will ensure the safety of law enforcement officers and others whose duties require them to utilize the roadside and which ultimately will aid in the effectiveness of these statutes, as well as in the ability of motorists to comply with them; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP supports international efforts to ensure the roadside safety of law enforcement officers in countries around the world.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
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Tribal Law Enforcement Access to Criminal Justice Databases

*Submitted by the Smaller Agency Advisory Group
SAA019.a05*

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Smaller Agency Advisory Group participates in National Policy Summits or other project related activities, etc. representing the majority of IACP membership; and

WHEREAS, the Smaller Agency Advisory Group is aware the United States of America delegated sovereign powers to federal, state, and tribal governments to include procurement of law enforcement services; and

WHEREAS, the need for collaboration and cooperation with the three governments is critical against terrorism, in order to serve the United States of America and its people; and

WHEREAS, lack of cooperation between federal, state and tribal governments significantly affects Indian Country law enforcement's ability to effectively provide safety for themselves and the people they serve against terrorism; and

WHEREAS, Indian Country controls over 260 miles of international borders, which necessitates access to automated information systems within the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS); and

WHEREAS, it is prudent and desirable that all federal, state and tribal emergency agencies and personnel coordinate their efforts to effectively and efficiently provide the highest levels of disseminations, via Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS); and

WHEREAS, this resource will improve the opportunities for federal, state and tribal agencies to enhance their readiness in order to protect their prospective jurisdictions and the United States of America; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP calls upon all federal and state law enforcement agencies to collaborate, cooperate, and jointly agree to allow all law enforcement agencies that meet established standards access to pertinent records disseminated by the Criminal Justice Information Services to include records maintained within state jurisdictions; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP calls upon all federal and state agencies to collaborate and cooperate with all tribal law enforcement and judicial entities that meet established standards, in providing viable and accurate criminal justice information upon request, e.g. National Crime Information Center (NCIC) access. This will promote nationwide; uniform public service, to include officer safety, welfare of the public, homeland security, and to encompass all aspects of law enforcement.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Tribal Representation on the Advisory Policy Board

*Submitted by the Indian Country Law Enforcement Section
IND018.a05*

WHEREAS, tribal law enforcement agencies play an integral role in securing the safety and security of all persons in the United States; and

WHEREAS, tribal governments control over 260 miles of international borders, which necessitates access to automated information systems within the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS); and

WHEREAS, CJIS guidelines authorize state governments to control access to CJIS, and several states deny tribal police access to CJIS while other states work cooperatively with tribal police in allowing access; and

WHEREAS, this inconsistency of cooperation jeopardizes public and officer safety and is not in the best interest of protecting the homeland security of the United States; and

WHEREAS, CJIS was created pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, which states in part (Title 5, USC, Appendix Sec. 5, part 2) that it "requires the membership of the advisory committee to be fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed by the Advisory Committee;" and

WHEREAS, the bylaws for CJIS Advisory Police Board (APB) and Working Groups, 2.0 Authority for advisory process allows "any criminal justice entity that believes they have a constituency which warrants a membership on the Working Groups or APB may petition the Advisory Policy Board for membership;" and

WHEREAS, tribal law enforcement is not represented on the APB or any Working Groups thus restricting the "points of view," which adds to the lack of understanding and results in inconsistent policy of state governments when dealing with tribal police; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Indian Country Law Enforcement Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) petition the Advisory Policy Board (APB) to include one (1) tribal law enforcement representative; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Indian Country Law Enforcement Section of the IACP petition the APB to include tribal law enforcement on each of the four regional APB Working Groups, including a representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services on the Federal Working Group.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
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In Support of Restoration of Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) 2005 Funding Levels, Restoration of Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) 2004 Funding Levels, and Elimination of the Formula Funding for LETPP

*Submitted by the Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police
SCP021.a05*

WHEREAS, the events of September 11, 2001 greatly heightened the need for America's public safety forces to prevent, deter, and detect possible terrorism incidents on America's soil, in addition to addressing all aspects of preparedness; and

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

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

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

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

WHEREAS, the administration's proposed 2006 budget to Congress has eliminated funding for LETPP from the 2004 levels of \$500 million and the 2005 funding level of \$400 million; and

WHEREAS, the Byrne Memorial Funding Program and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program have been merged into the Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) programs; and

WHEREAS, the proposed 2006 budget to Congress has eliminated funding for JAG from the 2004 level of \$588.2 million and the 2005 funding level of \$495.5 million; and

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

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) urges the Congress of the United States to restore the LETPP program in 2006 to the 2005 levels of funding; restore the JAG program in 2006 to the 2004 levels of funding; and respectfully request that any restrictions on the use of law enforcement prevention funding be removed and not restricted to formula, percentage funding, as is currently proposed.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

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Support for Continued Funding for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD007.a05*

WHEREAS, federal programs designed to assist state and local law enforcement agencies have played a vital role in reducing the use of illicit drugs and drug related crime which has resulted in reducing the nation's crime rate; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes that the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program which is administered by the Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is a partnership among federal, state, and local governments to reduce crime and create safer, more drug resistant communities; and

WHEREAS, ONDCP has authorized twenty-eight areas as HIDTA. HIDTA-designated counties encompass approximately 13 percent of U.S. counties, with HIDTA having a presence in 43 states, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia. These designated HIDTAs exist to provide additional federal resources to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in those areas to help eliminate or reduce drug trafficking and its harmful consequences; and,

WHEREAS, state and local law enforcement agencies, including those supported by HIDTA or Byrne Grant funding, are on the front lines in confronting international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations which are the most powerful and sophisticated organized crime groups ever to challenge domestic law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, federal state and local law enforcement agencies, including those supported by HIDTA and Byrne Grant funding, also lead investigative and enforcement efforts against the nation's domestic drug threats including: the cultivation and distribution of high potency marijuana, the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine, and the diversion and distribution of prescription drugs; and

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

WHEREAS, the problems presented by the unprecedented trafficking of drugs by international criminal syndicates continues to be a threat to all areas of the United States, including middle to smaller sized cities, as well as rural areas; and

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

WHEREAS, each HIDTA is governed by an Executive Board, comprised of federal, state and local members. These Boards facilitate inter-agency drug control efforts to eliminate or reduce drug threats. The Executive Boards ensure threat specific strategies and initiatives are developed, employed, supported and evaluated. By using this balanced system of governance and the neutrality provided by having the HIDTA Program administered by ONDCP, a non-law enforcement agency, the HIDTA Program fosters a strong and equal partnership between federal, state and local law enforcement agencies participating in the program; and

WHEREAS, HIDTA funded programs and initiatives have proven to be invaluable resources for cooperative federal, state and local anti-crime policing strategies. HIDTAs fund multi-jurisdictional drug task forces that give law enforcement access to the latest crime-fighting technologies. HIDTAs also mandate the use of intelligence led policing strategies and tactical deconfliction, to improve efficiency, interagency cooperation, and officer safety; and

WHEREAS, moving the HIDTA Program from the neutrality of the Office of National Drug Control Policy may diminish the system of balanced partnership among the federal, state and local law enforcement agencies participating in the HIDTA Program; and

WHEREAS, a reduction in funding for HIDTA along with those proposed to the Byrne Program and COPS Program will severely affect the ability of state and local law enforcement to continue current drug enforcement and demand reduction efforts; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly urges Congress to maintain funding for the HIDTA Program at the FY 2005 Funding level; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program should continue to be administered by the Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy with a continued emphasis on intelligence-led policing and a balanced system of governance which promotes a partnership among federal, state and local participants to address regional drug trafficking and drug related violent crime issues, while encouraging participation in the National Drug Control Strategy.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

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Support for Renewal of the USA PATRIOT Act

*Submitted by the Terrorism Committee
TER012.a05*

WHEREAS, four years after the tragedy of September 11, 2001, terrorism continues to be a significant and substantial threat to the United States, and other countries represented in the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and to the rule of law to which the IACP is dedicated; and

WHEREAS, the detection, disruption, and prevention of terrorism remains the top priority of the United States and many other countries; and

WHEREAS, international, federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement and intelligence organizations, as well as private-sector security, are integral partners in counter-terrorism, and have made significant strides in the sharing of information and intelligence through cooperative efforts; and

WHEREAS, in the United States, federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement have integrated investigative resources in the Joint Terrorism Task Force's prevention strategy; and

WHEREAS, key provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act eliminating restrictions on sharing criminal intelligence in terrorism investigations are due to expire; and

WHEREAS, key provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act regarding the use of preexisting tools in terrorism investigations are due to expire; and

WHEREAS, key provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act expanding the ability for law enforcement to obtain business records in terrorism investigations are due to expire; and

WHEREAS, key provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act preventing terrorists from exploiting new technology are due to expire; and

WHEREAS, these provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act, as enacted after the tragic terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, have proven to be a critical tool for law enforcement's counter-terrorism efforts in the United States; and,

WHEREAS, Making these provisions permanent will ensure all legal means are used to detect, disrupt, and prevent terrorism in the United States and thus contribute to international counter-terrorism efforts and the safety of our nation; and now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP fully supports and recognizes the importance of making permanent the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act that are due to expire, and encourages the U.S. Congress to do so. The IACP and its members remain fully committed to taking the actions necessary to detect, disrupt, and prevent terrorism worldwide.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
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Update of Support for Continued Byrne Grant Funding

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD008.a05*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHEREAS, state and local police are often the first responders to a terrorist attack. The IACP believes that it is important to distinguish between the assistance funds that are provided to state and local law enforcement from programs administered by the Department of Homeland Security and those provided from the existing programs at the Department of Justice; and

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

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

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

WHEREAS, for Fiscal Year 2006 there is a proposal to terminate the state grants component of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, which would eliminate approximately \$723 million that Congress appropriated last year for the Byrne Grants; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges Congress not to reduce the funding levels for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program below funding levels for Fiscal Year 2005.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Dental Implants / Prosthetics

*Submitted by the Forensics Committee
FOR010.a05*

WHEREAS, the issue of unidentified deceased persons is a significant but often overlooked matter;
and

WHEREAS, current resources to deal with this issue in the law enforcement, medical examiner and coroner communities are significantly lacking; and

WHEREAS, many unidentified deceased persons have had, during their lifetime, artificial prosthetic dental or other implants such as hips or knees implanted in their bodies; and

WHEREAS, these dental and prosthetic implants are serial numbered but not registered in any commonly accessible national and international databases; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police recommends the creation of a national registry of these dental and prosthetic devices in order to assist in the identification of unknown deceased persons.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

**The Elimination of the Practice of Displaying Social Security Numbers
on Advertisements, Posters, and/or Any Other Written Material
Relating to Missing Persons that are Made Available to the General
Public**

*Submitted by the Police Investigative Operations Committee
PIO011.a05*

WHEREAS, the scourge of identity crime has precipitated widespread concern that unnecessary display of the Social Security Number (SSN) may expose the number holder to various forms of identity crime and related fraud; and

WHEREAS, in light of this concern, federal and state governments have become more proactive in combating identity theft. A recently enacted federal law prohibits the display of the SSN on a driver's license, motor vehicle registration or personal identification card issued by a state or other jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the Judicial Conference of the United States has issued a privacy policy for United States Bankruptcy Courts whereby an individual's full SSN will be collected for the court, but only the last four digits will be displayed; and

WHEREAS, the Department of the Treasury has ceased placing the individual's SSN on checks it issues. Federal legislation has been introduced that would restrict the display of the SSN in the public sector and its use both the public and private sectors. Also, forty-eight of the fifty states have enacted specific identity theft laws; and

WHEREAS, it would also seem that eliminating SSNs would not impair the effectiveness of advertisements or posters, or other written material related to missing persons. The SSN may still be available to appropriate law enforcement as necessary. At the same time, the absence of the SSN on these public displays may prevent yet further victimization of the subject; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls upon all of law enforcement to cease using Social Security Numbers in advertising, posters and/or other written material related to missing persons that are made available to the general public; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP supports international efforts to ensure that that display of social security numbers is prohibited.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Support for Environmental Justice

*Submitted by the Environmental Crimes Committee
EC024.a05*

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, 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

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 expand state and local law enforcement assistance programs by continuing to allocate all available resources in support of investigation, which establish 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 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Harm Reduction

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD001.a05*

WHEREAS, the concept of “harm reduction” has gained acceptance in a number of nations as drug policymakers attempt to deal with the social and medical consequences of widespread drug use by their citizens; and

WHEREAS, “harm reduction” advocates believe that adoption of such policies will result in fewer drug-related illnesses and deaths, lower rates of drug-related criminal activities and less stigma attached to drug use; and

WHEREAS, adoption of “harm reduction” policies have proven to increase drug problems and related crime. In 1987, Zurich permitted drug use and sales in a part of the city called Platzpitz, dubbed “Needle Park.” By 1992, the number of regular drug users at the park had reportedly swelled from a few hundred in 1987 to 20,000. The area around the park became crime-ridden to the point that the park had to be shut down, and the experiment has since been terminated. (*Cohen, Roger, “Amid Growing Crime, Zurich Closes a Park it Reserved for Drug Addicts,” The New York Times, 11 February 1992*); and

WHEREAS, “harm reduction” activities include, but are not limited to, needle exchange programs, the provision of drugs to addicts, the establishment and management of “safe injection rooms”, the analysis of drugs at rave parties (on-site and through postal services), the proliferation of websites aimed at providing drug users information on the “safe use” of drugs; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of “harm reduction” policies sends a message, particularly to young people, that drug use is “normal” behavior that is condoned by the public, health institutions and governments; and

WHEREAS, there is no truly “safe use” of illegal drugs; and

WHEREAS, “harm reduction” policies negate the value and effectiveness of law enforcement and prevention programs by perpetuating defeatist attitudes that drug use is an unavoidable aspect of the “human condition”; and

WHEREAS, “harm reduction” strategies have been espoused by individuals and organizations seeking to eventually legalize drugs; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly opposes “harm reduction” policies and supports law enforcement, prevention, education and treatment policies that result in the rejection of drug use.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Local Community Drug Abuse and Prevention Strategy Meeting

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD004.a05*

WHEREAS, the use of illegal drugs, including marijuana, has been proven to harm the mental and physical development of children and young adults and result in criminal activity and convictions that harm the success of people in subsequent years; and

WHEREAS, “recent research makes a stronger case that cannabis smoking itself is a causal agent in psychiatric symptoms, particularly schizophrenia. During the past three years a number of prominent studies have strengthened our understanding of that association and found that the age when marijuana is first smoked is a crucial risk factor in later development of mental health problems.” (*“The Link Between Marijuana and Mental Illness, A Survey of Recent Research,” Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, May 3, 2005, pg 1*); and

WHEREAS, the persistent substance abuse by young people often leads to academic difficulties, health-related problems (including mental health), poor peer relationships, and involvement with the juvenile justice system. (*“Marijuana Use and Delinquent Behaviors Among Youth”, The National Survey on Drug Use and Health Report (NSDU), Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services, January 9, 2004, and “Age at First Use of Marijuana and Past Year Serious Mental Illness, NSDU, Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services, May 3, 2005*); and

WHEREAS, education about the hazards of drug abuse is an effective means to reduce drug abuse and thwart those who advocate the decriminalization of illegal substances. “Illicit drug use by Americans fell from an estimated 24 million users in 1979 to 13 million users in 1994. Education, leadership by example, and vigorous enforcement of the law made the difference.” (*IACP/DEA, “A Police Chief’s Guide to the Legalization Issue,” December 7, 2001, pg 6*); and

WHEREAS, educating the public about emerging substance abuse problems in their community is the most effective way to reduce illegal drug use and build local support for a community anti-drug effort. Educating residents about substance abuse problems is best accomplished by Chiefs of Police and other law enforcement leaders. “By bringing together key stakeholders of a community---from prevention specialists to parents and policymakers---community briefings ensure that the necessary individuals and organizations are part of the solution.” (*“Community Briefings: A Prevention Tool For Communities,” Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America*); now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon every Chief of Police and other law enforcement leaders to convene a local forum of educators, physicians, treatment professionals, anti-drug groups, faith-based groups, prosecutors, and lawmakers, to evaluate the extent of the drug problem in their community, and develop an ongoing strategy to combat it.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Support for an Anti-Drug Legalization Summit

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD002.a05*

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

WHEREAS, “(t)he National District Attorneys Association recognizes that since 1996 incremental changes in state drug laws have continued at an alarming rate across our nation. Rarely are these incremental changes promoted for what they really are---well orchestrated efforts to ultimately legalize drugs.” (“*National District Attorneys Association, Policy Positions on Drug Control and Enforcement*,” Adopted March 20, 2004, available at www.ndaa-apri.org); and

WHEREAS, those legalization strategies often occur through the introduction of legislation at the federal, state or local level or through ballot initiatives that prey upon persons who have not been well informed on the drug threat. “In Arizona, \$1.1 million of the \$1.5 million spent was from out-of-state, and \$1.4 million of the \$1.8 million spent in California was from out-of-state. Opponents, with little time and limited resources, managed to raise and spend only about \$30,000 in each state.” (IACP/DEA, “*A Police Chiefs Guide to the Legalization Issue*,” December 7, 2001, available at www.theiacp.org/publications); and

WHEREAS, federal state and local law enforcement agencies are on the front lines in confronting the most powerful and sophisticated organized crime groups ever to challenge law enforcement agencies. The International Drug Trafficking and Money Laundering Organizations and our nation’s law enforcement officers see firsthand the depth and devastation of lives caused by the use of illicit drugs; and

WHEREAS, in America it is estimated that more than 20,000 drug-related deaths occur each year, and a recent study published by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) concluded the economic “costs of drug abuse have increased an average of 5.3 percent a year from 1992 through 2002” to an estimated total of \$180.9 billion dollars. (“*The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States 1992-2002*,” Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, December 2004); and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers have a long history of working with the prevention and treatment community to ensure that citizens are well educated on the dangers of drug abuse; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has previously collaborated with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to develop training materials and facts that respond to the drug legalization movement (*IACP/DEA, "A Police Chief's Guide to the Legalization Issue," December 7, 2001*); and

WHEREAS, a concentrated effort that brings together all of the involved constituent groups, including law enforcement, treatment, education, prevention, the medical community, civic organizations, faith-based community, and the business community, is critical to developing a collaborative strategy to prevent the legalization or decriminalization of marijuana and other dangerous drugs to combat the growing legalization movement; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports the urgent need for a multi-disciplinary anti-drug legalization summit to bring mutual constituent groups together to develop a cohesive national strategy to combat the drug legalization movement, and to keep our communities safe and drug free; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP is committed to work with all other interested and credible organizations in education, treatment, prevention, medical profession, faith-based community, industry, and civic organizations to host a summit and follow-up meetings as deemed necessary to develop a comprehensive strategy to fight drug legalization and ensure the safety of the communities that are currently at risk by the growing drug legalization movement.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Support for the Adoption of Model Anti-Drug Education Programs

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD005.a05*

WHEREAS, the education of elementary, middle, and high school students about the hazards of drug use is an extremely important and effective way to reduce drug abuse; and

WHEREAS, “both failure in school and the perception of failing in school are linked to substance abuse as are higher rates of absenteeism and truancy among elementary, middle and high school students.” (*The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. “Malignant Neglect: Substance Abuse and America’s Schools,” September 2001*); and

WHEREAS, such drug education must be based on proven programs that have demonstrated success in preventing or reducing drug abuse in schools; and

WHEREAS, in “1994 Congress directed the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), U.S. Department of Education, to establish ‘panels of appropriate qualified experts and practitioners’ to evaluate educational programs and recommend to the Secretary of Education those programs that should be designated as exemplary or promising.” (Education, Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994); and

WHEREAS, “The Safe and Drug-Free Schools (SDFS) program and OERI established the Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools Expert Panel in May 1998 (tasked to) develop and oversee a process for identifying and designating as promising and exemplary programs that promote safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools.” (*U.S. Department of Education, “Exemplary & Promising Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools Program,” 2001*); and

WHEREAS, the Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools Expert Panel reviewed a total of 124 programs and selected 9 exemplary and 33 promising programs in 2001. (*U.S. Department of Education, “Exemplary & Promising Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools Program,” 2001*); and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), identifies and publishes model programs that have been “tested in communities, schools, social service organizations, and workplaces across America, and have provided solid proof that they have prevented or reduced substance abuse and other related high-risk behaviors.” (*SAMHSA Model Programs, available at www.modelprograms.samhsa.gov*); and

WHEREAS, discipline in the schools for student violations of drug policies is most effective if consistent; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon state and local educational agencies to review and adopt model anti-drug education programs for all elementary, middle, and high schools.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Support for a Bulk Currency Initiative

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD003.a05*

WHEREAS, the many successes associated with the seizure of personal assets from local trafficking groups, while vitally important, have not been able to significantly deter the flow of drugs into the United States and other countries; and

WHEREAS, the predominant form of “money laundering” today in the United States and other countries is the movement of “bulk” currency; and

WHEREAS, numerous projects have shown that investigations focused on following the path of bulk currency from illegal drug sales back to the sources of drug supply, result in the identification and arrest of all levels of a drug organization, and significantly higher seizures of drug proceeds, thus depriving these drug trafficking organizations of funds to support ongoing drug operations; and

WHEREAS, the seizure of drug proceeds flowing back to sources of drug supply will have the most significant impact on their ability to produce more drugs for import into the United States; and

WHEREAS, following the investigative technique of exploiting and investigating intelligence from bulk cash interdictions offers significant potential for dramatically reducing the availability of illegal drugs; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly encourages all law enforcement agencies to:

- Expand the traditional enforcement approach of “immediate currency seizures” to also include the collection, exploitation and investigation of intelligence on the movement of illegal drug proceeds from local drug trafficking organizations through all levels of the drug supply chain;
- Partner and collaborate with others to maximize the investigative potential of intelligence derived from the interdiction of drug proceeds flowing back to sources of drug supply;
- Coordinate with prosecutors to fully develop the investigative potential of this intelligence by allowing the continuation of investigative efforts across jurisdictional boundaries;
- Ensure that drug investigations are focused on fully exposing the entire drug organization; and
- Identify, develop and foster participation in training of this bulk currency investigative initiative.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS)

*Submitted by the Forensics Committee
FOR009.a05*

WHEREAS, identification of individuals using fingerprint databases is hindered by the lack of interoperability of Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS); and

WHEREAS, identification of individuals is an important aspect of proper criminal booking procedures, and an additional tool for identifying those who may be trying to hide their true identity and also clear those who may be unintentionally a victim of identity theft; and

WHEREAS, AFIS databases are essential for the comparison of latent fingerprints from crime scenes and assisting in identifying violent and/or recidivist criminals and those who may pose a threat to the security of the United States and other countries; and

WHEREAS, AFIS of different manufacturers cannot communicate or seamlessly interoperate with each other between states, local law enforcement agencies and in some cases, federal and international systems; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly recommends that a national organization such as the Federal Bureau of Identification or the National Institute of Justice create an initiative that will result in making these automated fingerprint identification systems interoperable and create an “enter once, search many” capability.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

Information Technology Standards

*Submitted by the Law Enforcement Information Management Section
LEIM020.a05*

WHEREAS, local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies must leverage information technology to operate efficiently and effectively; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of information technology standards eases the acquisition process and reduces costs associated with information technology for agencies of all sizes; and

WHEREAS, information technology standards help to achieve efficient information sharing and interoperability of information systems; and

WHEREAS, interoperability and information sharing enhances officer and public safety, criminal investigations, and homeland security; and

WHEREAS, the Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council (LEITSC), led by members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), has developed functional standards for computer-aided dispatch and records management systems; and

WHEREAS, these information technology standards have been vetted by executive and technical practitioners from each association; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges law enforcement and public safety agencies of all sizes to adopt information technology standards developed with law enforcement involvement or LEITSC participation; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that federal funding agencies should prioritize funding for the purpose of promoting, developing, maintaining, and expanding information technology standards within the criminal justice domain and beyond to all public safety domains (fire, EMS, and transportation).



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 112th Annual Conference
Miami, Florida
September 27, 2005

**Support for Preservation of Access to Publicly Available Forensic
Resources in Cyber Investigations**

*Submitted by the Communications and Technology Committee
CT23.a05*

WHEREAS, the lawful investigation of Internet communications is one of the most valuable tools available to law enforcement in identifying both the perpetrators and victims of crime; and

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

WHEREAS, electronic forensic evidence is fleeting in nature, and law enforcement officials must obtain timely access to this information to fulfill law enforcement duties; and

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

WHEREAS, publicly available databases containing information involving the allocation of Internet resources, such as Internet Protocol address space and domain names, are a critical tool used by law enforcement, and because these databases are public in nature, allow law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations in the most timely manner possible; and

WHEREAS, individuals and entities involved in the administration of this information may seek to restrict or eliminate access due to business, privacy, or data-mining concerns; and

WHEREAS, the elimination or restriction of access to this information would severely cripple or eliminate the ability of law enforcement agencies to conduct investigation in a timely manner; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) strongly urges the Internet administration community, including governments, regional Internet registries, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, Internet Service Providers, domain-name registries, domain-name registrars, and Internet service providers to assist law enforcement by providing continued access to publicly available databases concerning the allocation of Internet resources, and in situations where the maintenance of these databases may conflict with privacy regulation, business concerns, or data-mining prevention efforts, consult with law enforcement to assist in the resolution of these potential conflicts before removing or restricting access to this information; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP membership coordinate the above efforts to achieve the goal of providing consistent, equal, and uniform access to the above-referenced resources for all of the international law enforcement community.