

2013 RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED AT THE 120TH ANNUAL
CONFERENCE IN PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA



The following list summarizes the resolutions adopted by the IACP, listed according to division, section, or committee, at the 120th annual conference in Philadelphia, PA.

Tactical Emergency Medical Training for Law Enforcement Personnel

Submitted by: Police Physicians Section

Co-Sponsors: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee and SACOP SafeShield Committee

PPS.001.t13

This resolution recommends that every law enforcement officer should receive tactical emergency medical training including critical core skills of early, life-threatening hemorrhage control and rapid evacuation of mass casualty victims to a casualty collection point. Tactical emergency medical skills are critical life-saving interventions in the officer-down situation, whether as officer applied self-aid or aid given to a fellow officer, or to victims of a mass casualty situation such as an active shooter or bombing event. Specific elements of training are the purview of each agency depending on availability of resources and training programs.

Support for Mental Health Courts

Submitted by: Private Sector Liaison Committee

PSLC.002.t13

This resolution supports the national efforts of establishing Mental Health Courts to reduce recidivism, to provide treatment for mentally ill offenders, and to reduce jail costs, while ensuring public safety.

Support for Alarm Licensing

Submitted by: Private Sector Liaison Committee

PSLC.003.t13

This resolution encourages the adoption of strong consumer protection laws that deter dangerous and deceptive sales practices regarding alarm systems; supports licensing requirements and other regulations governing those in the electronic security industry that are commensurate with the responsibilities the individual performs; and recommends that individuals with the ability to install, move, repair, replace, service, disarm, or reconfigure an alarm system or any individual component connected to an alarm system, at an end-user's premises, should be properly licensed. Furthermore, those selling systems or services, and those responsible for monitoring security systems should be appropriately screened and background-checked; and IACP endorses the alarm industry and its efforts to pass such legislation, recognizing state licensing and regulation will help protect the security and general well-being of the public.

National “Move Over, Slow Down” Law Awareness Month

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.004.t13

This resolution calls upon the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances (NCUTLO) to identify these state laws and their provisions and to develop and promote—in conjunction with the IACP Highway Safety Committee—those requirements deemed essential to model legislation that will ensure the safety of law enforcement officers and other highway workers whose duties require them to utilize the roadside and that ultimately will improve the effectiveness of these statutes, as well as in the ability of motorists to be aware of—and comply with—them. Further, this resolution

strongly supports and encourages IACP's membership to recognize the month of April each year as "National 'Move Over, Slow Down' Law Awareness Month," and supports international efforts to ensure the roadside safety of law enforcement officers in countries around the world.

Retention of the "National School Bus Yellow" Color Scheme

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.005.t13

This resolution urges state and local legislators and all other public officials charged with school bus safety oversight in North America to enlist the assistance and acceptance of the 75-year-old National Congress on School Transportation, including all associated school transportation officials, industry advocates, law enforcement officials, and other professionals charged with school pupil transportation safety, prior to authorizing any change to the black-on-yellow color scheme of school buses within their jurisdiction.

Validating the Public Safety Needs for Retro-Reflective Validation Tabs on License Plates

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.006.t13

This resolution recognizes that the efficient and reliable identification of vehicles is a critical element of public safety and strongly opposes deleting the requirement for fully retro-reflective validation tabs, and strongly supports the adoption and incorporation of fully retro-reflective validation tabs indicating the month and year and additionally designed for use on the license plates of all motor vehicles registered and operated on highways and roadways.

Support of Mandatory Active Shooter Training for All Law Enforcement Officers On a Regular Basis

Submitted By: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee

PTO.007.t13

This resolution calls upon all law enforcement agencies to mandate "active shooter" training for all law enforcement officers under their authority.

The Importance of CJIS Systems Officers to the National Data Exchange

Submitted by: Criminal Justice Information Systems Committee

CJIS.008.t13

This resolution strongly supports N-DEX and identifies it as a vital tool that will enhance the capabilities of the state, local, campus, tribal, and federal law enforcement officials as well as corrections, probation, and parole colleagues, and declares it to be the nationally scaled system of information sharing, and recommends to the members of the association increased engagement in the furtherance of N-DEX across the nation in an effort to strengthen the investigation of all criminal activities, increase homeland security, enhance officer safety, and promote information sharing across geographical and jurisdictional lines. Further, the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon all CJIS Systems Officers of any state or territory and strongly recommends to their respective CSA heads, to increase the availability of N-DEX to the criminal justice community in the purview of their areas of responsibility, underscoring the critical nature of this expanding database.

Implementation of Administrative Screening at All State and National Capitols

Submitted by: Capitol Police Section

CAP.009.t13

This resolution recommends that all state and national Capitols implement reasonable administrative screening protocols to detect, deter, and mitigate individuals who wish to cause harm/damage to its legislative processes, elected officials, employees, visitors, and facilities.

Support for Development of a Next Generation 911 (NG911) System

Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee

CTC.011.t13

This resolution supports the development of a Next Generation 911 (NG911) System; and, appreciates and commits to the opportunity for continued representation, input and collaboration in ongoing efforts to prioritize the need to communicate the benefits of NG911 to police chiefs and public safety nationwide.

Support to Maintain the Public Safety T-Band Spectrum

Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee

CTC.012.t13

This resolution supports the NPSTC T-Band Report issued March 15, 2013, and the actions that seek to resolve the T-Band issue favorably for public safety by maintaining the T-Band spectrum for immediate, continued and full use by law enforcement and other public safety entities.

DNA Arrestee Sample Collection

Submitted by: Victim Services Committee and Forensics Committee

VSC.013.t13

This resolution recommends that state legislatures and other bodies adopt laws to allow and fund the collection of DNA samples from all persons at the time of an arrest for a serious offense and, further, that the DNA profiles from these samples be uploaded and searched against DNA profiles from crime scene evidence contained in a DNA database such as the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) in the United States to facilitate solving prior crimes and preventing future crimes.

Funding for Forensic Sciences: Support of the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Act

Submitted by: Forensic Science Committee

FSC.015.T13

This resolution supports and strongly encourages funding non-DNA forensic services by funding the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Act at the full \$35 million.

In Support of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems in Law Enforcement

Submitted by: Aviation Committee

AV.016.t13

This resolution supports the use and operation of small Unmanned Aircraft Systems by law enforcement, and encourages law enforcement agencies to adhere to the International

Association of Chiefs of Police Aviation Committee’s “Recommended Guidelines for the Use of Unmanned Aircraft.”

Tribal Law Enforcement Information Sharing Working Group Recommendations

Submitted by: Indian Country Section

IND.017.t13

This resolution endorses the recommendations of the Tribal Information Sharing Working Group in their efforts to promote justice in protection of all peoples in the United States. Specifically, that the following recommendations be enacted:

- a. Federal and state information sharing entities are encouraged to fully engage with law enforcement entities in Indian Country in their areas of responsibility.
- b. National-level information sharing policies should include specific procedures, tools, and information standards that tribal authorities can use to ensure responsible information sharing between Indian Country and the federal government.
- c. Police Officer Standards and Training (POST)-certified or equivalently trained tribal law enforcement officers should be recognized by federal and state law as peace officers within their respective states with the same right of access to systems, processes, training, communications infrastructure, and organizations as other peace officers and law enforcement agencies.

Support of the Use of Microstamping Technology

Submitted by: Firearms Committee

FC.019.t13

This resolution finds that funding be made available for further research and field testing on this promising alternative ballistic approach to include: the durability of microstamped marks under various firing conditions; their susceptibility to tampering; field tests by police agencies; as well as a cost-benefit analysis to determine if it is a sound investment/decision (justification/feasibility) as compared to other technologies available to providing links between crime-scene evidence and the original crime weapon; furthermore, the IACP calls on the United States Department of Justice to provide the necessary funding, within this fiscal year, which will allow for the further in-depth research required of microstamping technology.

Support for Event Deconfliction Systems in support of Officer Safety and Wellness

Submitted by: SafeShield Committee of the Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police

SACOP.020.t13

This resolution embraces and supports event deconfliction in order to further the officer safety efforts of law enforcement leaders; furthermore, event deconfliction is most effective if all law enforcement agencies within a region routinely participate in event deconfliction, and agency leadership should partner with other law enforcement leadership in their jurisdiction, region, or state to discuss what system is most appropriate. The state or urban area fusion center should be included in this identification process, since many centers serve as event deconfliction watch centers; upon identification of the appropriate deconfliction system, agency personnel should contact either the regional RISS or HIDTA Center to obtain access. Agency leadership should

support training for agency personnel on how to use the deconfliction tool and incorporate the use of the event deconfliction system into agency policies and procedures.

Support for Creation of a Law Enforcement Uniform Injury Report

Submitted by: Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police
SACOP.021.t13

This resolution embraces and supports the creation of a Uniform Injury Report to allow for the collection, storage and analysis of data by the IACP Center for Officer Safety and Wellness whenever an officer's wellness or safety is threatened by his or her involvement in a near-miss or suffers a duty related illness or injury; preparation and submission of a Uniform Injury Report to the IACP shall be voluntary; data collected shall contain no personal identifying information; and all data shall be the exclusive property of the IACP for their use to advance officer safety and wellness programs and shall not be shared with any regulatory body, organization or individual except as authorized by the IACP executive committee or otherwise required by law. Further, action to create, distribute and collect completed Uniform Injury Reports shall commence within one year following the date this resolution was adopted by the IACP membership.

Resolution to seek Legislative Guidance for Access to Electronic Communications, Geolocation, and License Plate Reader Evidence

Submitted by: Police Investigative Operations Committee
PIO.022.t13

This resolution states that any change in laws governing access to electronic and geolocation evidence should be accompanied by provisions that ensure accountability and prompt response by service providers to legitimate law enforcement requests for evidence; that state and federal policy makers should ensure law enforcement's ability to obtain non-GPS geolocation evidence with a showing of less than probable cause; that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the adoption of policies that encourage responsible use of LPR technology and data by law enforcement agencies; and that state and federal policy makers should take steps to strengthen privacy protections while ensuring the ability of law enforcement to collect LPR data and access historical and privately collected LPR data to support investigations.

Recognition of Law Enforcement Concerns in Immigration Reform Discussion

Submitted by: Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police
SACOP.t0024.2013

This resolution urges our elected officials to recognize and address the needs and concerns of the law enforcement community as they deliberate on changes to immigration policies of the United States.

Opposition to the Legalization of Marijuana by States for "Recreational" Purposes

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee & the Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police
NDD.t0025.2013

This resolution opposes the legalization of marijuana and urges the White House and Department of Justice to bring legal action to preempt the state marijuana legalization laws that conflict with

federal law; and encourage federal prosecutors to enforce federal law concerning marijuana as Congress intended when it enacted the *Controlled Substances Act*.

Bringing Awareness to Effective Tools Being Used to Combat Opiate Pain Reliever Overdose Deaths in the U.S.

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.t0026.2013

This resolution states that IACP is concerned about the alarming rate of overdose deaths within the United States due to the abuse of opioid pain relievers, encourages greater awareness regarding trending painkiller abuse patterns as well as available tools, such as naloxone, that are effective in minimizing overdose deaths associated with opioid painkiller abuse.

IACP Support for Improved Railroad Police Communications

Submitted by: Communications & Technology Committee & Railroad Police Section
CTC.t0027.2013

This resolution strongly supports actions that seek to improve Railroad Police access to FCC Frequencies reserved for public safety interoperability as well as access to the FirstNet Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network; and, the IACP hereby authorizes the IACP Communications & Technology Committee and the IACP Railroad Police Section to collaborate to represent the interests of the IACP in the furtherance of these improvements.

IACP Support for Alarm Industry Use of the FirstNet Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network

Submitted by: Communications & Technology Committee
CTC.t0028.2013

This resolution strongly supports actions that seek to allow use by the Alarm Industry of the FirstNet Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network.

Support for NCS-X Feasibility Study

Submitted by: Criminal Justice Information Systems Committee
CJIS.t0029.2013

This resolution supports the Bureau of Justice Statistics in conducting a feasibility study to implement the NCS-X.

Opposition of Legislation Explicitly Allowing Force against Law Enforcement Officers under Expansions to the Castle Doctrine or Self-Defense Laws

Submitted by: Firearms Committee
FIR.t0030.2013

This resolution opposes any expansions to the Castle Doctrine or self-defense laws that explicitly allow force against law enforcement officers.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Tactical Emergency Medical Training for Law Enforcement Personnel

Submitted by: Police Physicians Section

*Co-Sponsors: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee and SACOP SafeShield Committee
PPS.001.t13*

WHEREAS, law enforcement is typically the initial first responder to emergency medical situations, whether accidental or criminal in nature; and

WHEREAS, tactical, high risk police situations introduce unique challenges to law enforcement to provide emergency medical care, as EMS personnel will frequently not be on scene for prolonged periods of time while threat assessment/mitigation takes place (e.g. active shooter, bombing, terrorist events); and

WHEREAS, in such situations the law enforcement officer may be the only resource for emergency medical care for injured law enforcement personnel, or for the victims of a mass casualty incident, until the injured can be safely transferred to EMS; and

WHEREAS, annual statistics of line-of-duty felonious life threatening injuries and deaths demonstrate the necessity for the law enforcement officer to be capable to provide self-aid or buddy-aid for colleagues; and

WHEREAS, based on clinical experience from the military in tactical combat casualty care, with consensus of medical and surgical experts in tactical medicine, that early and rapid intervention including hemorrhage control at the point of wounding is lifesaving and improves the chance for survival; and

WHEREAS, IACP recently published three Training Keys on emergency trauma care; and

WHEREAS, the IACP Center for Officer Safety and Wellness' mission is to instill a culture of safety and wellness in international policing and first responder training for law enforcement personnel is a preventative measure in concert with this mission, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania recommends that every law enforcement officer should receive tactical emergency medical training including critical core skills of early, life-threatening hemorrhage control and rapid evacuation of mass casualty victims to a casualty collection point. Tactical emergency medical skills are critical life-saving interventions in the officer-down situation, whether as officer applied self-aid or aid given to a fellow officer, or to

victims of a mass casualty situation such as an active shooter or bombing event. Specific elements of training are the purview of each agency depending on availability of resources and training programs.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Support for Mental Health Courts

*Submitted by: Private Sector Liaison Committee
PSLC.002.t13*

WHEREAS, the National Institute of Corrections estimates as many as two million men and women with mental health disorders are involved with the United States criminal justice system; and

WHEREAS, the high incarceration rates of mentally ill offenders have financial implications for U.S. citizens; and

WHEREAS, mental health disorders are often associated with substance abuse and crime; and

WHEREAS, research shows that more than half of all prison and jail inmates were found to have mental health disorders; and

WHEREAS, research also shows that offenders with mental health disorders tend to serve longer prison sentences and are at higher risk of recidivating; and

WHEREAS, key stakeholders, practitioners, and policymakers around the nation have collaborated to support Mental Health Court initiatives; and

WHEREAS, a mental health court is a special docket in criminal court designed to divert mentally ill offenders out of the criminal justice system and into mental health treatment while at the same time ensuring public safety ; and

WHEREAS, the primary goal of Mental Health Courts across the nation is to reduce recidivism and substance abuse among offenders by successfully treating the offender's mental illness and substance abuse issues; and

WHEREAS, research shows that Mental Health Courts successfully reduce recidivism and violence by individuals with mental disorders who are involved in the criminal justice system; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that by this Resolution, the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports the national efforts of establishing Mental Health Courts to reduce recidivism, to provide treatment for mentally ill offenders, and to reduce jail costs, while ensuring public safety.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Support for Alarm Licensing

*Submitted by: Private Sector Liaison Committee
PSLC.003.t13*

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports efforts of the life safety alarm and electronic security industries, represented by the Electronic Security Association (ESA) and its state chapters across the country, to secure passage of state licensing and regulation statutes that endeavor to protect the safety of consumers; and,

WHEREAS, the IACP understands that the ESA supports such licensing laws, which are still needed in roughly half the states; and,

WHEREAS, the IACP believes state licensing of alarm and monitoring companies increases public safety, protects the consumer and facilitates a consistent, high level of professionalism in the electronic security industry; and,

WHEREAS, licensing requirements can include certification and training, continuing education, compliance with background checks at the federal and state levels and offer greater protection for residential and commercial establishments; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the IACP duly assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania encourages the adoption of strong consumer protection laws that deter dangerous and deceptive sales practices regarding alarm systems; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP supports licensing requirements and other regulations governing those in the electronic security industry that are commensurate with the responsibilities the individual performs, and recommends that individuals with the ability to install, move, repair, replace, service, disarm, or reconfigure an alarm system or any individual component connected to an alarm system, at an end-user's premises, should be properly licensed; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that those selling systems or services, and those responsible for monitoring security systems should be appropriately screened and background-checked; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP lends its endorsement to the alarm industry and its efforts to pass such legislation, recognizing state licensing and regulation will help protect the security and general well-being of the public.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

National “Move Over, Slow Down” Law Awareness Month

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.004.t13

WHEREAS, according to the FBI’s *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 17 percent of the 1,715 law enforcement officers in the United States are accidentally killed between 1987 and 2011 were victims of struck-by-vehicle incidents, i.e., at the time of their deaths, they were conducting traffic stops or roadblocks, were directing traffic or assisting motorists, or were engaged in similar activities; and

WHEREAS, in an effort to safeguard first responders and other highway workers whose duties require them to utilize the roadside, all 50 states have enacted "move over, slow down" statutes typically requiring motorists to slow down and/or move over a lane as they approach law enforcement or other authorized vehicles stopped on the shoulders of multilane highways; and

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

WHEREAS, the effectiveness of these "move over, slow down" statutes is compromised by motorists’ being unaware of the existence of these statutes and/or by motorists’ inability to comply with inconsistent requirements; now, therefore, be it

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

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP strongly supports and encourages its membership to recognize the month of April each year as “National ‘Move Over, Slow Down’ Law Awareness Month”; and, be it

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



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Retention of the “National School Bus Yellow” Color Scheme

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.005.t13

WHEREAS, the safe transportation of school children to and from school each day is of the highest priority; and

WHEREAS, the iconic black-on-yellow color scheme of school buses throughout the United States was developed by school transportation officials, industry advocates, parents, scientists, and law enforcement officials during the first meeting of the National Congress on School Transportation in 1939, in an effort to ensure the safe and economical transportation of school children; and

WHEREAS, the color of school buses provides contrast and visibility during early morning and late afternoon ambient lighting conditions, the times during which the majority of school transportation occurs; and

WHEREAS, the black-on-yellow color scheme renders school buses throughout the United States immediately and unmistakably recognizable by law enforcement, safety officials, and the general public as school buses transporting school children; and

WHEREAS, the National Congress on School Transportation has met 14 times since 1939 to discuss and develop standards for the color of school bus exteriors, with no change to the original recommendation for a black-on-yellow color scheme; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) urges state and local legislators and all other public officials charged with school bus safety oversight in North America to enlist the assistance and acceptance of the 75-year-old National Congress on School Transportation, including all associated school transportation officials, industry advocates, law enforcement officials, and other professionals charged with school pupil transportation safety, prior to authorizing any change to the black-on-yellow color scheme of school buses within their jurisdiction.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Validating the Public Safety Needs for Retro-Reflective Validation Tabs on License Plates

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.006.113

WHEREAS, traffic enforcement activities have proven to be effective in the detection and apprehension of individuals involved in criminal activities; and all means of initial identification, including retro-reflective validation tabs, are essential; and

WHEREAS, motor vehicles are used in the commission of many serious crimes and the quick discovery of such vehicles can help solve these crimes; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers routinely, in the normal discharge of their duties, are called upon to determine the validity of a vehicle's registration; and registration tabs have been proven to be an effective tool for law enforcement officers to verify a vehicle's registration; and

WHEREAS, fully reflective validation tabs displaying month and year attached to the license plate provides law enforcement officers with a recognition system and proof of valid vehicle registration while allowing officers to remain in their patrol vehicles; and

WHEREAS, an effort to repeal the requirement for validation tabs is sometimes made in response to budgetary considerations; and

WHEREAS, if such efforts were successful, they would have a serious and negative effect on the ability of law enforcement officers to effectively identify invalid vehicle registrations and to initiate reasonable suspicion to stop suspicious vehicles; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes that the efficient and reliable identification of vehicles is a critical element of public safety and strongly opposes deleting the requirement for fully retro-reflective validation tabs; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP strongly supports the adoption and incorporation of fully retro-reflective validation tabs indicating the month and year and additionally designed for use on the license plates of all motor vehicles registered and operated on highways and roadways.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Support of Mandatory Active Shooter Training for All Law Enforcement Officers
On a Regular Basis

Submitted By: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee
PTO.007.t13

WHEREAS, law enforcement response to, and handling of “active shooter” incidents is critical; and

WHEREAS, the window between incident start and police response needs to be addressed with potential victims; and

WHEREAS, the knowledge “active shooter” perpetrators have of law enforcement, schools and business response tactics and protocols is enhanced by detailed media coverage of prior active shooter incidents; and

WHEREAS, individualized alternatives to standard response protocols of schools and businesses must be addressed by the responsible law enforcement agency; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement needs to work proactively with schools and businesses to develop survival strategies for the time from the start of an incident and the arrival of law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement needs to support and reinforce the need for a comprehensive Threat Assessment process to assist in the pre-identification of possible active shooter suspects; and

WHEREAS, such training, cooperation, and policy development enhances both law enforcement’s response and a victim’s ability to successfully handle “active shooter” incidents; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania calls upon all law enforcement agencies to mandate “active shooter” training for all law enforcement officers under their authority.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

The Importance of CJIS Systems Officers to the National Data Exchange

*Submitted by: Criminal Justice Information Systems Committee
CJIS.008.t13*

WHEREAS, state CJIS Systems Officers (CSOs) are appointed in each U.S. state and territory and are responsible for the overall maintenance, operation, reliability, training, audit, and security of the various information sharing systems under their command, and

WHEREAS, such CJIS Systems Officers are so placed in these highly responsible and visible positions due to their experience, wisdom, background, and training and report to the leader of the state CJIS Systems Agency (CSA), and

WHEREAS, the National Data Exchange (N-DEx) is the nationally scaled information sharing system containing millions of criminal justice records, corrections data, law enforcement reports and photographs and also hosts a robust set of operational features towards increased investigative effectiveness, enhanced officer safety and situational awareness, tactical pre-planning and threat assessment, expanded fusion center analysis, and homeland security endeavors, all of which are available without cost, and

WHEREAS, N-DEx is a proven, effective information sharing system that should immediately be made available to the eligible criminal justice community, including the over 800,000 police officers, sheriff deputies, fire marshals, probation and parole agents, conservation wardens, corrections guards, dispatchers, and fusion center analysts who have a demonstrated need to access these records without obstruction, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that by resolution at the 2012 International Association of Chiefs of Police annual conference held in San Diego that they strongly support N-DEx and identify it as a vital tool that will enhance the capabilities of the state, local, campus, tribal, and federal law enforcement officials as well as corrections, probation, and parole colleagues, and declaring it to be the nationally scaled system of information sharing, and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police recommends to the members of the association increased engagement in the furtherance of N-DEx across the nation in an effort to strengthen the investigation of all criminal activities, increase homeland security, enhance officer safety, and promote information sharing across geographical and jurisdictional lines, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon all CJIS Systems Officers of any state or territory and strongly recommends to their respective CSA heads, to increase the availability of N-DEx to the criminal justice community in the purview of their areas of responsibility, underscoring the critical nature of this expanding database.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Implementation of Administrative Screening at All State and National Capitols

*Submitted by: Capitol Police Section
CAP.009.t13*

WHEREAS, it is important for all state and national Capitols and associated facilities and legislative bodies therein to operate in a safe and open environment; and

WHEREAS, history has demonstrated that persons have repeatedly caused harm or attempted to cause harm to elected officials (i.e. most recently January 8, 2011 - U.S. House of Representatives Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords' assassination attempt) and congressional/Capitol facilities have been targeted by terrorists in the past (i.e. September 11, 2001 – Flight 93 was intended for the U.S. Capitol Building); and

WHEREAS, we as law enforcement leaders want to ensure that elected officials, employees, visitors, and state and national Capitol facilities remain protected from crime, disruption, and/or terrorism; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, recommends that all state and national Capitols implement reasonable administrative screening protocols to detect, deter, and mitigate individuals who wish to cause harm/damage to its legislative processes, elected officials, employees, visitors, and facilities.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Support for Development of a Next Generation 911 (NG911) System

*Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee
CTC.011.t13*

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the importance of Next Generation 911(NG911) and that NG911 technologies offer significant potential benefits to law enforcement agencies in fulfilling their mission; and

WHEREAS, NG911 technologies increase officer safety; enhance public safety; ensure faster and more accurate delivery of caller information to the responding officer; improve resource management; improve interoperability; enhance evidence capture and investigations capabilities; and will lead to further public safety benefits from future innovations; and

WHEREAS, IACP, along with fellow public safety stakeholders, participated in the U.S. Department of Transportation's/Transportation Safety Advancement Group's Next Generation 911 "What's Next" Forum in September 2010; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes the initial recommendations developed in collaboration with our fellow stakeholder groups during the "What's Next" Forum; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes the critical importance of further stakeholder input from law enforcement and other emergency responder groups in developing an NG911 system; and

WHEREAS, IACP coordinated on and supported the release of NG911: Next Generation 911 for Leaders in Law Enforcement, a 16-page special publication distributed in IACP and other law enforcement association publications; and

WHEREAS, IACP identifies the need for additional education and communication about NG911 and increased police leadership involvement in NG911 efforts; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports the development of a Next Generation 911 (NG911) System; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police appreciates and commits to the opportunity for continued representation, input and collaboration in ongoing efforts to prioritize the need to communicate the benefits of NG911 to police chiefs and public safety nationwide.

Background: Next Generation 911 (NG911) refers to an initiative aimed at updating the 911 service infrastructure in the United States to improve public emergency communications services in a wireless mobile society. In addition to calling 911 from a phone, it intends to enable the public to transmit text, images, video and data to the 911 center (referred to as a Public Safety Answering Point, or PSAP, which is predominately operated by law enforcement, both police and sheriff – especially in rural areas).



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
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October 23, 2013

Support to Maintain the Public Safety T-Band Spectrum

*Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee
CTC.012.t13*

WHEREAS, spectrum in the T-Band (470-512 MHz) is used by law enforcement and other public safety entities in and around eleven metropolitan areas of the United States to support critical public safety communications and provide regional interoperability among first responders; and

WHEREAS, these areas are Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.; and

WHEREAS, Section 6103 of Public Law 112-96 (The Spectrum Act of 2012) enacted February 22, 2012, directs the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to begin auctioning the public safety T-Band spectrum for commercial use within 9 years of enactment, i.e., by February 22, 2021 and clear all public safety operations from the band within 2 years of auction close (i.e., by early 2023); and

WHEREAS, that same legislation allows auction revenue to be used for the relocation but does not specify any replacement spectrum or ensure revenues will be sufficient to fund the relocation; and

WHEREAS, after extensive study of the issue in which IACP participated, the National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC) issued a report on March 15, 2013, and

WHEREAS, that report concluded “ Given the lack of alternative spectrum, cost of relocation, major disruption to vital public safety services, and likelihood that the spectrum auction would not even cover relocation costs, NPSTC believes implementing the T-Band legislation is not feasible, provides no public interest benefit, and the matter should be re-visited by Congress.” ; and

WHEREAS, the NPSTC found that loss of the T-Band spectrum resource would be particularly problematic for public safety in the Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas; and that relocation of public safety communications systems in all eleven metropolitan areas to alternative spectrum if available would cost an estimated \$5.9 billion, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association Chiefs of Police supports the NPSTC T-Band Report issued March 15, 2013, and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association Chiefs of Police assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, strongly supports actions that seek to resolve the T-Band issue favorably for public safety by maintaining the T-Band spectrum for immediate, continued and full use by law enforcement and other public safety entities.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

DNA Arrestee Sample Collection

*Submitted by: Victim Services Committee and Forensics Committee
VSC.013.t13*

WHEREAS, the criminal justice system relies on forensic evidence as a foundational tool in criminal investigations; and

WHEREAS, advancements in DNA technologies have resulted in efficient, safe and non-invasive collection methods; and

WHEREAS, DNA sampling upon arrest will identify repeat offenders before they continue a pattern of violence; and

WHEREAS, DNA collected upon arrest will save countless public dollars and investigative resources to identify perpetrators; and

WHEREAS, DNA profiles have been instrumental in exonerating and reversing convictions of innocent persons; and

WHEREAS, Courts of law have ruled in favor of DNA collection upon arrest for serious offenses; and now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania recommends that state legislatures and other bodies adopt laws to allow and fund the collection of DNA samples from all persons at the time of an arrest for a serious offense and, further, that the DNA profiles from these samples be uploaded and searched against DNA profiles from crime scene evidence contained in a DNA database such as the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) in the United States to facilitate solving prior crimes and preventing future crimes.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Funding for Forensic Sciences:
Support of the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Act

*Submitted by: Forensic Science Committee
FSC.015.T13*

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police is committed to supporting federal legislation and programs that seek to improve quality and timeliness of forensic laboratory services; and

WHEREAS, the forensic sciences application of advanced technology is instrumental in the successful apprehension and prosecution of criminals and exoneration of the innocent; and

WHEREAS, the vast majority of the nation's forensic science services are delivered by state and local government agencies; and

WHEREAS, a major source of funding for state and local laboratories for non-DNA forensic disciplines is the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Act created in December 2000 to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice and other purposes with an authorized funding under the Justice For All Act at \$35,000,000 currently has no money allocated; and

WHEREAS, due to significant funding deficiencies, forensic science laboratories at the local and state level are experiencing significant caseload backlogs that severely impact the timeliness of examinations critical to solving crimes; and

WHEREAS, these funding deficiencies significantly limit the abilities of local and state forensic service providers to acquire modern technology, provide adequate training, and provide forensic analyses in a timely manner; and

WHEREAS, these funding deficiencies can impede the ability of local and state forensic service providers to attain professional accreditation; and

WHEREAS, while funding has remained at existing levels or cut, there has been a vast growth in the types and amount of requests for forensic testing being made to state and local forensic laboratories including synthetic drugs, cellular phone and computer forensic examinations and other non-DNA forensic services; and

WHEREAS, no sustainable funding source exists for non-DNA forensic disciplines such as digital evidence, controlled substances, toxicology and firearms; and

WHEREAS, the inability of all local and state forensic service providers to become accredited and to meet the ever-increasing demand for services provides a major obstacle to the timely and effective administration of justice; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, fully supports and strongly encourages funding non-DNA forensic services by funding the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Act at the full \$35 million.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

In Support of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems in Law Enforcement

*Submitted by: Aviation Committee
AV.016.t13*

WHEREAS, small Unmanned Aircraft Systems operated by law enforcement agencies play a vital role in supporting police operations, including search and rescue, crime scene photography, crash scene reconstruction and photography, tactical operations, etc.: and

WHEREAS, emerging technologies have permitted the development of small Unmanned Aircraft Systems that can be quickly deployed by law enforcement officers to enhance the tactical situational awareness of officers and allow them to improve their decision-making abilities; and

WHEREAS, small Unmanned Aircraft Systems are an efficient manner to deploy airborne law enforcement resources during routine and emergency situations; and

WHEREAS, small Unmanned Aircraft Systems can be safely integrated into the national airspace system and operate safely at or below 400 feet above sea level and within the guidelines of the Federal Aviation Administration; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police Aviation Committee published the "Recommended Guidelines for the Use of Unmanned Aircraft" in August of 2012; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police fully recognizes and supports the privacy citizens; and supports the notion that law enforcement agencies that operate small Unmanned Aircraft Systems must obtain search and seizure warrants for any flight that enters a constitutionally protected area of a citizen or business; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania support the use and operation of small Unmanned Aircraft Systems by law enforcement, and encourages law enforcement agencies to adhere to the International Association of Chiefs of Police Aviation Committee's "Recommended Guidelines for the Use of Unmanned Aircraft."



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Tribal Law Enforcement Information Sharing Working Group Recommendations

*Submitted by: Indian Country Section
IND.017.t13*

WHEREAS, Tribal Law Enforcement agencies play an integral role in securing the safety and security of all persons in the United States, and

WHEREAS, the inclusion of Indian Country in the development of national law enforcement policy is essential to building trust and cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the interest of protecting the public;

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

WHEREAS, the 2010 Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA), a key piece of legislation, addresses some aspects of these issues at the Federal level, and the Tribal Information Sharing Working Group (TISWG) is working to explain why qualified tribal criminal justice agencies from Federally recognized tribes should be equal partners in a national policy of law enforcement information sharing, and;

WHEREAS, a national information sharing policy that is not informed by the needs and concerns of Tribal Law Enforcement jeopardizes public and officer safety and is not in the best interest of protecting the homeland security of the United States, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the IACP Indian Country Section endorse the recommendations of the Tribal Information Sharing Working Group in their efforts to promote justice in protection of all peoples in the United States. Specifically, that the following recommendations be enacted:

- a. Federal and state information sharing entities are encouraged to fully engage with law enforcement entities in Indian Country in their areas of responsibility.
- b. National-level information sharing policies should include specific procedures, tools, and information standards that tribal authorities can use to ensure responsible information sharing between Indian Country and the federal government.

- c. Police Officer Standards and Training (POST)-certified or equivalently trained tribal law enforcement officers should be recognized by federal and state law as peace officers within their respective states with the same right of access to systems, processes, training, communications infrastructure, and organizations as other peace officers and law enforcement agencies.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Support of the Use of Microstamping Technology

*Submitted by: Firearms Committee
FC.019.t13**

WHEREAS, reducing the prevalence of gun crime and gun related homicides in the United States and around the world is a priority of law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, each year many incidents of crime, including homicides, go unsolved due to a lack of evidence in the case; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies are in critical need of additional investigative tools and technologies that would provide accurate and timely intelligence and further leads in investigations of gun crime and give substantial investigatory links; and

WHEREAS, in violent incidents involving firearms, shell casings are often left at crime scenes and law enforcement agencies have no way of identifying these casings; and

WHEREAS, microstamping technology may provide each firearm the ability to stamp that weapons uniquely assigned and identifiable serial number and/or distinctive markings on cartridge casings by way of the firing pin; and

WHEREAS, this technology would be used to help law enforcement identify the first known purchaser of a weapon used in crime, therefore providing leads that would allow for substantial evidentiary information that will help identify, apprehend and arrest criminals; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement executives require definitive and convincing evidence that microstamping technology is field functional, can produce desired results, and has had a cost-benefit analysis performed prior to recommending full implementation; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 115th Annual Conference in San Diego, California recommends that funding be made available for further research and field testing on this promising alternative ballistic approach to include: the durability of microstamped marks under various firing conditions; their susceptibility to tampering; field tests by police agencies; as well as a cost-benefit analysis to determine if it is a sound investment/decision (justification/feasibility) as compared to other technologies available to providing links between crime-scene evidence and the original crime weapon; and be it.

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP calls on the United States Department of Justice to provide the necessary funding, within this fiscal year, which will allow for the further in-depth research required of microstamping technology.

**The FAC still supports the use of Microstamping (FC.026.a08), however the language has been edited to reflect a need for further advancements and additional research on effectiveness.*



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Support for Event Deconfliction Systems in support of Officer Safety and Wellness

*Submitted by: SafeShield Committee of the Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police
SACOP.020.t13*

WHEREAS, the safety and wellness of law enforcement officers has always been the top priority for the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); and

WHEREAS, a simple yet invaluable practice that will support agency leadership in enhancing officer safety efforts and improving agency operations is event deconfliction; and

WHEREAS, event deconfliction is the process of determining whether law enforcement personnel are conducting an enforcement action (e.g., a raid, an undercover operation, surveillance, etc.) in proximity to one another during a specified time period; and

WHEREAS, to implement systematic deconfliction into agency operations, agencies should utilize one of three nationally recognized High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program event deconfliction systems: Case Explorer, RISSafe™, or SAFETNet; and

WHEREAS, these systems are designed such that, at the outset of an event (such as conducting an undercover buy/bust, executing a search warrant, serving an arrest warrant, etc.), they will identify and provide immediate notification to personnel of potential conflicts with other law enforcement actions; and

WHEREAS, efforts are under way to interconnect the three systems to improve deconfliction between agencies, helping to further safeguard officers and improve information sharing between agencies; and

WHEREAS, event deconfliction supports and benefits agency personnel and public safety — including agency leadership, commanders and task force supervisors, detectives and investigators, analysts, line officers and citizens; and

WHEREAS, the IACP Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police's SafeShield Committee's purpose is to identify problems and threats impacting officer safety and define solutions that incorporate improved policies, training, equipment, and uniforms; and

WHEREAS, the SafeShield Committee determined that information sharing policies for the purpose of event deconfliction will improve officer safety and embrace the IACP Center for

Officer Safety and Wellness' position that no injury to or death of a law enforcement professional is acceptable; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the membership of the IACP embrace and support event deconfliction in order to further the officer safety efforts of law enforcement leaders; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, event deconfliction is most effective if all law enforcement agencies within a region routinely participate in event deconfliction; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, agency leadership should partner with other law enforcement leadership in their jurisdiction, region, or state to discuss what system is most appropriate. The state or urban area fusion center should be included in this identification process, since many centers serve as event deconfliction watch centers; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, upon identification of the appropriate deconfliction system, agency personnel should contact either the regional RISS or HIDTA Center to obtain access; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, agency leadership should support training for agency personnel on how to use the deconfliction tool; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, agency leadership should incorporate the use of the event deconfliction system into agency policies and procedures.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Support for Creation of a Law Enforcement Uniform Injury Report

*Submitted by: Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police
SACOP.021.t13*

WHEREAS, the safety and wellness of law enforcement officers has always been an issue of paramount importance for the members of The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); and

WHEREAS, law enforcement leaders understand and accept their responsibility to provide officers with the necessary policies, training and equipment so as to mitigate the risks from all sources to the wellness and safety of all police officers; and

WHEREAS, the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police determined that officer wellness and safety is a matter of vital concern to all police practitioners and leaders as well as communities served; and

WHEREAS, the IACP Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police (SACOP) created the SafeShield initiative as an inclusive partnership with clearly defined critical goals to identify problems and threats impacting officer safety, and define solutions that incorporate improved policies, training, equipment, and uniforms; and

WHEREAS, the SafeShield initiative determined decreasing police disabilities and deaths required modifying the law enforcement culture away from common acceptance that police disabilities and deaths are an inevitable consequence of providing police services; and

WHEREAS, 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 of law enforcement leaders in setting the tone to create an environment in which officer safety is the top priority of every department; and

WHEREAS, this resolution embodied the SACOP philosophy for officer safety which is zero officers killed or injured; and

WHEREAS, the SafeShield initiative evolved into a full spectrum officer safety effort under the auspices the IACP Center for Officer Safety and Wellness; and

WHEREAS, reaching the goals as set forth in both the SafeShield and IACP Center for Officer Safety and Wellness efforts requires timely and accurate data whenever a law enforcement officer's wellness or safety is threatened as a result of a near-miss or personal injury; and

WHEREAS, there is no central repository allowing for the collection, storage and analysis of data in regards to incidents wherein officers are involved in a near-miss or suffer personal injury; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the membership of the IACP embrace and support the creation of a Uniform Injury Report to allow for the collection, storage and analysis of data by the IACP Center for Officer Safety and Wellness whenever an officer's wellness or safety is threatened by his or her involvement in a near-miss or suffers a duty related illness or injury; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, preparation and submission of a Uniform Injury Report to the IACP shall be voluntary; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, data collected shall contain no personal identifying information; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, all data shall be the exclusive property of the IACP for their use to advance officer safety and wellness programs and shall not be shared with any regulatory body, organization or individual except as authorized by the IACP executive committee or otherwise required by law; and, be it

FURTHER RESOVLED, action to create, distribute and collect completed Uniform Injury Reports shall commence within one year following the date this resolution is adopted by the IACP membership.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

**Resolution to seek Legislative Guidance for Access to Electronic Communications,
Geolocation, and License Plate Reader Evidence**

*Submitted by: Police Investigative Operations Committee
PIO.022.t13*

WHEREAS, in the digital age a growing percentage of available evidence in any criminal case exists in the digital crime scene, and law enforcement's ability to access electronic evidence quickly and reliably under the law is fundamental to our ability to protect the public and ensure justice for victims of crime; and

WHEREAS, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) governs law enforcement's access to electronic communications in the course of investigations; and

WHEREAS, several bills are pending in the United States Congress that would update the ECPA to require law enforcement to obtain a warrant for any communications content; and

WHEREAS, there is no requirement in current law for electronic communications service and remote computing service providers to respond in a timely fashion to lawful process requests by governmental entities; and

WHEREAS, historical geolocation evidence is crucial in locating wanted and missing persons, generating leads in criminal investigations, and ruling out innocent people; and

WHEREAS, requiring probable cause to get basic, limited information about a person's historical location would make it significantly more difficult to solve crimes and seek justice for victims; and

WHEREAS, license plate reader (LPR) technology and data – including privately collected data that is months and years old – are routinely helping law enforcement solve crimes and recover missing people; and

WHEREAS, several states and municipalities have passed laws and policies that limit law enforcement use of LPR technology and data and may have unintended consequences on the ability of investigators to discover important evidence and save lives; and

WHEREAS, the IACP passed a resolution in 2007 supporting the use of LPR technology, and

has published comprehensive guidance for agencies considering the development of LPR policies; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that any change in laws governing access to electronic and geolocation evidence should be accompanied by provisions that ensure accountability and prompt response by service providers to legitimate law enforcement requests for evidence; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that state and federal policy makers should ensure law enforcement's ability to obtain non-GPS geolocation evidence with a showing of less than probable cause; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the adoption of policies that encourage responsible use of LPR technology and data by law enforcement agencies; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that state and federal policy makers should take steps to strengthen privacy protections while ensuring the ability of law enforcement to collect LPR data and access historical and privately collected LPR data to support investigations.

***Background Information:** The Police Investigative Operations Committee believes it is vitally important that the IACP be heard on issues surrounding Law Enforcement and Digital Evidence. Guiding legislation is essential to ensure law enforcement's ability to have access and utilize digital evidence.*

The members of the PIO Committee, who have been working on this issue, with the support of their tech people, had originally discussed submitting numerous resolutions but instead we tried to cover the basics with one.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Recognition of Law Enforcement Concerns in Immigration Reform Discussion

*Submitted by: Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police
SACOP.t0024.2013*

WHEREAS, proposals to reform the immigration system and polices of the United States are under consideration by federal elected officials; and,

WHEREAS, this national issue is really a very local one, and local police leaders face a growing set of immigration-related duties in the face of scarce and narrowing resources.

WHEREAS, immigration and border security issues directly impact on the safety of communities and the security of the Nation; and,

WHEREAS, for these reasons, it is imperative that the views and concerns of the law enforcement community be addressed as part of any reform efforts; and,

WHEREAS, it is important that the views and concerns of the law enforcement community be addressed. For example, issues related to illegal or undocumented immigrants are of particular importance because these undocumented immigrants can create a significant volume of calls for service or police action, and there is no way for the police to estimate or budget resources for this unquantifiable service demand; and,

WHEREAS, when an illegal immigrant is the victim of a crime, local police must deal with several issues, the immigration status of the victim, the victimization of the individual, and the crime itself; and,

WHEREAS, immigration enforcement by state and local police could have a chilling effect in immigrant communities and could limit cooperation with police by members of those communities; and,

WHEREAS, Law enforcement agencies depend on the cooperation of immigrants, legal and illegal, in solving all sorts of crimes. Enforcement of immigration by state and local police could cause distrust and drive a wedge between the community and their law enforcement agency; and, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that as our elected officials deliberate on changes to the immigration policies of the United States, the International Association of Chiefs of Police urges them to recognize and address the needs and concerns of the law enforcement community.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Opposition to the Legalization of Marijuana by States for “Recreational” Purposes

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee & the Division of State Associations of
Chiefs of Police
NDD.t0025.2013*

WHEREAS, by passage of the *Controlled Substances Act* over forty years ago Congress made the judgment that marijuana is a schedule I controlled substance under the Act; and

WHEREAS, by its placement of marijuana within schedule I, Congress additionally has determined that marijuana has a high potential for abuse, has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and has a lack of accepted safety for use of the substance under medical supervision; and

WHEREAS, the Food and Drug Administration has evaluated the scientific evidence repeatedly and has determined that marijuana has no safe and effective medical use, and therefore, marijuana must remain classified as a schedule I controlled substance; and

WHEREAS, Colorado and Washington legalized marijuana for “recreational” use in November 2012; and

WHEREAS, the Colorado and Washington marijuana legalization laws are in clear conflict with the Federal *Controlled Substances Act* and the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the International Narcotics Control Board determined that the enactment by Colorado and Washington of marijuana legalization laws is in violation of international drug control treaties; and

WHEREAS, Colorado and Washington’s legalization of marijuana for “recreational” use, will be very harmful to the citizens of the states involved; and

WHEREAS, the National Institutes of Health’s (NIH) National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), has said that marijuana use distorts perceptions, impairs coordination, causes difficulty with thinking and problem solving, and disrupts both learning and memory; and

WHEREAS, NIDA has observed that with respect to workers, marijuana smoking is related to increased absences, tardiness, accidents, workers’ compensation claims, and job turnover; and

WHEREAS, NIDA has recognized that “research from different areas is converging on the fact that regular marijuana use by young people can have long-lasting negative impact on the structure and function of their brains.” With respect to those who begin smoking marijuana heavily in their teens, a loss of up to 8 IQ points can be suffered and that this loss in IQ will not be reversed by marijuana smokers who quit as adults; and

WHEREAS, NIDA has concluded that, contrary to popular belief, marijuana is addictive; and

WHEREAS, the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA) wrote Attorney General Eric Holder and Deputy Attorney General James Cole on September 6, 2013 to express its extreme disappointment with the Justice Department’s decision not to enforce federal law as it relates to marijuana legalization. In its letter, CADCA correctly observed that such a policy will have “dire social, economic, criminal justice and educational consequences, and will also endanger the welfare of youth in communities throughout the country;” and

WHEREAS, the *Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM) II* annual report released by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in May 2013 revealed that for the arrestees surveyed in 2012, the drug used most and detected in testing continued to be marijuana ranging from 37% in Atlanta to over 50 % in Chicago, New York, and Sacramento; and

WHEREAS, a 2012 survey conducted by Liberty Mutual Insurance and Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) concluded that many teens do not even consider marijuana use as a driving impairment. More than 1/3 of teens who have driven after using marijuana say the drug presents no distraction to their driving; and

WHEREAS, rates of teen admissions to treatment for marijuana as the primary drug of abuse have increased by 188.1% between 1992 and 2006, compared with a 54.4% decline in rates of teen admissions for all other substances combined; and

WHEREAS, an isolated number of individuals associated with the law enforcement community have expressed support for marijuana legalization and regulation. These individuals are sharing their personal views which do not reflect the experience or views of the law enforcement community as a whole. The IACP unequivocally opposes this position, which ignores the empirical evidence and fails to address the very real concern that legalization does not eliminate the illegal trafficking of marijuana but encourages marijuana use and drives users to seek a cheaper product in the illicit market; and

WHEREAS, the Major County Sheriffs’ Association, the National Sheriffs’ Association, the Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies, the Major Cities Chiefs Police Association, and the National Narcotic Officers’ Associations’ Coalition understand the devastating effects that marijuana continues to have on our communities, and along with the IACP, oppose legalization of marijuana; and

WHEREAS, based upon the above, the empirical evidence demonstrates that marijuana is both detrimental to one’s health and is directly tied to crime; and

WHEREAS, continued, effective drug control requires coordination between Federal, state, local and tribal entities, as well as meaningful consultation with representatives of the recognized

law enforcement organizations during the development of policies that will have a national impact on state, local, and tribal law enforcement, drug control efforts; and

WHEREAS, the IACP strongly opposes the Department of Justice’s policy decision to not take action against Colorado and Washington at this time. The Department of Justice’s decision ignores the connection between marijuana and crime, enforcement problems created by trafficking marijuana across state, local and tribal borders, as well as the adverse economic and social costs that marijuana legalization will cause; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Justice’s unwillingness to challenge state marijuana legalization policies except under very narrow circumstances makes it infinitely more difficult for state, local and tribal law enforcement officers to keep their neighborhoods and communities safe from marijuana trafficking and its associated violence; and

WHEREAS, the IACP memorialized its disagreement with the Department of Justice’s policy decision, and its concern that the DOJ did not meaningfully consult with it and its member organizations prior to formulation of the policy; and accordingly does not appreciate the detrimental impact that its policies will have on state, local and tribal law enforcement; and therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP duly assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 2013, opposes the legalization of marijuana and urges the White House and Department of Justice to bring legal action to preempt the state marijuana legalization laws that conflict with federal law; and encourage federal prosecutors to enforce federal law concerning marijuana as Congress intended when it enacted the *Controlled Substances Act*.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

**Bringing Awareness to Effective Tools Being Used
to Combat Opiate Pain Reliever Overdose Deaths in the U.S.**

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD.t0026.2013*

WHEREAS, overdose rates for all drugs in the United States have more than tripled since 1990 and have never been higher; and

WHEREAS, 100 people die from all drug overdoses every day in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has declared prescription drug abuse and its consequences an epidemic; and

WHEREAS, in 2010, enough opioid pain relievers were sold to medicate every adult in the United States continuously for one month, reflecting a 300% increase in the sales rate of opioid pain relievers over an 11 year period of time; and

WHEREAS, nearly 48,000 women died of prescription painkiller overdoses between 1999 and 2010; and

WHEREAS, more than 6,600 women, or 18 women every day, died from a prescription painkiller overdose in 2010; and

WHEREAS, more than 10,000 men died from a prescription painkiller overdose in 2010; and

WHEREAS, state and community-based programs play a significant role in protecting the public health and regulating health care and the practice of health professions, and are critical in reversing the prescription drug epidemic; and

WHEREAS, a number of tools are being used to combat prescription opioid overdoses, including: proper disposal of prescription drugs; decreasing the availability of opioids; providing real-time monitoring of the prescription of opioids; increasing the availability of substance abuse treatment; and providing education and training on overdose risk factors, signs and symptoms; and

WHEREAS, an increasing number of community-based programs are also encouraging the administration of naloxone hydrochloride, (hereinafter naloxone), an opioid antagonist, to help

reverse the potentially fatal respiratory depression caused by overdoses due to heroin, morphine, oxycodone, methadone, hydrocodone, codeine and other opioids; and

WHEREAS, naloxone is a prescription drug, administered by intramuscular injection, which resuscitates a person whose breathing has slowed or stopped as a result of opioid use; and

WHEREAS, naloxone has no potential for abuse and causes no side effects in persons who have not taken an opioid. Naloxone does not give its users a high and is not addictive; and

WHEREAS, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, have issued reports that support making naloxone available to first responders (such as police, firemen, and laypersons likely to be present when an opioid overdose occurs);

WHEREAS, since the first opioid overdose prevention program began distributing naloxone in 1996, a study concluded that these programs trained and distributed naloxone to 53,032 persons and received reports of 10,171 overdose reversals; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is concerned about the alarming rate of overdose deaths within the United States due to the abuse of opioid pain relievers, encourages greater awareness regarding trending painkiller abuse patterns as well as available tools, such as naloxone, that are effective in minimizing overdose deaths associated with opioid painkiller abuse.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

IACP Support for Improved Railroad Police Communications

*Submitted by: Communications & Technology Committee & Railroad Police Section
CTC:10027.2013*

WHEREAS, radio spectrum designated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for public safety interoperability does not include eligibility for Police organizations operated by Class I, II, and III railroads; and

WHEREAS, railroad police officers who are certified and/or commissioned as a police officer under the laws of any state, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation and employed full time as a railroad police officer for a Class I, II, or III railroad, as defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Surface Transportation Board and recognized by the Federal Railroad Administration should be granted specific authority to hold license authorization on FCC frequencies reserved for public safety interoperability; and

WHEREAS, the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) has been issued a FCC license for 20 MHz of public safety broadband spectrum for the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) in accordance with Public Law 112-96 enacted on February 22, 2012; and

WHEREAS, railroad police officers as described above should be designated as eligible users of the NPSBN to provide for improved nationwide public safety interoperability; and now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association Chiefs of Police strongly supports actions that seek to improve Railroad Police access to FCC Frequencies reserved for public safety interoperability as well as access to the FirstNet Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association Chiefs of Police assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, , hereby authorizes the IACP Communications & Technology Committee and the IACP Railroad Police Section to collaborate to represent the interests of the IACP in the furtherance of these improvements.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

**IACP Support for Alarm Industry Use of the
FirstNet Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network**

*Submitted by: Communications & Technology Committee
CTC.10028.2013*

WHEREAS, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-96) was signed into law by the President on February 22, 2012 and created the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) as an independent authority within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) at the U.S Department of Commerce, and the Act directs FirstNet to establish a single nationwide, interoperable public safety broadband network; and

WHEREAS, there are benefits for the alarm industry and public safety if FirstNet authorizes the alarm industry to be a user of the FirstNet Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN); and

WHEREAS, the use of the NPSBN by the alarm industry would be for premises alarm units at government facilities, business, and homes, to communicate alarm information through the NPSBN to participating central station alarm facilities. Typical signals would be burglar alarm, fire alarm, medical alarm signals, and other related signals. The verified alarm information would then be transmitted from the central station alarm facility to the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) using the Automated Secure Alarm Protocol (ASAP) or if ASAP is not available through the NPSBN. In some cases streaming video would be transmitted from the alarm premises to the central station alarm facility and could then, upon request, be relayed to the PSAP. The PSAP could then transmit the streaming video from the alarm premises to first responders using the NPSBN. The alarm industry would be substantially viewed as a “secondary user,” of the NPSBN but with additional privileges as outlined below. In non-emergency periods, alarm industry users would in essence have the same unfettered usage as all other users. Alarm companies would benefit from their access to the reliable and secure FirstNet network and FirstNet would benefit from a negotiated monthly/annual usage fee from the alarm companies; and now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association Chiefs of Police assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania strongly supports actions that seek to allow use by the Alarm Industry of the FirstNet Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

Support for NCS-X Feasibility Study

*Submitted by Criminal Justice Information Systems Committee
CJIS.t0029.2013*

WHEREAS, in 2012 the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) announced its National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) initiative to study the feasibility of increasing participation in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) so that NIBRS will have the coverage to generate statistically-sound national estimates of crime known to law enforcement agencies;

WHEREAS, the NCS-X will be designed to expand participation in the FBI's existing NIBRS so that the resulting data can be used to produce detailed national estimates of crime known to law enforcement;

WHEREAS, the NCS-X is not being designed to replace or interfere with the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) or to establish a new and separate crime data system;

WHEREAS, the NCS-X anticipates increasing law enforcement agency participation in NIBRS through NCS-X by at least 400 agencies;

WHEREAS, because some agencies will elect not to participate in NIBRS, BJS will identify additional local, state, and tribal agencies that may elect to participate, thereby enabling NCS-X to reach the necessary minimum number of agencies required to produce national estimates of crime;

WHEREAS, BJS, along with other components within the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), will explore funding opportunities to support and encourage these selected agencies to begin their NIBRS reporting;

WHEREAS, BJS has committed to working together with the FBI and other organizations and advisory bodies to explore the feasibility of "enter once, use many" strategies, such as extracting NIBRS data from any agency's N-DEX (Law Enforcement National Data Exchange) submissions, a process that would not require agencies to enter data into each system independently;

WHEREAS, it is anticipated that NCS-X will provide more meaningful analytic information to law enforcement, policymakers and criminal justice planners on topics important in the 21st Century and will provide local, state, and tribal law enforcement along with state UCR programs with technology-based tools to analyze and compare data within NIBRS;

WHEREAS, the BJS has agreed to participate and collaborate with the CJIS Advisory Policy Board and law enforcement agencies and organizations in developing any new national picture of crime that is based on local law enforcement agency reports.

WHEREAS, the FBI and BJS have entered into an agreement consistent with the IACP CJIS Committee recommendations to the BJS;

WHEREAS, the BJS has committed to implementing a communications plan to provide a clear and consistent message regarding the feasibility study, the NCS-X, and the process being used;

WHEREAS, subject to budgetary constraints, BJS plans to make a substantial commitment each year from 2014 through 2016 to encourage selected local, state and tribal departments to provide incident level data to state UCR programs, to assist state UCR programs to handle this increased responsibility, and to cover some of the individual agency costs of participating in the national program; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports the BJS in conducting a feasibility study to implement the NCS-X.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 120th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 23, 2013

**Opposition of Legislation Explicitly Allowing Force against Law Enforcement Officers
under Expansions to the Castle Doctrine or Self-Defense Laws**

*Submitted by Firearms Committee
FIR.t0030.2013*

WHEREAS, the right of self-defense and the right to defend one's home against invasion are well established in Common Law; and

WHEREAS, many states have a law that is called the Castle Doctrine which allows a person to defend his or her home with physical force if necessary, and there is no duty to retreat from the home even if one can do so in complete safety; and

WHEREAS, most states specifically exclude law enforcement officers and justified law enforcement actions from the application of any Castle Doctrine or self-defense laws; and

WHEREAS, expansions to the Castle Doctrine has the potential to negatively affect public health and the community's sense of safety by undermining prosecutorial and law enforcement efforts to keep communities safe as a result of expanding the realm in which violent acts can be committed with the justification of self-defense or defense of property; and

WHEREAS, laws granting citizens the use of force against law enforcement officers may cause mistaken justification and seriously jeopardize the safety of citizens who uses force or deadly force against law enforcement and of officers in the line of duty; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers place their safety on the line every day, our government and laws need to reflect our communities' support for the dangerous situations they routinely encounter and the important decisions that they make for the welfare of our neighborhoods; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, duly assembled at its 120th Annual Conference in 2013, opposes any expansions to the Castle Doctrine or self-defense laws that explicitly allow force against law enforcement officers.