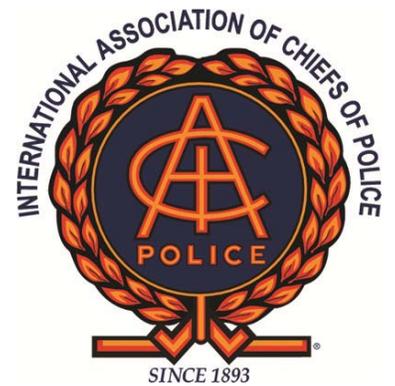


# 2011 RESOLUTIONS

APPROVED AT THE 118<sup>TH</sup> IACP ANNUAL CONFERENCE



The following resolutions were approved by the IACP Membership at the IACP Annual Business Meeting on Wednesday, October 26th, 2011.

<b>Resolution #</b>	<b>Resolution Title</b>	<b>Submitted By:</b>
VTC.001.A11	Placing Vehicle Identification Number on Component Parts of All Vehicles	Vehicle Theft Committee
CTC.002.A11	IACP Support of Adoption by 9-1-1 centers of APCO ANS 1.101.2-2020 Standard for Public Safety Telecommunicators When Responding to Calls Pertaining to Missing, Abducted and Sexually Exploited Children	Communications and Technology Committee
FOR.003.A11	Familial DNA Searches	Forensics Committee
FOR.004.A11	Live Video Testimony	Forensics Committee & Police Investigative Operations Committee
RR.005.A11	Recognizing Railroad Police Officers as Bona Fide Law Enforcement Officers in the US	Railroad Police Section
RAC.006.A11	Pre-Trial Release and Detention Process	Research Advisory Committee
EC.007.A11	Mandatory Vest Use by Police Officers	Executive Committee
EC.008.A11	Mandatory Seat Belt Use by Police Officers	Executive Committee
IND.010.A11	Support of 2011 DOJ Legislation in Anticipation of Reauthorization of VAWA	Indian Country Section
NDD.011.A11	Supporting Legislative Model Requiring Prescription for Pseudoephedrine, Ephedrine and Phenylpropanolamine	Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.012.A11	Supporting Legislation Prohibiting or Controlling Synthetic Stimulants	Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.013.A11	Reporting Violence Against Police Officers and noting the Link Between Drug Trafficking and Increasing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers	Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.014.A11	Restoration of Funding for Clandestine Laboratory Cleanup	Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.015.A11	National Guard Education and Eradication Efforts - Support for Adequate Funding	Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.016.A11	Calling for the Repeal of State Legislation Legalizing Distribution of "Medical Marijuana	Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.017.A11	Opposing Safe Injection Site Programs and Legislation	Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.018.A11	Supporting Funding for Regional Information Sharing Systems	Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.019.A11	Building Our Way Out of Crime Strategy	Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs
SACOP.020.A11	Recognizing the 10th Anniversary of the SafeShield Initiative	Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police

CPC.021.A11	Support for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan	Crime Prevention Committee
HSC.022.A11	Data-Driven Approaches to Crime <i>and</i> Traffic Safety (DDACTS) Augmented by Intelligence Fusion Centers' Resources	Homeland Security Committee
HSC.023.A11	Support of Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) as Standalone Program	Homeland Security Committee
BOO.024.A11	If You See Something, Say Something™ Campaign: Supporting the Public Awareness and Engagement Initiative	Board of Officers

## **Placing Vehicle Identification Number on Component Parts of All Vehicles**

*Submitted by: Vehicle Theft Committee  
vtc.001.A11*

**WHEREAS**, according to the FBI's *Crime in the United States 2009*, motor vehicle theft continues to decrease, declining in 2009 17.1 percent over 2008, 35.7 percent over 2005, and 31.5 percent over 2000; and

**WHEREAS**, according to the FBI's *Crime in the United States*, the number of motor vehicle thefts cleared by arrest or exceptional means also has declined from 14.1 percent in 2000, to 13.0 percent in 2005, and to 12.4 in 2009; and

**WHEREAS**, according to the FBI's *Crime in the United States*, recoveries of stolen vehicles also have declined from 62.2 percent in 2000, to 59.0 percent in 2006, and to 56.8 percent in 2009, indicating that fewer stolen vehicles are being recovered; and

**WHEREAS**, vehicle identification numbers (VINs) have aided law enforcement in solving such major crimes as the 1993 bombing of New York's World Trade Center, the 1995 bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, and the 2010 attempted car bombing in Times Square, as well as in identifying countless stolen vehicles that subsequently were returned to their rightful owners and in prosecuting those involved in their theft; and

**WHEREAS**, those vehicles stolen in the United States and valued at \$5.2 billion annually often are dismantled after theft, and their component parts are shipped to foreign countries or are sold in various venues, including eBay® and Craigslist; and

**WHEREAS**, law enforcement often is hampered from identifying the owners of component parts of stolen vehicles and from prosecuting those involved in their theft because 49 CFR part 541—Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard (10/01/09 edition)—does not require that the VIN be inscribed or affixed to all component parts; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED** that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in conjunction with International Association of Auto Theft Investigators, calls upon the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to initiate actions to eliminate from § 49 CFR 541.3—Application—those exceptions that prevent inscribing or affixing the VIN on the component parts of all vehicles.

**IACP Support for 9-1-1 Center Adoption of  
APCO Standard for Public Safety Telecommunicators  
When Responding to Calls of Missing, Abducted and Sexually Exploited Children**  
Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee  
Ctc.002.A11

**WHEREAS**, there are nearly 800,000 children reported missing each year<sup>1</sup>; and on average 2,100 children are reported missing to law-enforcement agencies each day;<sup>2</sup>; and

**WHEREAS**, 58,200 children were victims of non-family abductions in a one-year period of time;<sup>3</sup>; and the percentage of minority children among missing children appear slightly higher than their percentage in the U.S. population;<sup>4</sup>; and

**WHEREAS**, researchers<sup>5</sup> have found that when children are abducted and murdered, time is of the essence because 47% die within the first hour, 76% within three hours, 15 survive more than a day and 40% are dead before they are reported;<sup>6</sup>; and

**WHEREAS**, we are seeing an increase in the number of reported cases of child sexual exploitation;<sup>7</sup>; and

**WHEREAS**, call takers and dispatchers in public safety answering points (PSAPs) play a vital role in child protection through effective call screening of calls regarding missing children, collection of information about children and abductors, and follow-up information searches that support investigations of missing children; and

**WHEREAS**, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children agree that the problems of missing and sexually exploited children are grave concerns of our organizations and the nation; and the consequences of these actions against our children threaten the foundation of our country's existence; now therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children join in partnership to encourage 9-1-1 Centers to adopt the [APCO Standard for Public Safety Telecommunicators When Responding to Calls Pertaining to Missing, Abducted and Sexually Exploited Children](#) (APCO ANS 1.101.2-2010) which describes best practices that will help to recover abducted children as soon as possible and protect children from sexual exploitation.

<sup>1</sup>According to Andrea J. Sedlak, David Finkelhor, Heather Hammer, and Dana J. Schultz in "National Estimates of Missing Children: An Overview," *National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children*, Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, October 2002, page 5, 797,500 children were reported missing in 1999 [hereinafter Sedlak].

<sup>2</sup>Daily average of 2,184 is derived from 797,500 reports made in 12 months of 1999.

<sup>3</sup>Sedlak, *supra* note 1, page 10.

<sup>4</sup>*Id.*, page 8.

<sup>5</sup>Robert D. Keppel, Joseph G. Weis, and Kenneth A. Hanfland. *Case Management for Missing Children Homicide Investigation*. Olympia, Washington: Office of the Attorney General, State of Washington and U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, May 1997, page 23.

<sup>6</sup>*Id.*, page 13.

<sup>7</sup>Reports of sexually exploited children have increased to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children's CyberTipline from 9,668 reports in its first full year of operation in 1999 to 81,939 reports in 2003. These numbers are summarized from *NCMEC Quarterly Progress Reports* by John B. Rabun published in Alexandria, Virginia, by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children respectively January 13, 1999/page 37, January 13, 2000/page 36, January 8, 2003/page 27, and January 14, 2004/page 29.

## **Familial DNA Searches**

*Submitted by: Forensic Committee*

*for.003.A11*

**WHEREAS**, DNA technology has revolutionized forensic identification through its ability to assist in identifying the guilty and exonerating the innocent, and

**WHEREAS**, enhancements and refinements in DNA analysis and technologies have occurred over the years, and

**WHEREAS**, these enhancements include the utilization of Y-STRs and Mitochondrial DNA in addition to nuclear DNA to identify familial relationships to assist in identifying perpetrators of crime, and

**WHEREAS**, familial analysis results could identify a large number of candidates that would need further investigation, and

**WHEREAS**, recognizing the increased investigative workload, but also the possible identification of criminals using familial searches; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) encourage the development of policies that would permit the use of familial DNA searches in cases and under policies that respect individual privacy.

## **Live Video Testimony**

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

*for.004.A11*

**WHEREAS**, the efficiency of the criminal justice system often depends on the timely analysis of forensic evidence, and

**WHEREAS**, the time required to present in-person testimony regarding forensic analysis can often result in a forensic analyst being absent from the workplace for extended periods of time, and

**WHEREAS**, current technology easily allows two-way, live video testimony, and

**WHEREAS**, some jurisdictions have restricted the use of live video testimony, and

**WHEREAS**, that testimony is allowed in many other jurisdictions; now, therefore, be it therefore

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police endorse the use of live video testimony in court presentations in situations where it is feasible, appropriate, and can be conducted through a secure manner.

**The International Association of Chiefs of Police Recognizes Railroad Police Officers as Bona Fide Law Enforcement Officers in the United States**

*Submitted by: Railroad Police Section  
rr.005.A11*

**WHEREAS**, railroad police officers have been respected members of the law enforcement community in the United States for over 150 years; and

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

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

**WHEREAS**, railroad police officers are dedicated, highly trained certified law enforcement professionals who risk their lives in a variety of situations such as criminal law enforcement, protection of the national defense, hazardous material releases, or terrorist attacks; and

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

**WHEREAS**, according to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC, more than 175 railroad police officers have been killed in the line of duty in the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, there is a need to recognize railroad police officers as bona fide law enforcement officers in the United States; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes railroad police officers as bona fide law enforcement officers in the United States.

## Pretrial Release and Detention Process

*Submitted by: Research Advisory Committee  
rac.006.A11*

**WHEREAS**, the execution of four Lakewood Washington police officers by a dangerous convicted felon previously charged with assaulting two deputy sheriffs and subsequently approved for pretrial release for yet another offense brought to light the critical need to conduct comprehensive dangerousness assessments for all arrestees before they are released on any pretrial status; and

**WHEREAS**, the IACP, in collaboration with the Pretrial Justice Institute and the Bureau of Justice Assistance held a roundtable of law enforcement and justice leaders to further explore this critical and urgent officer and public safety concern, resulting in the publication entitled *Law Enforcement's Leadership Role in the Pretrial Release and Detention Process*; and

**WHEREAS**, a primary role of government is to ensure the safety and well-being of its citizens, and government leaders are responsible to protect the lives of police officers serving their nation; and

**WHEREAS**, it is the responsibility of the criminal justice system to continually evaluate the impact of policies, procedures and common practices by developing standards that support individual rights, crime prevention, and public safety; and

**WHEREAS**, the United States Supreme Court has held that danger to the community is a legitimate consideration when setting bail or pretrial release conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, numerous jurisdictions set bail according to the offense title without taking into consideration any verified or validated information regarding individual risks posed by the individual defendant; and

**WHEREAS**, many states have no legal option to detain unmanageably dangerous pretrial defendants other than by setting high cash or surety bail in the hopes the defendant cannot pay; and

**WHEREAS**, a government run or government funded pretrial services program designed through a rigorous process of applied research and performance measurement is fundamental to the determination of a meaningful and reliable dangerousness assessment for use by the judiciary; and

**WHEREAS**, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, two million defendants are released annually from pretrial detention by approximately 14,000 commercial bail agents nationwide; and

**WHEREAS**, according to Federal Bureau of Investigations' Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted data, 25% of offenders who feloniously killed law enforcement officers during the period 1995 – 2009 were under supervision of the judicial system at the time of the murder; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls for a national law enforcement summit to address the need for bail reform and in particular the urgent need for more robust pretrial services that conduct dangerousness assessments for use by the judiciary when considering pretrial release as detailed within the publication launched by IACP in collaboration with the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Pretrial Justice Institute, titled *Law Enforcement's Leadership Role in the Pretrial Release and Detention Process*.

## **Mandatory Vest Use by Police Officers**

*Submitted by: Executive Committee*

*ec.007.A11*

**WHEREAS**, the first responsibility of government, as well as government leaders, is to ensure the safety and well-being of its citizens and the lives of those of the officers who have dedicated their lives to protecting their communities; and

**WHEREAS**, it is their responsibility continually evaluate and develop techniques that will protect officers and provide them with the equipment and training that will protect them when they are confronted by someone who will not hesitate to injure or use deadly physical force against them; and

**WHEREAS**, in order to fulfill their duties and responsibilities of protecting their communities, law enforcement officers must first protect themselves; and

**WHEREAS**, according to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF), 1,626 law enforcement officers in the United States were killed in the line of duty between 2000 and 2009; and

**WHEREAS**, data published by the NLEOMF indicates that there were 565 law enforcement officers killed with a firearm from 2000-2009; and,

**WHEREAS**, soft body armor is available to law enforcement personnel to protect against life threatening or potentially disabling injuries; and

**WHEREAS**, according to FBI LEOKA data, 37% of law enforcement officers feloniously killed during the time period of 2000 – 2009 were not wearing body armor; and

**WHEREAS**, the IACP/DuPont Kevlar Survivors Club has also documented that since 1987, more than 3,000 law enforcement officers have survived life threatening injuries because they were protected by their body armor; and

**WHEREAS**, according to a report by Bureau of Justice Assistance, only 60 percent of agencies have mandatory wear policies for body armor; now therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls on all law enforcement executives to immediately develop and implement mandatory body armor wear policies for their departments; and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the IACP understands that officers engaged in certain non-patrol activities may not be able to wear body armor during particular aspects of their assignments and that each department will need to determine those circumstances and situations where wearing body armor would be inappropriate.

## **Mandatory Seat Belt Use by Police Officers**

*Submitted by the Executive Committee  
ec.008.A11*

**WHEREAS**, the first responsibility of government, as well as government leaders, is to ensure the safety and well-being of its citizens and the lives of those of the officers who have dedicated their lives to protecting their communities; and

**WHEREAS**, it is their responsibility continually evaluate and develop techniques that will protect officers and provide them with the equipment and training that will protect them when they are confronted by someone who will not hesitate to injure or use deadly physical force against them; and

**WHEREAS**, in order to fulfill their duties and responsibilities of protecting their communities, law enforcement officers must first protect themselves; and

**WHEREAS**, according to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF), 1,626 law enforcement officers in the United States were killed in the line of duty between 2000 and 2009; and

**WHEREAS**, the NLEOMF indicates that the cause of 69 percent of law enforcement deaths between 2000 and 2009 (1,118) are from motor vehicle crashes and firearm related incidents; and,

**WHEREAS**; the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has reported that fatal traffic incidents in 2010 were the leading cause of officer deaths for the 13th straight year; and,

**WHEREAS**, in a recent report, NHTSA found that at least 42 percent of the officers killed in traffic crashes from 1980 - 2008 were not wearing seat belts; and,

**WHEREAS**, the issue of seat belt usage represents a critical officer safety issue and imperative that police executives take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their officers; now therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls on all law enforcement executives to immediately develop and implement mandatory seat belt for their departments.

## **Support of 2011 DOJ Legislation in Anticipation of Reauthorization of VAWA**

*Submitted by: Indian Country Section  
ind.010.A11*

**WHEREAS**, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)-Indian Country Law Enforcement Section is comprised of executive officers from tribal law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

**WHEREAS**, these officers are sworn to protect the people residing within their respective tribal communities, with an emphasis placed on protecting Native American women and children.

**WHEREAS**, Native American women are victims of violent crimes at a rate disproportionately higher than any other ethnic group in the United States, with studies revealing that one third of Native women will be raped during their lifetimes and nearly 3 out of 5 will be assaulted by their spouses or intimate partners.

**WHEREAS**, the current jurisdictional framework has such large gaps, it has perpetuated the cycle of violence, leaving many serious acts of violence against Native women unprosecuted and/or unpunished.

**WHEREAS**, the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) has recently proposed legislation to Congress which would significantly assist in combating violence against Native women residing within their respective tribal communities at the same time strengthening provisions within the Violence Against Women Act.

**WHEREAS**, this proposed legislation would make tribal communities safer by holding perpetrators, both Indian and non-Indian alike, accountable for their violent criminal acts against Native women by closing jurisdictional gaps which continue to enable a dangerous cycle of violence; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED** that IACP-Indian Country Law Enforcement Section fully supports recently proposed DOJ legislation submitted to Congress which protects Native women within their tribal communities by:

- recognizing certain tribes' concurrent jurisdiction to investigate, prosecute, convict, and sentence both Indians and non-Indians who assault their Native women spouses, intimate partners, or dating partners;
- clarifying that tribal courts have full civil jurisdiction to issue and enforce certain protection orders against both Indian and non-Indians alike;
- amending the Federal Criminal Code to provide a 10-year offense for assaulting a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner by strangling or suffocating; a 5-year offense for an assault resulting in bodily injury; and a 1-year offense for an assault by striking, beating, or wounding

**Supporting Legislative Model Requiring Prescription For Pseudoephedrine,  
Ephedrine and Phenylpropanolamine**

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
nnd.011.A11*

**WHEREAS**, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes that the recreational use of amphetamine and methamphetamine is a significant law enforcement and societal problem; and

**WHEREAS**, chemical precursors such as pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine are essential ingredients for the illicit production of amphetamine and methamphetamine; and

**WHEREAS**, within the United States, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine (hereinafter chemical precursors) are often obtained legally by purchasing pharmaceuticals containing these chemical precursors over-the-counter at pharmacies; and

**WHEREAS**, the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act (CMEA) was enacted in 2006 to stem the availability of these chemical precursors; and

**WHEREAS**, CMEA regulates, among other things, retail over-the-counter sales of products containing these chemical precursors by limiting daily sales, imposing 30-day purchase limits, and isolating products from direct customer access; and

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

**WHEREAS**, to further restrict access to these chemical precursors in light of efforts to circumvent the CMEA, several state jurisdictions have either enacted or are contemplating enacting legislation that would require a prescription for the purchase of all products containing these precursor chemicals; and

**WHEREAS**, there are indications that such legislation is successful in stemming the availability of these chemical precursors and reducing the supply of these precursor chemicals and would result, over time, in a decreased number of methamphetamine labs, societal costs, and crime rates; and

**WHEREAS**, requiring a prescription for all products that contain these chemical precursors would control the availability of chemical precursors essential to the production of amphetamine and methamphetamine; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 118<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois, recommends that the availability of all compounds, mixtures, or preparations that contain a detectable amount of pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, and/or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts or optical isomers, be limited by requiring a prescription from a licensed physician or licensed health care professional authorized to prescribe medications.

## **Supporting Legislation Prohibiting or Controlling Synthetic Stimulants**

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
nnd.012.A11*

**WHEREAS**, synthetic stimulants are sold over the Internet and at retail locations as legal alternatives to controlled substances such as cocaine, amphetamine and Ecstasy; and

**WHEREAS**, synthetic cocaine and methamphetamine-like substances are commonly sold as ‘bath salts’ or ‘plant food;’ and

**WHEREAS**, these synthetic compounds are falsely marketed as “not for human consumption” or “for novelty use only,” and contain a variety of stimulants, including Mephedrone and Methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV); and

**WHEREAS**, these stimulants have become a serious drug abuse problem and have increased both the threat to public safety and the commission of crime, to include vehicular accidents, suicide and homicide; and

**WHEREAS**, the American Association of Poison Control Centers reported in June 2011 that poison control centers in the U.S. fielded more than 2,371 calls as of May 31, 2011 regarding ‘bath salts’, which was a marked increase from the 302 calls received in 2010; and

**WHEREAS**, neither Mephedrone nor MDPV have been approved for any known medical use in the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, unregulated synthetic stimulants that mimic the effect of illicit controlled substances are often chemically formulated in a manner that prevents traffickers from being prosecuted under Federal and State drug analogue provisions; and

**WHEREAS**, numerous states have banned, or are considering banning, a variety of synthetic stimulants that include those banned by DEA as well as Mephedrone and MDPV. Local and state laws, such as those from Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, West Virginia, and Washington, include chemicals not currently under federal ban and are readily enforceable against smaller scale distributors by local and state law enforcement agencies; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 118<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois, strongly supports state and federal legislation banning synthetic stimulants that mimic the effects of illicit controlled substances when used for human consumption.

**Reporting Violence Against Police Officers and noting the Link Between Drug Trafficking and Increasing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers**

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee*

*ndd.013.A11*

**WHEREAS**, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes that the law enforcement community has the singular responsibility to preserve law and order and protect the rights of all persons; and

**WHEREAS**, violence is a primary concern of communities worldwide; and

**WHEREAS**, according to statistics released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 56 law enforcement officers in the United State were feloniously killed in the line of duty during 2010 and, of these, 15 were killed during ambushes. The FBI's statistics for 2009 indicate that 48 officers were feloniously killed and 14,985 of 57,268 assaulted officers suffered injuries, all of whom were performing their duties at the time; and

**WHEREAS**, the illegal drug trade has been identified as a key contributor of violence; and

**WHEREAS**, based upon reputable news reports, there is reason to believe that law enforcement officers worldwide are increasingly targeted by members of violent drug trafficking organizations and other criminal elements; and

**WHEREAS**, there is a lack of statistical reporting that specifically tracks drug-related violence against law enforcement officers; and

**WHEREAS**, violence against law enforcement officers resulting from their efforts to disrupt the illicit drug trade is equivalent to a deliberate attack on society and the rule of law; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 118<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois, strongly encourages all law enforcement agencies to actively and systematically record and report **all** acts of violence against law enforcement officers; and be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly encourages all law enforcement agency to specifically identify those acts of violence that are drug-related; and be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that these information be used in order to build support for increasing the penalties for such acts and to demonstrate the need for law enforcement officers to be provided with additional resources to protect themselves and the communities which they serve.

## **Restoration of Funding for Clandestine Laboratory Cleanup**

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
ndd.014.A11*

**WHEREAS**, despite legislative efforts such as the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act aimed at decreasing illegal methamphetamine production, law enforcement agencies continue to confront problems concerning clandestine chemical laboratories used for the illegal production of methamphetamine; and

**WHEREAS**, state, local and tribal law enforcement conduct the overwhelming number of clandestine laboratory seizures within the United States. According to the National Seizure System (NSS) that tracks clandestine laboratory seizures, in calendar year (CY) 2010, state, local and tribal police conducted 11,278 clandestine laboratory seizures, more than 99 percent of which were categorized as methamphetamine and/or amphetamine laboratories; and

**WHEREAS**, clandestine laboratories pose unique, difficult and costly challenges for law enforcement because they involve hazardous waste disposal and environmental contamination cleanup, and require increased public safety measures to protect against fires, explosions, and poisonous gas; and

**WHEREAS**, in CY 2010, state and local police reported to the NSS 17 incidents of clandestine laboratories that used explosives and/or booby traps, 899 incidents during which children were affected (*i.e.*, present or injured), and 27 incidents where law enforcement officers were injured; and

**WHEREAS**, state and local law enforcement and other government agencies must oversee the dismantling of clandestine laboratories and the removal of dangerous chemicals in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other federal and state regulations; and

**WHEREAS**, providing a coordinated, effective response to these challenges requires specialized law enforcement training; and

**WHEREAS**, the cost of cleaning up and removing these chemicals in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements is extremely expensive and significantly exceeds state and local law enforcement agency resources; and

**WHEREAS**, between Fiscal Years (FYs) 1998 and 2010, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program provided \$184 million to DEA to take the lead role in assisting state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies with the proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine laboratories, including funds for training, technical assistance, and for the purchase of equipment. During this period, DEA oversaw the cleanup of over 71,000 clandestine laboratories for state and local agencies; and

**WHEREAS**, for FY 2011, the monies COPS received from Congressional appropriations to transfer to DEA for clandestine laboratory cleanups was only \$8.2 million, despite an estimated \$22 million in expected cleanup costs for FY 2011. As a result of the budget shortfall, DEA is unable to fund fully the cleanup of all clandestine laboratories uncovered by state, local and tribal law enforcement personnel in FY 2011; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 118<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois, urges Congress to appropriate sufficient funds so that state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies may continue their essential role in the proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine laboratories.

**National Guard Education and Eradication Efforts - Support for Adequate Funding**

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
nnd.015.A11*

**WHEREAS**, Congress first authorized the National Guard Counterdrug Program in 1989; and

**WHEREAS**, 2,500 National Guard personnel are engaged daily in support of drug interdiction and demand reduction missions; and

**WHEREAS**, the National Guard Counterdrug Program reached over 3 million people in Fiscal Year 2009, with its positive anti-drug message; and

**WHEREAS**, the National Guard Counterdrug Program's personnel are woven into the fabric of our communities across America operating in all 54 states and territories; and

**WHEREAS**, the National Guard Counterdrug Program bridges the gap between Department of Defense (DoD) and non-DoD institutions in the fight against illicit drugs and transnational threats to the Homeland; and

**WHEREAS**, the National Guard Counterdrug Program includes a Demand Reduction Program, the National Guard Counterdrug School System, and robust aviation support; and

**WHEREAS**, the Demand Reduction Program's mission is to use the National Guard's resources to help create the best opportunity for America's youth to make the decision to be drug-free; and

**WHEREAS**, the Demand Reduction Program works closely with local law enforcement, educators, and community-based organizations to reduce the chances of exposure of illegal drugs to our nation's children; and

**WHEREAS**, one of the National Guard Counterdrug Program's missions is to provide education to include tutoring, mentoring, support of after-school programs, drug-free activities, role model programs, and sports-drug awareness programs; and

**WHEREAS**, one of the keystones of the National Guard Counterdrug Program is the education of this nation's youth, including *Stay on Track* which focuses on America's middle school students; and

**WHEREAS**, during the 2009-2010 school year *Stay on Track* was implemented in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; and

**WHEREAS**, the implementation of *Stay on Track* during the 2009-2010 school year reached over 120,000 students; and

**WHEREAS**, as of January 2009 and after middle school students had been exposed to the *Stay on Track* curriculum, 21% had an increased knowledge of the harmful effects of drugs, 50% of the students reported that they now had the skills to resist drugs, and 94% of the students advised that they now had the skills to help friends resist drugs; and

**WHEREAS**, after the 2009-2010 school year and after middle school students had been exposed to the *Stay on Track* curriculum, 10% had an increased knowledge of the harmful effects of drugs, 23% had an increased knowledge of substance use by their peers, 93% were prepared to refuse drugs, 87% were

prepared to advocate that their peers resist drugs, 91% thought it was wrong for their peers to use drugs, and 81% perceived that it was risky to use illicit substances; and

**WHEREAS**, the National Guard Counterdrug School System consists of five schools that provide no-cost training to law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations through resident, distance learning, and export courses offered by the Midwest Counterdrug Training Center, Des Moines, IA; the Multi-Jurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force Training facility, St. Petersburg, FL; the Northeast Counterdrug Training Center, Ft. Indiantown Gap, PA; the Regional Counterdrug Training Academy, Meridian, MS; and the Western Regional Counterdrug Training Center, Tacoma, WA; and

**WHEREAS**, the National Guard Counterdrug Program provides National Guard personnel serving as investigative criminal case analysts to civilian law enforcement. These analysts focus on four core competencies: link analysis, document exploitation, commodity/financial transaction analysis, and drug trafficker case construction; and

**WHEREAS**, as recently as Fiscal Year 2008, 781 National Guard investigative criminal case analysts supported drug law enforcement agencies and task forces throughout the nation including 471 who supported the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program; and

**WHEREAS**, one of the National Guard Counterdrug Program's missions is to provide domestic cannabis eradication assistance, including: aerial, logistics, and communications support; intelligence, planning, and medical support; operational staff coordination; physical security; ground transportation; the actual eradication and destruction of contraband; and the spraying of herbicides; and

**WHEREAS**, National Guard Counterdrug Program funding has not kept pace with pay adjustments for program personnel, nor has it kept pace with demands for increased National Guard counter-drug support; and now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 118<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois, urges Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to adequately and fully fund the National Guard Counterdrug Program so that it can effectively continue its education, analyst, aviation support, and cannabis eradication missions.

## **Calling for the Repeal of State Legislation Legalizing Distribution of “Medical Marijuana”**

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
nnd.016.A11*

**WHEREAS**, marijuana is a Schedule I substance under the Controlled Substance Act (CSA) and, therefore, it is illegal under federal law to manufacture, distribute or possess marijuana for any purpose other than Government-approved research, and;

**WHEREAS**, in the midst of heated public debates regarding the efficacy of marijuana use for medicinal purposes, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) completed a scientific and medical evaluation of marijuana in 2006 which recommended to DEA that marijuana remain a Schedule I controlled substance because of its high potential for abuse, lack of currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and lack of an accepted level of safety for use under medical supervision; and

**WHEREAS**, to date there are no adequate and well-controlled clinical trials supporting the therapeutic use of smoked marijuana. To the contrary, recent studies have found that the use of marijuana significantly increases the probability that certain people will develop schizophrenia and that regular cannabis use among young people increased their risk of developing a psychotic illness later in life by more than 40 per cent; and

**WHEREAS**, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), an HHS component, testified before Congress on April 1, 2004, that the use of botanical products such as marijuana for medicinal purposes poses unique concerns such as: lot-to-lot consistency, strength, potency, shelf life, dosing and toxicity monitoring; and

**WHEREAS**, despite its illegality under federal law and the lack of a science-based approach to evaluating the merits of marijuana for medicinal purposes, sixteen states and the District of Columbia have passed laws permitting the use of marijuana for the treatment of certain medical conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, state legalization of “medical” marijuana creates the false perception that there are circumstances in which marijuana possession is legal when, in fact, such possession violates federal law unless authorized as a part of government-approved research; and

**WHEREAS**, state legalization also creates the perception that marijuana may be used safely when, in fact, its use is associated with a variety of adverse health effects including addiction, respiratory and mental illness, poor motor performance, and impaired cognitive and immune system functioning; and

**WHEREAS**, under the guise of state-authorized medical use, marijuana is being sold to individuals who do not have serious medical conditions and who are using marijuana for recreational purposes; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization ranked the United States first among 17 European and North American countries for prevalence of marijuana use; and

**WHEREAS**, according to the Monitoring the Future Survey, conducted by the University of Michigan, nationwide fewer adolescents now perceive that there is a risk associated with marijuana use and fewer adolescents disapprove of marijuana use since a survey regarding these same perceptions was conducted in 2009; and

**WHEREAS**, historical data reveal that softening of attitudes regarding drug use typically signals future increases in use; and

**WHEREAS**, the Monitoring the Future Survey reported that marijuana use, which had risen sharply among teens in 2008 and 2009, continued to rise again in 2010; and

**WHEREAS**, the Supreme Court held in *United States v. Rutherford*, 442 U.S. 544 (1979), that public safety must prevail over the rights of terminally ill patients seeking a cure and “inventive minds” who manufacture and sell unproven panaceas; and

**WHEREAS**, Congress has determined that marijuana is a dangerous drug and that the illegal distribution and sale of marijuana is a serious crime that provides a significant source of revenue to large scale criminal enterprises, gangs, and cartels; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 118<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois, calls for the repeal of state legislation legalizing the manufacture, distribution and possession of marijuana for medical purposes.

**Opposing Safe Injection Site Programs and Legislation**

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
nnd.017.A11*

**WHEREAS**, safe injection sites are legally sanctioned facilities for intravenous drug users to abuse controlled substances; and

**WHEREAS**, although these sites purport to be medically supervised and designed to provide a hygienic environment for drug users in an effort to reduce the nuisance from public drug usage, safe injection site programs, as well as the legislation that supports them, facilitate access to narcotics and dangerous drugs by drug abusers; and

**WHEREAS**, safe injection site programs convey an implicit acceptance of harmful drug use and exacerbate an already alarming drug abuse problem; and

**WHEREAS**, implementation of safe injection site programs at any level of government sends a contradictory and harmful message to all citizens, especially children, about the sincerity and necessity of the government's anti-drug policies and creates the appearance that the government endorses the illegal activity; and

**WHEREAS**, public and private funding best serves public safety and health when used to encourage drug treatment and rehabilitation rather than continued addiction; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 118<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois, strongly opposes safe injection sites, and instead strongly supports law enforcement, prevention, education and treatment policies that result in the rejection of drug use.

## Supporting Funding for Regional Information Sharing Systems

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
nnd.018.A11*

**WHEREAS**, the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) was established more than 30 years ago as a nationwide program to provide flexible and locally based services to local, state, federal and tribal law enforcement as well as criminal justice agencies; and

**WHEREAS**, RISS provides investigative services to hundreds of thousands of officers in more than 8,700 law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, Australia, Canada, England, and New Zealand; and

**WHEREAS**, using six regional centers and a technology support center, RISS links thousands of criminal justice agencies through secure communications, called RISSNet, and provides information sharing resources and investigative support to combat terrorism, drug trafficking, and other regional priorities, with the goal of enhancing the ability to identify, target, and remove criminal conspiracies and activities spanning multi-jurisdictional, multi-state, and sometimes international boundaries; and

**WHEREAS**, almost 100 agencies are connected or pending connection to RISSNet, including 31 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs), 38 state agency systems, and 22 federal and other systems, such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Law Enforcement Online; the FBI National Gang Intelligence Center; the National Virtual Pointer System; Nlets—The International Justice and Public Safety Network; and many others; and

**WHEREAS**, RISSNet resources include RISSIntel, RISSafe, RISSGang, RISS ATIX, the RISS Investigative Leads Bulletin Board (RISSLeads), a data-visualization and link-analysis tool (RISSLinks), the RISS Search Engine (RISSSearch), and the RISS Center Websites; and

**WHEREAS**, more than 600 resources from a variety of sources are available to authorized users via RISSNet; and

**WHEREAS**, in FY2010 more than 3.4 million records were available in RISSIntel, which provides member agencies with access to various state, regional, federal and specialized criminal justice intelligence systems; and

**WHEREAS**, RISSSafe stores and maintains data on planned law enforcement events with the goal of identifying and alerting affected agencies and officers of potential conflicts impacting law enforcement efforts. Since RISSSafe's inception, close to 100,000 conflicts have been identified; and

**WHEREAS**, in FY2010, RISS analysts developed 37,832 analytical products for investigators and prosecutors to help increase their ability to identify, detect, and apprehend suspects as well as enhance prosecutorial success in court; and

**WHEREAS**, in FY2010, RISS intelligence research staff responded to 102,761 requests to conduct database searches and research numerous resources; and

**WHEREAS**, in FY2010, RISS loaned 4,992 pieces of highly specialized investigative and surveillance equipment to member agencies to aid in their criminal investigations; and

**WHEREAS**, in FY2010, RISS provided \$393,186 in confidential funds to purchase contraband, stolen property and other items of an evidentiary nature, or for other investigative expenses; and

**WHEREAS**, in FY2010, 80,204 criminal justice professionals received training through RISS and the RISS Centers published 317 documents and distributed thousands of copies to law enforcement personnel; and

**WHEREAS**, by connecting agencies and systems to RISSNet, rather than funding the build-out of infrastructure for new stand-alone information systems, hundreds of millions of dollars are saved and millions of data records are easily and quickly accessed by law enforcement at little or no cost to the user; and

**WHEREAS**, information-sharing among federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies is critical in a Post-9/11 world. In FY2010, with the assistance of RISS services, agencies arrested 4,563 individuals and seized or recovered more than \$23 million in narcotics, property and currency; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 118<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois, acknowledges that the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program is indispensable to federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement efforts to fight crime and terrorism; and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the IACP strongly urges the United States Congress to fully fund the RISS Program.

## **Building Our Way Out Of Crime Strategy**

*Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee*

*cpc.019.A11*

**WHEREAS**, The members of the Crime Prevention Committee have received the “building our way out of crime strategy” as set forth in the book by Bill Geller and Lisa Belsky, entitled Building Our Way Out of Crime: The Transformative Power of Police-Community Developer Partnerships, as a ground-breaking approach to reducing crime in low-income neighborhoods; and

**WHEREAS**, "Building our way out of crime" strategy establishes a blue print by which public safety agencies can provide a catalyst for community developers to transform crime-generating sections of neighborhoods into safe, vital places for people of modest means to live, work, and engage in commerce; and

**WHEREAS**, This strategy has received the enthusiastic endorsement of the Office of Community Oriented Policing, U.S. Department of Justice, which underwrote the landmark case studies by Bill Geller and Lisa Belsky of the use of this strategy in Providence, Rhode Island; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Charlotte, North Carolina; and

**WHEREAS**, Mayors, city managers, county executives, a former secretary of the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, police chiefs, sheriffs and other leading government officials and highly regarded scholars have hailed this strategy as a practical, replicable “new investment strategy for criminal justice in these challenging economic times” because of the way public safety and local government leaders can leverage considerable neighborhood turnaround resources from the private sector to convert crime-generating problem properties into community assets, thus freeing public safety practitioners to tackle other problems; and

**WHEREAS**, Bill Bratton, who is a noted police administrator, and Paul Grogan, who is a highly regarded national community development leader, report in their Foreword to the book Building Our Way Out of Crime that “The substantial, multi-year improvements in focus areas in Charlotte, Minneapolis and Providence – which are portrayed in this book’s case studies – are remarkable. . . . Our belief in the value of greater, more routine police-developer interaction is confirmed by the quantitative and qualitative evidence Geller and Belsky have amassed in this book. . . . There are many experts on policing and many experts on community development, but nobody knows more about the intersection of public safety and community development practice than Bill Geller and Lisa Belsky. . . . At this juncture in the 21st century, these collaborations are necessary not only because they are effective, but also because shrinking public resources require them. We can think of no better investment at the neighborhood level than a well-conceived, ongoing alliance between dedicated cops and high-capacity grassroots community developers. Some may say that nurturing this new synergy among police, neighborhoods, and community developers is a luxury we can ill afford when terrorists and economic woes challenge the nation. Nonsense. . . . With this book in hand, newly elected public officials – from mayors to the President – can hit the ground running and take practical steps that support robust public-private collaborations. We recommend Building Our Way Out of Crime to urban leaders everywhere. It offers an effective and practical roadmap we can follow to knock crime down and keep it down in low-income neighborhoods.” and

**WHEREAS**, United States Attorney General Eric Holder on August 1, 2011, on behalf of the United States Department of Justice and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, presented the first annual L. Anthony Sutin Civic Imagination Award to the police-developer team in Providence, Rhode Island and the first runner-up Sutin Civic Imagination Award to the police-developer team in Charlotte, North Carolina whose accomplishments are portrayed in the Building Our Way Out of Crime book; and

**WHEREAS**, The National Sheriff's Association at a Meeting of the General Membership in St. Louis, Missouri, on June 20, 2011 adopted a similar resolution, now, therefore be it,

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 118th Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois does hereby support the "building our way out of crime strategy" as a valuable form of high-impact, cost-effective partnership between police departments, sheriffs' offices, prosecutors, other local government agencies and developers with a long-term interest in strengthening, safeguarding and revitalizing challenged neighborhoods throughout the nation; and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, That the IACP commend the public safety and community development practitioners and leaders who forged effective partnerships in Providence, Rhode Island, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Charlotte, North Carolina, which resulted in durable crime reductions and community improvements as proof of concept for the "building our way out of crime strategy" and, be it further

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, That the IACP commend public safety expert Bill Geller and community development expert Lisa Belsky for their work over 15 years in developing evidence of the effectiveness of this strategy, compiling that evidence in their book Building Our Way Out of Crime, and continuing to support public safety organizations, local governments and community developers who are implementing the "building our way out of crime" strategy and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, That the IACP commend the private foundations and corporations, as well as the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, which have provided on-going support to provide practitioners with clear and convincing evidence of this cost-effective crime-control, community-building strategy, along with practical guidance on how to implement it to enhance public safety in neighborhoods throughout the nation, and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, That the IACP encourage its members to learn more about the "building our way out of crime strategy" and to collaborate with other relevant public and private organizations to adopt this strategy in challenged neighborhoods that will benefit significantly from innovative, mutually-reinforcing partnerships between creative public safety practitioners and high-capacity developers who are committed to the long-term improvement of the neighborhoods they serve and protect.

**Recognizing the 10th Anniversary of the SafeShield Initiative**

*Submitted by: the Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police*

*Sacop.020.A11*

**WHEREAS**, in 2002, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police (SACOP) created an initiative dedicated to protecting our nation's law enforcement officers; and

**WHEREAS**, dedicated to protecting our nation's law enforcement officers, SafeShield's organizing philosophy is that law enforcement leaders cannot accept the proposition that accidents or injuries are a reality of the law enforcement profession; and

**WHEREAS**, law enforcement leaders cannot accept the proposition that accidents or injuries are a reality of the law enforcement profession, and

**WHEREAS**, the only acceptable belief is zero officers killed or injured, and

**WHEREAS**, it is the belief of SafeShield that although Chiefs have limited control over dangerous situations an officer may face in the line of duty, they can control the outcomes through comprehensive planning, proper preparation and the use of protective equipment, and

**WHEREAS**, in 2006, the membership of the IACP adopted a SACOP resolution, "A Vision for Officer Safety," that embraced the philosophy of the SafeShield Initiative and the vital role that chiefs must play, and

**WHEREAS**, the resolution states that law enforcement leadership must set the tone to create an environment in which officer safety is the top priority of every department, and

**WHEREAS**, 2012 marks the 10th anniversary of the SafeShield Initiative, and

**WHEREAS**, SafeShield serves as the umbrella officer safety initiative of the IACP working in concert with all of the officer safety related projects of the IACP, now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the IACP encourages all members to join in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the SafeShield Initiative, and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the IACP urges all law enforcement personnel and agencies to take the fundamental and critical steps of wearing body armor and using seat belts to protect them and to ensure that they return home safely at the end of the day.

**Support for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**

Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee

CPC021.t011

WHEREAS, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) believes that community safety and crime prevention are everyone's responsibility; and,

WHEREAS, the 20,000 members of the IACP work continuously to fight crime and remove dangerous criminals from our communities; and

WHEREAS, rigorous scientific research and our members' years of experience on the front lines show that society can greatly reduce crime by providing quality after-school and early childhood care and education programs for working families, interventions to get troubled kids back on track, and child abuse and neglect prevention programs for at-risk parents; and

WHEREAS, investments like these more than pay for themselves in reduced crime and associated costs, reduced welfare and remedial education costs, and the increased revenue generated by greater productivity of workers; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 118<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois, calls on public officials to fully fund the crime prevention programs cited in the Fight Crime: Invest in Kids' School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan, including after-school programs, quality early childhood care and education, programs that help get troubled kids back on track, and programs proven to improve deficient parenting and prevent child abuse and neglect.

**Data-Driven Approaches to Crime *and* Traffic Safety (DDACTS) Augmented by  
Intelligence Fusion Centers' Resources**

Submitted by the Homeland Security Committee

HSC022.T2011

*Submitted by the Homeland Security Committee and the Highway Safety Committee*

**WHEREAS**, resources allocated for law enforcement activities are frequently insufficient to keep pace with the demands placed on agencies to respond to calls for service and threats to public safety, including the ability to analyze and map crime and crash data; and

**WHEREAS**, decreasing social harm and improving quality of life for communities continue to be primary missions of law enforcement agencies; and

**WHEREAS**, the need for law enforcement executives to provide timely and accurate data to justify expenditures and deployment decisions will only increase as Federal, State, and local officials, along with the public, continue to scrutinize the allocation of tax dollars; and

**WHEREAS**, community-focused, place-based law enforcement has emerged as an effective strategy for addressing current issues of social harm and concerns for public safety; and

**WHEREAS**, the National Network of Fusion Centers are fast becoming critical analysis and information-sharing hubs, combining the intelligence, risk analysis, strategic and operational data from a wide variety of sources; and

**WHEREAS**, the implementation of a data-driven approach is a vital point, along with other strategies, for executing long-term change in which law enforcement professionals take an integrated approach to the deployment of personnel and resources; and

**WHEREAS**, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the National Institute of Justice jointly developed an intelligence-led law enforcement operational model known as Data-Driven Approaches to Crime *and* Traffic Safety (DDACTS); and

**WHEREAS**, the DDACTS model integrates place-based crime and traffic crash data to establish effective and efficient methods of identifying—via geo-mapping—areas experiencing high incidences of crimes and crashes (“hot spots”) and of deploying highly-visible law enforcement and other resources to resolve simultaneously crime and crash issues; and

**WHEREAS**, the shortage of law enforcement resources is likely to continue in the foreseeable future, law enforcement executives should strive to adopt effective strategies to further improve quality of life in communities that suffer from the effects of high crime and motor vehicle crash rates and, in doing so, should make every effort to leverage fusion centers' ability to analyze and map data in conjunction with the DDACTS model; now, therefore be it

**RESOLVED** that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recommends that all law enforcement agencies adopt and implement the Data-Driven Approaches to Crime *and* Traffic Safety (DDACTS) model and improve its effectiveness by availing themselves of the considerable resources intelligence fusion centers are available to offer.

**Support of Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) as Standalone Program**

*Submitted by the Homeland Security Committee*

*HSC023.t2011*

**WHEREAS**, the vast majority of federal homeland security efforts have focused to date on increasing the nation's capabilities to respond to—and to recover from—a terrorist attack, improving thereby those vital response and recovery capacities of the state, county, tribal, and local public safety agencies; and

**WHEREAS**, law enforcement officials, unlike other public safety officials, are charged with dual responsibilities: to ensure their agencies respond effectively to the scene of any crime, vehicle crash, or terrorist attack; and to detect, deter, and prevent—as their chief duty—such events before they actually occur; and

**WHEREAS**, law enforcement officials firmly believe that the need to build response and recovery capacities are secondary to their paramount responsibility of developing the capability to prevent terrorist attacks from being initiated in the first place; and

**WHEREAS**, the Congress of the United State recognized law enforcement's unique prevention role with the creation of the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) within the Department of Homeland Security; and

**WHEREAS**, all other homeland security programs fund a broad range of public safety agencies, the LETPP program is the only funding source dedicated solely to meeting law enforcement's unique requirements of detection, deterrence, and prevention; and

**WHEREAS**, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) believes that the failure to retain—and to fully fund—the LETPP will severely weaken the ability of law enforcement to detect, deter, and prevent future terrorist attacks; now, therefore be it

**RESOLVED** that the IACP believes that it is vitally important to the security of the United States of America to fully fund the LETPP as a standalone program.

“If You See Something, Say Something™” Campaign  
Supporting the Public Awareness and Engagement Initiative  
Submitted by IACP Board of Officers  
BOO.024.A11

WHEREAS, our nations’ security is a shared responsibility and every citizen plays a critical role in identifying and reporting suspicious activities and threats; and,

WHEREAS, in July 2010, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), launched the "If You See Something, Say Something™" public awareness campaign nationwide and,

WHEREAS, “If You See Something, Say Something™” is a simple and effective program to engage the public and key frontline employees to identify and report indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime to transportation and law enforcement authorities; and;

WHEREAS, the “If You See Something, Say Something™” was originally developed by the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority in 2002 following the September 11, 2001 attacks and;

WHEREAS, the DHS nationwide launch of the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign is being done in conjunction with the rollout of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI), and,

WHEREAS, the NSI is a-government wide effort to develop, evaluate, and implement common processes and policies for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing information about terrorism-related suspicious activities; and,

WHEREAS, the NSI is being implemented by the Department of Justice throughout the United States in partnership with state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies. and;

WHEREAS, the NSI and the “If You See Something, Say Something” programs will complement each other and further assist state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in their efforts to protect their communities from harm.

WHEREAS, , the public should report only suspicious behavior and situations (e.g., an unattended backpack in a public place or someone trying to break into a restricted area) rather than beliefs, thoughts, ideas, expressions, associations, or speech unrelated to terrorism or other criminal activity.

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 118th Annual Conference in Chicago, IL recognizes that the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign is consistent with the IACP’s belief that “Hometown Security is Homeland Security” and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly supports and strongly encourages its members to advocate and support the “If You See Something, Say Something™” public awareness and engagement initiative.