2007 RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED AT THE 114TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
# Table of Contents

Summary of Resolutions Adopted in 2007 4

**CRIME PREVENTION**
Support for Continued Crime Prevention Funding 11

Support of Actively Eliminating Criminal Victimization of the Elderly 12

Support of Halting Identity Crime by Supporting Law Enforcement’s Efforts and the IACP–Bank of America Partnership 13

**FIREARMS**
Support for Training Disabled Veterans as NIBIN Technicians and Firearm Examiners 15

Support of Regulating Sales of Firearms at Gun Shows 16

**FORENSICS**
Funding 19

DNA Analysis Verification 20

**HIGHWAY SAFETY**
Automated Speed Enforcement 21

Contingent Support of the National Unified Goal for Traffic Incident Management 23

High-Visibility Vests for Law Enforcement Personnel 24

Support for Increased Impaired-Driving Enforcement 25

Support of an Increased Effort to Maximize Seat-Belt Use among 16- to 20-Year-Old Passenger Vehicle Occupants 27

Support of Anti–Vehicle Theft Committees as a Crime Prevention Strategy 28

Support of Motorcycle Safety Enforcement Initiative 30

Support of Strategic and Tactical Approaches to Traffic Safety (STATS) 31

Support of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System 33

Support of Work Zone Training Law Enforcement Course 35

**LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS**
Support of the Organized Retail Crime Act of 2007 to Combat Organized Property Crime Involving Theft and Interstate Fencing of Stolen Property 36
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
Continued Support for Education and Awareness Programs to Address the Growing Prescription Drug Abuse Problem 38

Support for Creating a Community Dialogue to Discuss Nonpunitive Student Drug Testing for Early Intervention 39

Support for El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) 41

Support for Partnerships with Antidrug and Anticrime Coalitions 42

Concealed Traps 43

Support of “Global View” for Drug Trafficking Investigations 45

Support of Increased Security Measures for the Northern and Southern Borders 46

Support of Regulation of Combination Products Containing Precursor Chemicals 47

Support of the Government of Mexico’s Recent Increase in Extraditions and Cooperative International Law Enforcement 48

POLICE IMAGE AND ETHICS
Interagency Cooperation 50

TECHNOLOGY
Support for License Plate Reader Systems 51

Support of the IACP Enforcement Technologies Testing Program 53

Support of the National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS) 54

REAFFIRMATIONS
Reaffirming Adopting Crime Prevention as a Philosophy 56

Reaffirming Crime Prevention Partnerships 58

Reaffirming National Crime Prevention Strategy 59

Reaffirming Support of Crime Prevention as a Community Safety Concept 60
SUMMARY OF 2007 ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS

CRIME PREVENTION

Support for Continued Crime Prevention Funding
Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.011.a07
The resolution strongly urges elected representatives to place an enhanced priority on increasing the current level of funding for crime prevention initiatives.

Support of Actively Eliminating Criminal Victimization of the Elderly
Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.009.a07
The resolution encourages an active promotion of a cooperative, coordinated, and multidisciplinary approach to address the criminal victimization of the elderly.

Support of Halting Identity Crime by Supporting Law Enforcement’s Efforts and the IACP–Bank of America Partnership
Submitted jointly by the Police Investigative Operations Committee, Crime Prevention Committee, Law Enforcement Information Management Section, Police Administration Committee, Private Sector Liaison Committee and Victim Services Committee
PIO.031.a07
This resolution supports the efforts of the IACP partnership with Bank of America in its development of a nationwide identity crime strategy that encompasses consumers, law enforcement, and the banking industry. It further encourages its members to visit www.idsafety.org to educate themselves on identity crime and how to prevent and investigate the crime better and respond to victims both informatively and restoratively. Finally, the resolution reaffirms the importance for all law enforcement agencies to record all incidents of identity crime for its potential investigative value and to provide victims with a police report, which is necessary to assist them in disputing fraudulent accounts and debts and preventing additional damage to their credit.

FIREARMS

Support for Training Disabled Veterans as NIBIN Technicians and Firearm Examiners
Submitted by the Executive Committee
EXC.036.a07
This resolution states support for the creation, and full funding, of a program that would allow disabled veterans to be trained as ballistic laboratory technicians and as firearm examiners and in other law enforcement investigative/support disciplines.

Support of Regulating Sales of Firearms at Gun Shows
Submitted by the Firearms Committee
FIR.030.a07
This resolution calls for requiring a criminal background check for all firearm sales or transfers at so-called gun shows, whether the sellers are licensed or unlicensed, to ensure that prohibited purchasers cannot obtain firearms. It further recommends that federal legislation be expanded to require any person selling a firearms at a gun show to undergo a National Criminal Instant Check System (NICS) background check.
FORENSICS

DNA Analysis Verification
Submitted by the Forensics Committee
FOR.001.a07
The resolution urges the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to reexamine its policies with respect to DNA analyses performed by private laboratories that meet all DNA Advisory Board (DAB) and accreditation standards of public laboratories and “permit the public crime laboratory to directly enter the results obtained from the private laboratory without performing a complete case review/verification.”

Funding
Submitted by the Forensics Committee
FOR.002.a07
In this resolution, the IACP recommends that federal funds be made available for all forensic analyses conducted by public crime laboratories and forensic service providers within law enforcement agencies and medical examiner/coroner offices in order to address the disproportionately large backlog of non-DNA forensic cases.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

Automated Speed Enforcement
Submitted by the S&P Highway Safety Committee
S&P.033.a07
This resolution states that the IACP will advocate safety improvements as the highest purpose for automated speed enforcement and encourages law enforcement agencies to use the IACP automated speed enforcement guidelines and policy considerations. The resolution also calls for automated speed enforcement to be deployed to locations high collision rates.

Contingent Support of the National Unified Goal for Traffic Incident Management
Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.017.a07
This resolution supports the National Unified Goal for Traffic Incident Management contingent upon representation of the IACP on all working groups for the development of the National Unified Goal and its implementation.

High-Visibility Vests for Law Enforcement Personnel
Submitted by the S&P Highway Safety Committee
S&P.034.a07
This resolution urges the U.S. Department of Transportation to modify the recently promulgated, highway worker visibility regulations to provide more flexibility such that each law enforcement agency can establish its own policies to reduce the risk to its officers and meet its own needs. The resolution also encourages all law enforcement officers to use high-visibility vests to protect themselves.

Support for Increased Impaired-Driving Enforcement
Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.014.a07
The resolution encourages IACP members to sign the Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) “Pledge to Eliminate Drunk Driving” and to support MADD’s Campaign to Eliminate Drunk Driving, which advocates full support for high-visibility law enforcement, maximum implementation of alcohol ignition interlock technologies, advanced technology research initiatives, and mobilization of grassroots efforts. It also supports NHTSA resource tools regarding impaired driving.

Support of an Increased Effort to Maximize Seat Belt Use Among 16- to 20-Year-Old Passenger Vehicle Occupants
Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.018.a07
The resolution encourages all law enforcement agencies to engage in an enhanced effort to increase seat belt use among teen drivers and passengers, especially during nighttime hours; continues to support sustained high-visibility enforcement of seat belt laws; and encourages all agencies to participate in Click It or Ticket campaign as well as state mobilizations and campaigns that increase seat belt use.

Support of Anti–Vehicle Theft Committees as a Crime Prevention Strategy
Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.010.a07
This resolution encourages every police executive to embrace the creation of anti–vehicle theft committees or vehicle theft prevention authorities and recommends an aggressive strategy to educate the public, train police personnel, and develop technical assistance for the detection and prevention of vehicle theft.

Support of Motorcycle Safety Enforcement Initiative
Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.013.a07
The resolution supports an increased effort to reduce the number of motorcycle fatalities and injuries by implementing and enforcing the appropriate motorcycle-related laws associated with impaired riding, with licensing, and with using personal protective equipment. It also encourages all-rider motorcycle helmet laws and supports U.S. National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) resource tools regarding motorcycle safety.

Support of Strategic and Tactical Approaches to Traffic Safety (STATS)
Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.015.a07
The resolution supports the STATS initiative and encourages police executives to develop consistent, strict, and effective traffic enforcement that is not solely dependent on federal funding; to develop information/data–driven allocation and accountability of law enforcement resources; to recognize the nexus between strict and effective traffic enforcement and the reduction of overall criminal activity and other quality–of-life issues at the community level; and to develop and train the next generation of traffic safety professionals.

Support of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System
Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.008.a07
The resolution encourages IACP members to support legislation to implement fully the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System and encourage participation in it by their states' motor vehicle administrators.
Support of Work Zone Training Law Enforcement Course  
Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee  
HSC.019.a07  
This resolution supports the safe and effective deployment of law enforcement officers in work zones and endorses and supports the work zone training law enforcement course titled, “Safe and Effective Use of Law Enforcement Personnel in Work Zones,” for use by state, county, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Support of the Organized Retail Crime Act of 2007 to Combat Organized Property Crime Involving Theft and Interstate Fencing of Stolen Property  
Submitted by the Legislative Committee  
LEG.037.a07  
This resolution urges the Congress to enact “The Organized Retail Crime Act of 2007” to combat organized property crime involving theft and interstate fencing of stolen property.

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

Continued Support for Education and Awareness Programs to Address the Growing Prescription Drug Abuse Problem  
Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
NDD.028.a07  
This resolution continues to strongly urge support and promotion of education and awareness programs designed to combat the growing prescription drug abuse problem in the United States.

Support for Creating a Community Dialogue to Discuss Nonpunitive Student Drug Testing for Early Intervention  
Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
NDD.029.a07  
This resolution encourages all law enforcement agencies to work with their educational, health, and community leaders to discuss if student drug testing is an appropriate part of a comprehensive approach to reduce drug abuse.

Support for El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)  
Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
NDD.021.a07  
This resolution calls on all law enforcement agencies to routinely provide information on seizures of drugs, money, and other contraband to EPIC’s National Seizure System.

Support for Partnerships with Antidrug and Anticrime Coalitions  
Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee  
CPC.012.a07  
The resolution encourages every chief of police as well as other law enforcement leaders to evaluate the extent of the drug problem in their community and develop an ongoing strategy to combat it, by establishing, nurturing, and maintaining partnerships with antidrug programs, activities, and coalitions in their communities.

Concealed Traps
Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.025.a07
The resolution encourages all international law enforcement agencies to develop systems to identify and share intelligence information about traps and concealed compartments. It also encourages all U.S. law enforcement agencies to have officers look for concealed traps and hidden compartments during routine stops and to report all hidden compartments, regardless of whether a seizure occurs, to EPIC.

Support of “Global View” for Drug Trafficking Investigations
Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.027.a07
The resolution encourages, where possible, the adoption of a “global view” of all drug trafficking seizures and investigations to fully exploit all available investigative leads, information, and links to other active investigations.

Support of Increased Security Measures for the Northern and Southern Borders
Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.023.a07
This resolution encourages the U.S. Congress to fund sufficient northern and southern border security measures, to include increased use of surveillance cameras and other appropriate means to improve the apprehension of drug smugglers, illegal aliens, and terrorists, among others, as well as to increase border patrol officer safety.

Support of Regulation of Combination Products Containing Precursor Chemicals
Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.026.a07
This resolution encourages international organizations to identify and support the need for increased regulation and control of “combination products” containing the essential precursor chemicals used to manufacture methamphetamine.

Support of the Government of Mexico’s Recent Increase in Extraditions and Cooperative International Law Enforcement
Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.022.a07
This resolution encourages and supports the continued cooperative international law enforcement efforts between Mexico and the United States.

POLICE IMAGE AND ETHICS

Interagency Cooperation
Submitted by the Police Image and Ethics Committee
PIE.032.a07
The resolution encourages all police practitioners and organizations at all levels to promote the free exchange of criminal intelligence in the common interests of public safety and security.

TECHNOLOGY

Support for License Plate Reader Systems
Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.020.a07
This resolution strongly encourages the U.S. Congress to fully fund license plate reader and related digital photographing systems, including interrelated information sharing networks, for the northern and southern borders of the United States and encourages all countries to use like technology, to the extent possible, to share appropriate law enforcement information.

**Support of the IACP Enforcement Technologies Testing Program**  
*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee*  
HSC.016.a07  
The resolution encourages IACP members to purchase only those enforcement technology models listed on the applicable IACP Conforming Products List (CPL), to provide tests for measurement accuracy within a period of three years prior to an alleged violation.

**Support of the National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS)**  
*Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee*  
NDD.024.a07  
The resolution calls upon all member agencies (federal, state, local, and tribal) to enter all criminal investigative targets into available target deconfliction systems comprising the National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS).

**REAFFIRMATIONS**  
The following resolutions, submitted by the IACP Crime Prevention Committee, are reaffirmations of resolutions previously approved by the IACP membership. These remain active resolutions of the association and are presented here for the membership’s information and use.

**Reaffirming Adopting Crime Prevention as a Philosophy**  
*Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee*  
CPC.004.a07  
The resolution encourages every police executive to embrace crime prevention and its philosophy and to support and promote crime prevention as a key element of effective policing. It also calls on law enforcement executives to lead by example.

**Reaffirming Crime Prevention Partnerships**  
*Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee*  
CPC.007.a07  
This resolution reaffirms its commitment to support and promote crime prevention partnerships and commit to collaborative partnerships with the National Crime Prevention Council, the National Sheriffs’ Association, the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, the National League of Cities, the National District Attorneys Association, and others to develop a national crime prevention strategy.

**Reaffirming National Crime Prevention Strategy**  
*Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee*  
CPC.003.a07  
This resolution strongly endorses the concept that community safety and crime prevention are linked together and states an IACP’s commitment to take the lead in a collaborative effort among all crime prevention practitioners to develop a national crime prevention strategy.

**Reaffirming Support of Crime Prevention as a Community Safety Concept**  
*Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee*  
CPC.006.a07
The resolution states the IACP’s endorsement of the community safety/crime prevention merger and calls for the adoption of the statement, “Community safety is everybody’s responsibility, and crime prevention is everyone’s business.”
SUPPORT FOR CONTINUED CRIME PREVENTION FUNDING

Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.011.a07

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has been a strong proponent of crime prevention programs for many years; and

WHEREAS, in the past, a variety of opportunities for funding grants, cooperative agreements, training, technical assistance, and equipment have been available, through the Federal government; and

WHEREAS, Crime Prevention has proven to be a cost effective way of crime reduction and improvement of the quality of life for citizens; and

WHEREAS, the current climate of fiscal restraint places programs at risk; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby strongly urges the elected representatives to place an enhanced priority on increasing the current level of funding for crime prevention initiatives during their deliberations.
RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 114th Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 16, 2007

SUPPORT OF ACTIVELY ELIMINATING CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION OF THE ELDERLY

Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.009.a07

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs recognizes that the proportion of the population becoming senior citizens is increasing at a significant rate in many countries of the world; and

WHEREAS, senior citizens present a unique challenge, as well as an important source of support, to the law enforcement community; and

WHEREAS, the fear of crime and certain kinds of criminal victimization appear to be greater for the elderly; and

WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon law enforcement agencies to formulate and execute policies and procedures to provide protection and services to this segment of the population; and

WHEREAS, every police agency is charged with the duty to assure the public sense of safety and security that, in turn, affects the quality of life of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, crime prevention provides a viable framework for the delivery of police service that focuses limited resources on issues specific to individual communities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, will hereby take a leadership role in raising the consciousness of the law enforcement community to the needs and concerns of senior citizens; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP will encourage and actively promote cooperative, coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to address the criminal victimization of the elderly.
SUPPORT OF HALTING IDENTITY CRIME BY SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT’S EFFORTS AND THE IACP/BANK OF AMERICA PARTNERSHIP

WHEREAS, an estimated 8.9 million American adults fell victim to identity crime in 2006;¹ and

WHEREAS, this victimization translates to an economic loss of $56.6 billion to consumers;² and

WHEREAS, responding to identity crime poses a significant challenge to consumers, financial institutions, and law enforcement agencies, with many victims uncertain of the steps they should take if they suspect or discover identity crime; and

WHEREAS, crimes committed with compromised identities, coupled with the funding generated from related fraudulent activities, pose a significant challenge to our nation’s security; and

WHEREAS, the IACP has previously called on law enforcement agencies to play a more active role in combating and responding to identity crime by recording all incidents of identity crime; and

WHEREAS, the Bank of America and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) have formed a partnership to develop law enforcement and banking industry leaders to investigate identity crime and restore victims back to their pre-crime status; and

WHEREAS, the goal of this collaboration is to create a comprehensive, multifaceted strategy to prevent, investigate, respond to, and effectively aid victims of identity crime; and

² Ibid.
WHEREAS, the strategy will address the critical responsibilities of law enforcement, the private sector, and the public through the work of four specific leadership groups: Law Enforcement Leaders, Banking Industry, Victim Response and Police Investigations; and

WHEREAS, the partners have launched a comprehensive website, www.idsafty.org, designed to educate both consumers and law enforcement about identity crime; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the IACP supports the efforts of the partnership in its development of a nationwide identity crime strategy that encompasses consumers, law enforcement, and the banking industry; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP encourages its members to visit www.idsafty.org to educate themselves on identity crime and how to better prevent and investigate the crime and respond to victims both informatively and restoratively; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP reaffirms the importance for all law enforcement agencies to record all incidents of identity crime for its potential investigative value and to provide victims with a police report, which is necessary to assist them in disputing fraudulent accounts and debts and preventing additional damage to their credit.
SUPPORT FOR TRAINING DISABLED VETERANS AS NIBIN TECHNICIANS AND FIREARM EXAMINERS

Submitted by the Executive Committee
EXC.036.a07

WHEREAS, many police agencies have severe personnel shortages in their firearm units; and,

WHEREAS, there is currently a need for National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) technicians and firearm examiners in many police laboratories; and,

WHEREAS, as a result of the shortages of trained firearm experts nationwide, many agencies have experienced backlogs in evidence being processed, thus causing the potential for delays in identifying, apprehending, and prosecuting criminals who have used firearms in the commission of crimes; and,

WHEREAS, the Global War on Terror has caused some members of the United States military to become disabled; and,

WHEREAS, some of these disabled veterans are police officers on military leave from their departments when they become disable; and,

WHEREAS, some many of these disabled veterans need to be retrained in order to start new careers as a result of their disabilities; now therefore be it

RESOLVED that the IACP strongly supports the creation, and full funding, of a program that would allow disabled veterans to be trained as ballistic laboratory technicians and as firearm examiners and other law enforcement investigative/support disciplines.
WHEREAS, firearms related-violent crime is steadily increasing in the United States both in the yearly death toll and number of shooting incidents (see charts below); and

WHEREAS, for the year 2006, 50 of the 55 law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty were with firearms;³ and

WHEREAS, the reduction of gun violence and efforts to reduce the criminal sale and misuse of firearms has been and continues to be a major initiative of the IACP; and

WHEREAS, the definition of “gun show” means any organized gathering where firearms or ammunition are intended for sale, transfer, barter, or exchange and includes the entire premises, both inside and out, including parking areas where the gathering occurs; and

WHEREAS, gun shows are a known source of firearms recovered in illegal gun trafficking investigations;³ and

WHEREAS, the intended purpose of the United States Congress in passing the Gun Control Act is clearly delineated in the preamble of this Act, which states as follows, “to provide support to Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials in their fight against crime and violence”; and

WHEREAS, Congress enacted a requirement under federal law requiring criminal and other background checks on all persons purchasing firearms from federal licensed dealers in order to minimize access to firearms by prohibited persons; and

WHEREAS, the congressional intent in formulating federal legislation to address firearms-related violent crime was twofold: (1) provide law enforcement a tool for arresting criminals and other prohibited persons who possess and utilize firearms and, (2) decrease the availability and accessibility of firearms from legal and illegal sources to prevent criminals and other prohibited persons from obtaining firearms; and

WHEREAS, there are more than 4,000 gun shows annually in the United States, and

WHEREAS, a government study found that anywhere between 25% to 50% of the vendors selling firearms at most gun shows do not have licenses and are not required by law to conduct background checks, and

WHEREAS, 91 percent of background checks take less than five minutes and 95 percent are completed within two hours, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that a requirement of a criminal background check be conducted for all firearm sales or transfers at all gun shows, whether the sellers are licensed or unlicensed to ensure that prohibited purchasers cannot obtain firearms; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP recommends that federal legislation be expanded, as part of the current federal firearms licensing and background provisions, to require any person selling a firearm(s) at a Gun Show to have a National Criminal Instant Check System (NICS) background check and that federal forms and records be completed either through the auspices of a licensed firearm dealer or for the seller to apply for and receive a temporary gun show permit to sell a firearm(s) at such an event (as defined above); which will require the completion of all federal forms, records, as well as a background check of the sale; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that a temporary transfer permit shall clearly state: “This is not a license to engage in the business of selling firearms and is limited to a specific dated event,” and, be it

6 Id. at 19.
FURTHER RESOLVED, that for anyone receiving a temporary permit to sell firearms at a Gun Show that within 48 hours of the completion of the event that the permittee shall forward all forms, records, and background approvals for firearm(s) sales to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Tracing Center for inclusion in the Out-of-Business Records in order that they will be available for law enforcement investigative purposes.
WHEREAS, the criminal justice system is dependent on timely, accurate forensic analyses in order to help identify the guilty and help exonerate the innocent; and

WHEREAS, the timely delivery of those analyses depends on adequate staffing and funding of crime laboratories and other public forensic service providers; and

WHEREAS, the cost of providing forensic analyses must include the high cost of quality management systems to ensure accurate results; and,

WHEREAS, a large amount of federal funding has been made available for the purposes of DNA analyses; and

WHEREAS, that funding could only be used for DNA and not other forensic disciplines; and

WHEREAS, well over 90 percent (not considering medical examiner/coroner offices) of forensic analyses are in areas outside of DNA; and,

WHEREAS, that funding could only be used for DNA and not other forensic disciplines and activities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recommends that these federal funds be made available for all forensic purposes to include quality systems, training and all forensic analyses conducted by public crime laboratories and forensic service providers within law enforcement agencies – such as an identification unit – and medical examiner/coroner offices in order to address the disproportionately large backlog of non-DNA forensic cases.
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 114th Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 16, 2007

DNA ANALYSIS VERIFICATION

Submitted by the Forensics Committee
FOR.002.a07

WHEREAS, DNA technology has revolutionized forensic identification, and the ability to assist with identifying the guilty and exonerating the innocent; and

WHEREAS, significant backlogs, often stretching into months, of DNA analysis exist in many crime laboratories; and

WHEREAS, funding is available to outsource those analyses to reputable private laboratories in order to obtain a DNA profile in a reasonable length of time; and

WHEREAS, the results of those analyses by independent, private laboratories must be reviewed by an analyst in a public, law enforcement crime laboratory in order to meet the FBI Quality Assurance Standards Case Review protocol before being uploaded into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS); and

WHEREAS, this review and verification is a very time-consuming and redundant process that consumes a great deal of laboratory analysis time; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) strongly recommends that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reexamine its policies with respect to DNA analyses performed by private laboratories who meet all DAB and accreditation standards of public laboratories and “permit the public crime laboratory to directly enter the results obtained from the private laboratory without performing a complete case review/verification.”
WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and its member Departments are fully committed to reducing the number of roadway deaths and injuries; and

WHEREAS, there were over 13,000 speeding-related fatalities nationally in 2005, representing approximately 30 percent of total traffic fatalities, and many thousands more injured motorists; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies, with increasing responsibility and without commensurate increases in staffing levels, are considering technologies to improve their efficiency; and

WHEREAS, automated speed enforcement, when used in conjunction with traditional means of traffic enforcement and public education, may become a viable option to complement law enforcement’s traffic safety efforts; and

WHEREAS, the IACP recognizes problematic issues with automated speed enforcement programs that are not carefully planned, implemented, or operated; and

WHEREAS, the IACP State & Provincial Highway Safety Committee has drafted guidelines and policy considerations to improve automated speed enforcement programs; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the IACP will advocate for safety improvements to be the highest purpose for automated speed enforcement, and to achieve durable safety benefits, the IACP urges a strong focus on gaining and maintaining the support of the public and the judiciary; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that law enforcement agencies are encouraged to use the IACP automated speed enforcement guidelines and policy considerations to assist in the development of legislation, policy, and program plans, as well as to guide implementation and operational activities; and, be it
FURTHER RESOLVED that automated speed enforcement must be deployed to high-collision locations and without regard to fine revenues; must be free from undue vendor influence; must be extraordinarily accurate; and used only in conjunction with traditional traffic enforcement.
WHEREAS, law enforcement personnel are frequently the first responders to traffic incidents and often act as scene commanders for incidents occurring on the highway; and

WHEREAS, one of the leading causes of on-duty death and injury of emergency responders is being struck by vehicles while working along the highway; and

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

WHEREAS, reliable communication networks that are interoperable between emergency responders can contribute to the more effective and efficient management of traffic incidents; and

WHEREAS, the National Unified Goal for Traffic Incident Management, proposed by the National Traffic Incident Management Coalition (NTIMC), was developed to improve responder safety, to promote safe and quick clearance of traffic crashes without compromising crash investigations, and to encourage the development of prompt and reliable communications for traffic incident responders; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement involvement is integral to the National Unified Goal; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officials will be directly involved in the development of all national, state, and local policies resulting from the National Unified Goal; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the National Unified Goal for Traffic Incident Management; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP’s support is contingent upon representation of the IACP on all working groups for the development of the National Unified Goal and its implementation.
WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and its members remain fully committed to recommending the best training and equipment available for officer safety; and

WHEREAS, each law enforcement agency develops, provides, and maintains officer safety training for their personnel; and

WHEREAS, every law enforcement agency has specific responsibilities to its citizens; thus geography, population, and economy are contributing factors to the techniques that each agency uses to provide such services; and

WHEREAS, the duties of law enforcement personnel involve an inherent danger; it cannot be determined when danger will arise requiring the need for cover and concealment; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement personnel have duties that range from providing medical assistance to apprehending violent felons, often during exigent circumstances, and officers must have discretion in adapting to these circumstances; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the State & Provincial Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police urges the U.S. Department of Transportation to modify the recently promulgated, highway worker visibility regulations to provide more flexibility so each law enforcement agency can establish policies to best reduce the risk to officers and meet the individual needs of their agency, and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that all law enforcement officers are encouraged to use high-visibility vests to protect themselves, in accordance with the policy of their agency and respecting the potential for felonious assaults.
SUPPORT FOR INCREASED IMPAIRED-DRIVING ENFORCEMENT

 Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
 HSC.014.a07

WHEREAS, the maintenance and enhancement of public safety are the highest priorities of the U.S. Department of Transportation and law enforcement agencies internationally; and

WHEREAS, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), over 15,000 people were killed in 2005 in crashes involving alcohol, a substantial number of which had illegal BAC levels of .08 or above; and

WHEREAS, increasing numbers of law enforcement officers are killed or injured yearly as a result of alcohol-related traffic crashes; and

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

WHEREAS, research has shown that strong laws—combined with sustained high-visibility enforcement, including the use of standardized field sobriety testing, drug recognition experts, and sobriety checkpoints where permitted by law and departmental policy—not only reduce impaired driving but also reduce the incidence of other crimes; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the use of technologies to prevent impaired drivers from operating vehicles, including the use of alcohol ignition interlocks, transdermal alcohol recognition systems, infra-red alcohol detection devices, and other technologies; and

WHEREAS, the IACP recognizes both Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) and NHTSA in their continued efforts to eradicate impaired driving; and

WHEREAS, members of the IACP’s Highway Safety Committee and other law enforcement leaders have publicly committed to MADD’s Campaign to Eliminate Drunk Driving, including their presence at the highly publicized November 2006, Kick Off event in Washington, D.C.; now, therefore, be it
RESOLVED that the IACP encourages its members to sign MADD’s “Pledge to Eliminate Drunk Driving” and to support MADD’s Campaign to Eliminate Drunk Driving, which advocates the following:

- Full support for high-visibility law enforcement
- Maximum implementation of alcohol ignition interlock technologies
- Advanced technology research initiatives
- Mobilization of grassroots efforts; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP supports the use of the Highway Safety Committee’s Impaired Driving Guidebook: Three Keys to Renewed Focus and Success and NHTSA’s Saturation Patrols & Sobriety Checkpoints Guide and Low-Staffing Sobriety Checkpoints as resource tools to eliminate impaired driving.
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 114th Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 16, 2007

SUPPORT OF AN INCREASED EFFORT TO MAXIMIZE SEAT BELT USE AMONG 16- TO 20- YEAR-OLD PASSENGER VEHICLE OCCUPANTS

Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.018.a07

WHEREAS, according to the National Highways Traffic Safety Administration in 2005, 62 percent of 16- to 20-year-old passenger vehicle occupants killed were unrestrained; and

WHEREAS, teens have lower observed seat belt use rates than adults; and

WHEREAS, one of the most effective measures a teen can undertake to prevent injury and death in a crash is to wear a seat belt; and

WHEREAS, 80 percent of drivers aged 16 through 20 years identified fear of being cited as the sole reason for wearing their seat belts; and

WHEREAS, an increased perception of the risk of enforcement is a means to increase seat belt use for this age group; and

WHEREAS, statistics indicate lower seat belt use rates and higher fatality rates during nighttime hours; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) encourages all law enforcement agencies to engage in an enhanced effort to increase seat belt use among teen drivers and passengers, especially during nighttime hours; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP continues to support sustained high-visibility enforcement of seat belt laws and encourages all agencies to participate in Click It or Ticket and state seat belt mobilizations and campaigns that increase seat belt use.
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 114th Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 16, 2007

SUPPORT OF ANTI–VEHICLE THEFT COMMITTEES AS A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY

Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.010.a07

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs has as one of its stated objectives to advance the science and art of police services; and

WHEREAS, every police agency is charged with the duty to assure the public sense of safety and security that, in turn, affects the quality of life of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the FBI estimates that somewhere in the United States one vehicle is stolen every 23 seconds; and

WHEREAS, without considering the cost of associated damage to recovered stolen vehicles, law enforcement, court administration, injuries, and damage to other property, the estimated loss value exceeded $9 billion in 2004; and

WHEREAS, conservative estimates by the National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB) indicated that 10 percent of all vehicle theft reports are fraudulent; and

WHEREAS, many vehicle theft rings are composed of organized crime operatives who provide large sums of money for career criminals to fund other illegal activities; and

WHEREAS, current studies show that only 14 percent of all reported thefts are cleared by arrest; and

WHEREAS, public awareness is needed to support the training of law enforcement officers and prosecutors in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of vehicle theft and related crimes; and

WHEREAS, such public support and awareness has resulted in the creation of vehicle theft authorities that have improved the control and decrease of vehicle theft activities; now, therefore be it

28
RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby encourages every police executive to embrace the creation of anti–vehicle theft committees or vehicle theft prevention authorities that are supported with independent and ongoing funding sources set by statute and at a level commensurate with the needs of each state; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that given the international nature of vehicle theft, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) hereby encourages every police executive in all nations to embrace the creation of anti–vehicle theft committees or vehicle theft prevention authorities to adopt similar measures to combat vehicle theft in their respective countries; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP develops and implements an aggressive strategy to educate the public, train police personnel, and develop technical assistance for the detection and prevention of vehicle theft.
SUPPORT OF MOTORCYCLE SAFETY ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE

Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.013.a07

WHEREAS, according to the National Highway Safety Traffic Administration (NHTSA) in 2005, 4,553 motorcycle riders were killed in the United States, which is a 13 percent increase over 2004, and a 115 percent increase over 1997; and

WHEREAS, in 2005, 27 percent of motorcycle operator fatalities in the United States had BAC levels of 0.08 or higher; and

WHEREAS, nearly one out of four motorcyclists involved in fatal crashes in 2005 was operating a motorcycle without the required endorsement at the time of the collision; and

WHEREAS, wearing a DOT-compliant motorcycle helmet has been shown to be 37 percent effective in preventing fatal head injuries to motorcyclists; and

WHEREAS, enforcement is an essential component to a comprehensive motorcycle safety program; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports an increased effort to reduce the number of motorcycle fatalities and injuries by implementing and enforcing the appropriate motorcycle-related laws associated with impaired riding, with licensing, and with using personal protective equipment; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP supports the enactment and enforcement of all-rider motorcycle helmet legislation in each state, since it is the most effective single measure to reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries of motorcyclists; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP supports the use of The Detection of DWI Motorcyclists, How to Identify Unsafe Motorcycle Helmets, and the National Agenda for Motorcycle Safety as resource tools in the effort to eliminate impaired and unsafe riding. (These tools are available on the NHTSA Web site at www.nhtsa.dot.gov.)
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 114th Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 16, 2007

SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL APPROACHES TO TRAFFIC SAFETY (STATS)

Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.015.a07

WHEREAS, historically, police executives, academics, and legal scholars have established a strong nexus between proactive traffic enforcement and reductions in overall crime; and

WHEREAS, the scope of police services continues to increase at the same time law enforcement agencies face increased costs and shrinking budgets resulting in a decrease in traffic law enforcement services; and

WHEREAS, the federal funding that many law enforcement agencies have depended upon to supplement their traffic enforcement efforts has seen a reduction in recent years; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for consistent, strict, and effective traffic enforcement that is not solely dependent upon federal funding; and

WHEREAS, information/data-driven allocation and accountability of law enforcement resources has produced positive results and can be applied equally well to combating general crime and traffic enforcement; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative to develop and train the next generation of traffic safety professionals in order to maintain consistent and effective traffic law enforcement efforts; and

WHEREAS, the Strategic and Tactical Approaches to Traffic Safety (STATS) initiative developed by the Northwestern University Center for Public Safety is designed to dramatically reduce crash-related deaths and injuries on our highways while creating safer communities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the STATS initiative and encourages police executives to:

- Develop consistent, strict, and effective traffic enforcement that is not solely dependent upon federal funding.
• Develop information/data driven allocation and accountability of law enforcement resources.
• Recognize the nexus between strict and effective traffic enforcement and the reduction of overall criminal activity and other quality of life issues at the community level.
• Develop and train the next generation of traffic safety professionals.
SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE TITLE INFORMATION SYSTEM

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the need for a standardized National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS) providing immediate access to titling information from all states by law enforcement officers nationwide; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the serious economic impact of stolen automobiles, title fraud, and odometer fraud to U.S. citizens of over $8 billion annually; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the illegally obtained proceeds from the sale and exportation of stolen automobiles provide funding for organized criminal and terrorist organizations; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the importance that motor vehicle and title information has played in the ongoing investigations concerning potential terrorist activities in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the importance that the National Motor Vehicle Title information System will play in deterring criminal activities related to motor vehicle thefts and motor vehicle titles; and

WHEREAS, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) has developed the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, as mandated by the Anti Car Theft Act of 1992, which currently is fully implemented by only nine state motor vehicle licensing authorities, with an additional twenty-two participating to a lesser degree; and

WHEREAS, every police agency is charged with the duty to assure the public sense of safety and security that, in turn, affects the quality of life of its citizenry; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, that the IACP will reaffirm its commitment to encourage its members to support legislation to fully implement the National
Motor Vehicle Title Information System and encourage participation in it by their states’ motor vehicle administrators; and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that the membership be strongly encouraged to contact their Senators and Representatives to urge their support.
WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National Sheriffs’ Association (NSA), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) all recognize that the daily environment of law enforcement officers can be extremely dangerous, and that traffic work-zones are a part of that dangerous environment; and

WHEREAS, work zone fatalities increased nearly 4.75 percent between 2000 and 2005, with 1,074 work zone fatalities representing 2.47 percent of all roadway fatalities in 2005; and

WHEREAS, employing the use of law enforcement personnel in work zone environments is recognized as an effective countermeasure for the reduction of crashes, fatalities, and injuries in work zones; and

WHEREAS, the IACP—in cooperation with the NSA, FHWA, and NHTSA, upon the recommendation of the NTSB—developed a model training course for law enforcement officers assigned to work zone duties; and

WHEREAS, the work zone training law enforcement course was designed to educate officers to the risks involved with work zones and with officer safety in mind; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the IACP supports the safe and effective deployment of law enforcement officers in work zones; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP endorses and supports the work zone training law enforcement course, “Safe and Effective Use of Law Enforcement Personnel in Work Zones,” for use by state, county, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.
SUPPORT OF THE ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME ACT OF 2007 TO COMBAT ORGANIZED PROPERTY CRIME INVOLVING THEFT AND INTERSTATE FENCING OF STOLEN PROPERTY

WHEREAS, organized crime involving the obtaining by fraud and theft of retail merchandise is a nationwide problem of an increasing scale and is expected to cost American companies and consumers at least $30 billion in calendar year 2006; and

WHEREAS, the black market redistribution and storage of stolen and fraudulently obtained consumer products such as baby formula, over-the-counter drugs, and other products by persons engaged in such organized crime is a health and safety hazard to American consumers; and

WHEREAS, the unregulated black market sales of such fraudulently obtained and stolen merchandise results in an estimated $1.6 billion loss in tax revenues to state and local governments; and

WHEREAS, the illegal proceeds from the expanding theft and resale of stolen retail goods is reasonably believed to benefit persons and organizations engaged in other forms of organized crime such as drug trafficking, gang activity, and terrorism; and

WHEREAS, state and local law enforcement has historically regulated the trafficking in stolen property through regulations that required pawnshops and other secondhand good resellers to identify the sellers of such goods and to provide specific information concerning the goods to permit the tracing of stolen goods; and

WHEREAS, the exponential growth in sales volume for online marketplaces has resulted in the widespread and increasing use by organized retail crime rings of the internet to conduct anonymous sales of stolen and fraudulently obtained goods; and

WHEREAS, resellers of stolen property are increasingly able to escape the reach of property tracing and seller identification requirements imposed by state and local governments by moving their operations on to the internet and thereby conduct their operations in an increasingly interstate and international stolen goods market; and
WHEREAS, the dramatic growth in organized retail and other forms of property crime cannot be reasonably curtailed without the federal government restricting the growing and unfettered internet market for stolen property by removing the cloak of anonymity for such sales and permitting victims of property crime to more readily identify their stolen property on internet auction sites; and

WHEREAS, “the Organized Retail Crime Act of 2007” encourages internet auction site operators to assist in curbing the growth of stolen property fencing on their internet sites by adopting and implementing commonsense, due diligence procedures used by state and local governments to control such property fencing through pawnshops such as removing the anonymity of high volume sellers of property and posting serial numbers and other means to trace the disposition of stolen property; and

WHEREAS, “the Organized Retail Crime Act of 2007” makes it easier for law enforcement to identify stolen property and to prosecute interstate and international fencing operations and internet auction sites that profit from the sale of stolen property while offering reasonable protection from prosecution to responsible internet auction sites that may unknowingly permit such sales but have taken good faith efforts to prevent such conduct by implementing the specified reasonable precautions to reduce stolen property sales; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police urges the U.S. Congress to enact The Organized Retail Crime Act of 2007 to combat organized property crime involving theft and interstate fencing of stolen property.
CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE GROWING PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM

Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.028.a07

WHEREAS, the availability of diverted pharmaceutical drugs is high and increasing, fueled by increases in both the number of illegal online pharmacies and commercial disbursements within the legitimate pharmaceutical distribution chain (National Drug Threat Assessment, 2007); and

WHEREAS, the nonmedical use of prescription drugs is now the second largest form of illicit drug abuse in the United States as measured by prevalence (National Drug Control Strategy, February 2007); and

WHEREAS, approximately 6.4 million people use controlled-substance prescription drugs for nonmedical purposes, with 4.7 million misusing pain relievers (National Drug Control Strategy, February 2007); and

WHEREAS, the nonmedical use of pain relievers among 18- to 25-year olds increased by 15 percent from 2002 to 2005 (National Drug Control Strategy, February 2007); and

WHEREAS, prescription drug abuse led all other drug categories in new initiates in 2004 and 2005 (National Drug Control Strategy, February 2007); and

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

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, continues to strongly urge support and promotion of education and awareness programs designed to combat the growing prescription drug abuse problem in the United States.
WHEREAS, the identification at an early stage of school age children who are involved with substance abuse is important to effective treatment and also reduces risks to their health and ability to learn; and

WHEREAS, 51 percent of high school and 20 percent of middle school students say they attend a school where drugs are used, kept, or sold (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, August 2006: National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse XI, Teen and Parents); and

WHEREAS, of those students who reported carrying a gun to school, 70.6 percent report using liquor, 63.9 percent report using marijuana, 39.9 percent report using cocaine, and 36.8 percent report using crystal meth in the past year (Pride Surveys Report: 2005-2006 National Summary 3.13 Carrying a Gun to School); and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Board of Education of Independent School District No. 92 of Pottawatomie County et al. v Earls et al., 536 U.S. 822 (2002) upheld a drug-testing program for students involved in competitive extracurricular activities; and

WHEREAS, the expectation that students may be randomly tested is enough to make some students stop using drugs or never start in the first place (“What You Need to Know About Drug Testing in Schools,” Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2002, pg 4); and

WHEREAS, random drug testing offers students a good excuse to say “no” to peer pressure to use drugs, and a convenient “out” given the consequences of a positive drug test to participating in extracurricular activities. (“What You Need to Know about Drug Testing in Schools,” Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2002, pg 4); and

WHEREAS, schools that have implemented nondisciplinary student drug testing programs have found the programs to be effective in reducing drug use and improving the learning environment for all students. (Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., “Preliminary Study of Student Drug
WHEREAS, a 2003 survey of Indiana high school principals found that 94 percent believed the random drug-testing policy to be effective in discouraging drug and alcohol use by students. (McKinney, Joseph R., J.D., Ed. D “The Effectiveness of Random Drug Testing Programs: A Statewide Follow-up Study,” 2003); and

WHEREAS, in 2005 the state of New Jersey enacted legislation authorizing the adoption of substance abuse testing policies in public school districts; and

WHEREAS, in 2003 the Virginia Assembly passed legislation modifying the Code of Virginia relating to schools to include provisions for student drug-testing programs; and

WHEREAS, the author of a 2005 follow-up survey of Indiana high school principals concluded that random student drug testing (RSDT) programs “are effective in deterring, reducing, and detecting illegal drug use among students.” (McKinney, Joseph R., J.D., Ed. D., Dept. of Educational Leadership, Ball State Univ., “The Effectiveness and Legality of Random Student Drug Testing Programs Revisited,” 2006); and

WHEREAS, the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) “supports school drug-testing programs as effective drug and crime prevention strategies. The NDAA encourages community collaboration among district attorneys, schools, law enforcement agencies, drug prevention and treatment agencies, and other stakeholders to offer school-based drug testing and assistance programs that discourage drug use among youth prior to the need for law enforcement involvement. Drug testing programs should be part of a comprehensive school-based approach to reduce drug use, rather than a stand-alone strategy.” (“National District Attorneys Association, Policy Positions on Drug Control and Enforcement,” Adopted March 20, 2004, available at www.ndaa-apri.org); and

WHEREAS, schools that have implemented non-disciplinary student drug testing programs have reported various successful outcomes including a decrease in student drug use and student disciplinary problems. (Preliminary Study of Student Drug Testing Programs” for the U.S. Department of Education, August 2002); now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, encourages all law enforcement agencies to work with their educational, health, and community leaders to discuss if student drug testing is an appropriate part of a comprehensive approach to reduce drug abuse.
SUPPORT FOR THE EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER (EPIC)

Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.021.a07

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

WHEREAS, an essential part of expanding the traditional law enforcement approach to criminal investigations is to ensure that investigative steps fully exploit available information sharing systems; and

WHEREAS, compiling and sharing a wide range of investigative information will help ensure that investigative links are made to organized drug trafficking and related crimes to the maximum extent possible; and

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

WHEREAS, the National Seizure System (NSS) operated from EPIC allows law enforcement to identify and coordinate disparate information and target crime organization leaders for investigation and prosecution. (The President’s National Drug Control Strategy, Chapter III: Disrupting the Market for Illicit Drugs, February 2007); now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, calls on all law enforcement agencies to routinely provide information on seizures of drugs, money, and other contraband to EPIC’s National Seizure System (NSS).
SUPPORT FOR PARTNERSHIPS WITH ANTIDRUG AND ANTICRIME
COALITIONS

Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.012.a07

WHEREAS, the law enforcement community is concerned with the magnitude of drug abuse, illicit production, and trafficking in narcotics, that threaten the health and well being of millions of persons, in particular youth, in all countries of the world; and

WHEREAS, the law enforcement community is extremely alarmed by the growing violence associated with illicit drug distribution and use, which has an immeasurable cost to society in terms of lost productivity, property loss, criminal justice expense, and human suffering; and

WHEREAS, the use of illegal drugs 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, several studies have shown that 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; and

WHEREAS, prevention strategies can vary widely and generally are associated with community-based collaborations, education, alternative behaviors, and primary and early invention activities. According to the Office of National Drug Control Program, “Helping coalitions sustain their community wide strategies can help reduce substance use at the local level. Consistent messages across multiple sectors of the community will, over time, produce young people capable of making healthy life choices,” and

WHEREAS, recognizing that the problems caused by substance abuse and illicit trafficking can only be resolved through a balanced and integrated approach with many different parts of society; 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 evaluate the extent of the drug problem in their community and develop an ongoing strategy to combat it, by establishing, nurturing, and maintaining partnerships with anti-drug programs, activities, and coalitions in their communities.
WHEREAS, hidden compartments or “concealed traps” have been a long-standing method of operation by smugglers to conceal various types of contraband, including drugs, money, and related contraband; and

WHEREAS, traffickers smuggling their product and/or illegal proceeds into or through the United States use many low- and high-tech methods to conceal both their intent and their contraband from law enforcement authorities, which are often difficult to identify at busy border points of entry; and

WHEREAS, traffickers will continue to adapt and use different vehicles, more sophisticated traps, and concealment locations in an attempt to change their profiles and respond to law enforcement's identification and targeting of favorite vehicles; and

WHEREAS, new and even more sophisticated traps are virtually assured as various associated technologies, such as miniaturization, are refined. The miniaturization of trap components, such as electric motors, actuators, and hydraulic pistons, will allow fabricators to place traps in areas previously denied due to size constraints; and

WHEREAS, given this trend to use increasingly sophisticated traps, there is a need for increased training for law enforcement officers to detect concealed compartments; and

WHEREAS, the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) is a National Center supporting federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement through information sharing, analysis, coordination, and de-confliction; and

WHEREAS, EPIC publishes the “EPIC Transportation Unit Bulletin” series that often addresses newly encountered concealment methods based on information obtained from law enforcement reports, open sources, and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Investigative Support Center (ISC) reports, among others; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, encourages all international law enforcement
agencies to develop similar systems to identify and share intelligence information about traps and concealed compartments; and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that all United States law enforcement agencies are encouraged to have officers look for concealed traps and hidden compartments during routine stops and to report all hidden compartments, regardless of whether a seizure occurs, to EPIC.
SUPPORT OF “GLOBAL VIEW” FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING INVESTIGATIONS

Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.027.a07

WHEREAS, there is a recognized need for state and local law enforcement agencies to focus on the community impact of an individual drug investigation; and

WHEREAS, individual seizures of drugs or money, while vitally important, will not significantly deter the flow of drugs into the United States or substantially disrupt drug trafficking organizations; and

WHEREAS, a “global view” recognizes that a collaborative law enforcement approach that leverages information sharing systems such as the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) and an investigative strategy that follows the drug proceeds back to the sources of supply will have the most significant overall law enforcement and community impact; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations Security Council has noted the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking and money laundering (UN Security Council Resolution 1373 [2001]); 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 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; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, encourages, where possible, the adoption of a “global view” to all drug trafficking seizures and investigations to fully exploit all available investigative leads, information, and links to other active investigations.
SUPPORT OF INCREASED SECURITY MEASURES FOR THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN BORDERS

WHEREAS, border zones are the principal arrival point for most illicit drugs and other dangerous contraband into the United States and represent key transit points for the movement of illegal drug proceeds (National Drug Intelligence Center, 2007 National Drug Threat Assessment); and

WHEREAS, the United Nations Security Council has noted the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money laundering, illegal arms trafficking, and illegal movement of potentially deadly materials and the need to enhance coordination (UN Security Council Resolution 1373 [2001]); and

WHEREAS, the southern border of the United States is a region particularly vulnerable to cross-border criminal enterprises and related violence, an area that has recently experienced a surge in brutality by drug and human smuggling, and by trafficking organizations along the Southwest border (U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Fact Sheet, March 1, 2006); and

WHEREAS, during Fiscal Year 2005 there were more than 750 assaults against border patrol agents, an increase of 108 percent from the previous year (U.S. Customs and Border Protection Today, June/July 2006); and

WHEREAS, in the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2007, which began October 1 and ended December 31, Yuma sector border patrol agents have been the victims of border violence 86 times – a 59 percent increase compared to 51 incidents during the same period in FY 2006 (U.S. Customs and Border Protection new release, January 17, 2007); now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, encourages Congress to fund sufficient northern and southern border security measures, to include increased use of surveillance cameras and other appropriate means to improve the apprehension of drug smugglers, illegal aliens, and terrorists, among others, and to increase Border Patrol Officer safety
WHEREAS, methamphetamine precursors such as pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, and pharmaceutical preparations containing these substances (commonly known as “combination products”) continue to pose a significant problem in the United States, Mexico, Canada, and around the world; and,

WHEREAS, in response to the increased threat from methamphetamine, U.S. law enforcement agencies have increased their efforts both domestically and internationally to stem the flow of methamphetamine and the precursors that are used to produce it; and

WHEREAS, within the past two years, 35 states have imposed new regulations on the retail sale of the methamphetamine precursor pseudoephedrine and preparations that contain pseudoephedrine; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress has also recently codified steps to combat methamphetamine production and precursor diversion through the passage of the Combat Methamphetamine Act; and

WHEREAS, in mid-March 2006, the UN's 49th Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) met in Vienna, Austria, and passed a United States-sponsored resolution on precursor chemical control (Resolution 49/3 Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs, available at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/cnd.html) and

WHEREAS, while recognizing that great strides have already been made to address this significant problem, much work remains to be done to regulate the bulk sales of “combination products” containing the essential precursor chemicals used to produce methamphetamine; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, encourages international organizations to identify and support the need for increased regulation and control of “combination products” containing the essential precursor chemicals used to manufacture methamphetamine.
SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO'S RECENT INCREASE IN EXTRADITIONS AND COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

WHEREAS, in 2005, extraditions from Mexico to the United States reached an all-time high, with the Government of Mexico (GOM) extraditing 41 fugitives to the United States, compared with 34 during the previous year (U.S. Department of State, International Narcotics Strategy Control Report, March 2006); and

WHEREAS, in November 2005, the Supreme Court of Mexico reversed a ruling that had prohibited Mexico’s extradition of fugitives facing life imprisonment without parole, which facilitated the extradition from Mexico of fugitives charged with narcotics and violent crimes; and

WHEREAS, in July 2006, Mexican authorities extradited five criminals to the United States to face charges, including one from the FBI’s Ten Most Wanted Fugitive List (Press Release, July 7, 2006, Embassy of the U.S., Mexico); and

WHEREAS, in 2006, Mexican authorities extradited 63 fugitives to the United States, making it the fifth consecutive record year. Of the total number of extraditions, 30 were for narcotics related offenses in the United States and 47 were Mexican citizens (U.S. Department of State, International Narcotics Strategy Control Report, March 2007); and

WHEREAS, in January 2007, Jorge Arroyo-Garcia, accused of killing a Los Angeles County Deputy Sheriff during a routine traffic stop in 2002 was extradited from Mexico to the United States to face trial (U.S. Marshals Service Press Release, January 7, 2007); and

WHEREAS, in January 2007, for the first time, Mexico extradited several high-level drug traffickers whose extraditions had been delayed due to judicial appeals or pending charges, including Osiel Cardenas Guillen, the leader of the Gulf cartel; Jesus Hector Palma Salazar of the Sinaloa cartel; and Ismael and Gilberto Higuera Guerrero of the Arellano Felix Organization, among others (U.S. Department of State, International Narcotics Strategy Control Report, March 2007); now, therefore, be it
RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, encourages and supports the continued cooperative international law enforcement efforts between Mexico and the United States.
WHEREAS, prevention, response, mitigation, and recovery from criminal and terrorists acts is a shared responsibility among all police and law enforcement personnel and organizations; and

WHEREAS, cooperative exchange of information between law enforcement agencies and organizations at all levels serves to inhibit or prevent criminal and terrorist activity; and

WHEREAS, police personnel assigned to handle the preliminary and follow-up investigations of criminal or terrorist incidents require accurate information on which to base thoughtful responses and actions; and

WHEREAS, community safety and well being is best served when responding police personnel have as complete information as possible about the prevailing conditions likely to be encountered at the scene of a criminal or terrorist incident; and

WHEREAS, a successful conclusion to an investigation resulting from a criminal or terrorist incident is more likely when police investigators are provided complete available intelligence about the nature of the incident and suspected or known perpetrators; and

WHEREAS, it is understood that police investigations have failed to achieve successful conclusions when the flow of criminal intelligence is needlessly restricted; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police in support of national security and the common good encourages all police practitioners and organizations at all levels to promote the free exchange of criminal intelligence in the common interests of public safety and security.
WHEREAS, effective anticrime programs are effective antiterrorism 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, license plate reader and related digital photographing systems at border checkpoints incorporate the use of technology that provides a searchable database, including associated photographic images; license plate information; and statistical data such as date, time, and entry lane; and

WHEREAS, license plate reader systems and related digital photographing systems, working in combination with existing law enforcement databases, have the potential capability of identifying conveyances used for illegal activity, including the transportation of drugs and bulk cash; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement intelligence information may be shared more efficiently through greater use of technology and information sharing programs such as license plate reader systems to help ensure that investigative links are made to organized drug trafficking and related crime to the maximum extent possible; and

WHEREAS, all countries are encouraged to use technology such as license plate reader and related digital photographing systems, where practical, to share appropriate law enforcement information; and

WHEREAS, license plate reader and related digital photographing systems provide law enforcement with important tools necessary to combat all types of crime and is particularly useful in combating narcotics trafficking; and

WHEREAS, a significant commitment of resources will be required by federal, state, and local law entities to fully take advantage of this emerging technology; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, strongly encourages the U.S. Congress to fully fund license plate reader and related digital photographing systems, including interrelated
information sharing networks, for the northern and southern borders of the United States; and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that all countries are encouraged to use like technology, to the extent possible, to share appropriate law enforcement information; and be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that the IACP supports the development of a comprehensive License Plate Reader guide for law enforcement executives that addresses current technologies; best practices; privacy issues, legal implications, and open source data systems.
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 114th Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 16, 2007

SUPPORT OF THE IACP ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGIES TESTING PROGRAM

Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.016.a07

WHEREAS, public safety is the highest priority of law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, traffic crashes result in more than 40,000 citizens being killed annually in the United States; and

WHEREAS, enforcement technologies used by properly trained law enforcement officers aid in the collection of evidence for presentation in court; and

WHEREAS, conformance with the applicable performance specifications serves to increase the confidence of the public, the courts, and law enforcement officers in the accuracy and reliability of these enforcement technologies; and

WHEREAS, daily accuracy checks and periodic certification testing ensures conformance with the applicable performance specifications; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has established the Highway Safety Committee’s Enforcement Technologies Advisory Technical Subcommittee (ETATS); and

WHEREAS, ETATS establishes a baseline for conforming enforcement technologies available for use during traffic enforcement activities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that IACP members should purchase only those enforcement technology models that conform to the applicable performance specifications and are listed on the applicable IACP Conforming Products List (CPL); and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that all IACP members’ agencies should provide, at a minimum, tests for measurement accuracy within a period of three years prior to an alleged violation in which the conforming enforcement technology device was used to collect evidence in compliance with the ETATS’ Critical Performance Testing (CPT) protocols.
SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL VIRTUAL POINTER SYSTEM (NVPS)

Submitted by the Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.024.a07

WHEREAS, a critical need to facilitate information sharing through electronic connectivity and automation continues to exist among federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, to meet this challenge, DEA, HIDTA, and their state and local partners have created an interagency committee to implement a National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS) (The President’s National Drug Control Strategy, Chapter III: Disrupting the Market for Illicit Drugs, February 2007); and

WHEREAS, NVPS connects existing federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement investigative systems, such as the National Drug Pointer Index (NDPIX), to eliminate the possibility that multiple law enforcement organizations’ activities could conflict in investigating and arresting the same criminal or criminal organization and allows for sharing of vital intelligence about the target; and

WHEREAS, NVPS enables participating agencies to exchange target information through a single point of entry using a “sensitive but unclassified” network, and establishes a single format for information sharing that lets participating systems communicate with many dissimilar systems; and

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

WHEREAS, the success of NVPS is dependent upon all law enforcement agencies entering target information about their criminal investigations on a routine basis; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, calls upon all member agencies (federal, state, local, and tribal) to enter all criminal investigative targets into available target deconfliction systems comprising the National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS).
REAFFIRMATIONS

The following resolutions, submitted by the IACP Crime Prevention Committee, are reaffirmations of resolutions previously approved by the IACP membership. These remain active resolutions of the association and are presented here for the membership’s information and use.
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 114th Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 16, 2007

REAFFIRMING ADOPTING CRIME PREVENTION AS A PHILOSOPHY

Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.004.a07

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has as one of its stated objectives to advance the science and art of police services; and

WHEREAS, every police agency is charged with the duty to assure the public sense of safety and security that, in turn, affects the quality of life of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon every police agency to recognize and effectively and efficiently address the concerns of the community it serves and the very essence of policing demands that practitioners of every rank strive to satisfy their constituents at the operational level; and

WHEREAS, crime prevention provides a viable framework for the delivery of police service that focuses limited resources on issues specific to individual communities; and

WHEREAS, with its emphasis on initiative, ingenuity, and innovative approaches, crime prevention encourages and empowers the individual practitioner to recognize and resolve issues in crime prevention and community safety; and

WHEREAS, crime prevention establishes and organizational framework and an environment for individual development, job enrichment, and personal satisfaction for law enforcement practitioners at every level; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby encourages every police executive to embrace crime prevention and its philosophy for the creation of programs, operational strategies, and methodologies for the delivery of police services to the communities they serve; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP urge all law enforcement personnel and agencies to support and promote crime prevention as a key element of effective policing; and, be it
FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP will call upon law enforcement executives to lead by example.
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 International Association of Chiefs of Police (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 has embraced the public awareness campaigns of our crime prevention partners who have for more than 25 years featured McGruff the Crime Dog, as the international symbol for crime prevention; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby reaffirms its commitment to support and promote crime prevention partnerships; and commit to collaborative partnerships with the National Crime Prevention Council, the National Sheriffs’ Association, the international Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, the National League of Cities, the National District Attorneys Association and others to develop a national crime prevention strategy.
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 114th Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 16, 2007

REAFFIRMING NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY

Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.003.a07

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has championed the value of Crime Prevention Programs in modern law enforcement; and,

WHEREAS, the IACP has taken a leadership role in the prevention of crime and the establishment of community safety which are fundamental to a free and safe society; and

WHEREAS, the IACP has long recognized that successful Crime Prevention Techniques require the support of all public, private and community agencies; and

WHEREAS, the IACP believes that community safety is everybody’s responsibility and crime prevention is everyone’s business; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 114th Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby strongly endorses the concept that community safety and crime prevention are linked together; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP will commit to take the lead in a collaborative effort among all crime prevention practitioners to develop a national crime prevention strategy.
REAFFIRMING SUPPORT OF CRIME PREVENTION AS A COMMUNITY SAFETY CONCEPT

Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.006.a07

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the concept that Community Safety is everybody’s responsibility and Crime Prevention is everyone’s business; and,

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

RESOLVED, that the IACP endorses the Community Safety/Crime Prevention merger; and, be it,

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP adopts the concept and term “Community safety is everybody’s responsibility and crime prevention is everyone’s business.”