

2015 RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED AT THE 122nd ANNUAL
CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



2015 RESOLUTIONS

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



The following list summarizes the resolutions adopted by the IACP, listed according to division, section, or committee, at the 122nd IACP Annual Conference and Exposition in Chicago, Illinois.

Support for Mandatory Body Armor and Seatbelt Wear Policies

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.001.t15

The IACP supports the mandatory use of body armor and seat belts at all law enforcement agencies and calls upon all law enforcement executives, employee associations, and police unions to join in this effort. It is critical that police leaders and employee representatives work together to adopt and enforce sensible mandatory wear policies and to develop strategies that will increase the use of body armor and seatbelts among officers.

The IACP supports mandatory wear policies with the following conditions: (1) prohibit policy noncompliance as a basis for denying death or disability benefits; (2) exclude failure to wear body armor or seatbelt in definition of intentional misconduct, gross negligence, or substantial contributing factor to death or injury; (3) work closely with employee associations and police unions to develop policies and involve officers in testing and selecting equipment; (4) provide officers with up-to-date equipment that meets safety requirements, including vehicles in good working condition and the best vehicles possible; and (5) police executives and labor leaders work together to develop strategies to increase use of body armor and seatbelts, including selecting body armor that can be adapted to meet officer's specific needs, providing training on seatbelt usage, and implementing education campaigns.

Additionally, the IACP resolves that working together to enact mandatory wear policies and to encourage body armor and seatbelt use among officers, police executives, employee associations, and police unions can make a difference. We believe that mandating body armor and seatbelt use can reduce the number of officers who die in auto crashes and shootings by nearly half.

Modernizing Nationwide Crime Reporting and Updating Data To Be Collected To More Accurately Reflect Current Crime and Other Data Such As Use of Force By and Against Police

Submitted by: Research Advisory Committee and Victim Services Committee

RAC.002.t15

The IACP supports the efforts of the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) project, the Crime Indicators Working Group (CIWG), the FBI CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and others as they work together to develop additional data to be collected that will more adequately reflect modern crime elements and to develop data to be collected such as use of force by and against police.

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Eliminating the Statute of Limitations in Cases of Wrongful Conviction

Submitted by: Victim Services Committee, Forensic Science Committee, and Police Investigative Operations Committee

VSC.003.t15

The IACP encourages law enforcement leaders to work collaboratively with federal and state legislatures to enact legislative changes that abolish or restart any statute(s) of limitations in cases of wrongful conviction and, thus, allow for continuing investigative efforts to identify and prosecute a perpetrator through forensic science and evidence-based methods.

Support for Authority of University/College Law Enforcement Agencies as the Primary Investigative Police Agency in Sexual Assault Investigations

Submitted by: University/College Police Section

UCP.004.t15

The IACP fully recognizes the critical role that university/college police departments fill on our college and university campuses; fully supports that full-service sworn university/college police departments with trained sexual assault investigators should be the primary investigative agency for crimes that occur within their jurisdiction, including those involving sexual assault; and opposes any legislation mandating that outside agencies become the primary investigating agency in those cases, understanding the potential negative impact this could have on sexual assault survivors.

Support of Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies to Recognize and Receive MACTAC Training

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee and Firearms Committee

PTO.005.t15

The IACP calls upon the heads of all Law Enforcement agencies to actively consider the concepts of Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities (MACTAC) in preparation for Mumbai style attack, one that consists of extremist actions involving multiple threats occurring simultaneously.

Support of Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies to Actively Work With Their Schools and Businesses on Alternatives to Lockdown Protocol

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee

PTO.006.t15

The IACP calls upon the heads of all law enforcement agencies to actively partner with schools and businesses within their jurisdictions to analyze current lockdown protocols working toward potential alternatives that may be more beneficial in minimizing casualties in the event of an attack.

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Support for the Volunteers in Police Service Program

Submitted by: Police Administration Committee

PAC.007.t15

The IACP resolves to foster recognition and support of the efforts of the law enforcement community in developing new volunteer programs, and encourage the growth and sustainment of current programs. In addition, the IACP will endeavor to continue to seek funding through grants to support the research, development, training, and continued growth of these volunteer programs.

Addressing the Sexual Assault Kit Backlog

Submitted by: Forensic Science Committee, Police Investigative Operations Committee, and Victim Services Committee

FOR.008.t15

This resolution states that law enforcement agencies should implement comprehensive training efforts regarding the crime of sexual assault, including its impact on victims, the recidivism of sex offenders, and the importance of DNA evidence to all types of sexual assault prosecutions. In addition, law enforcement and criminal justice partners should take the steps to collaboratively address the backlog of untested sexual assault kits and prevent future backlogs by allocating funding and staffing in order to process and test sexual assault kits, and follow up on investigative leads developed from these examinations. Furthermore, the IACP urges the U.S. Congress to provide funding for law enforcement agencies so they have the necessary resources and personnel to test backlogged kits and prevent future backlogs. The IACP supports law enforcement leaders in ensuring the submission of sexual assault kits to a crime laboratory for DNA testing in order to effectively address crime in their communities.

Victim Considerations in the Dissemination of Audio/Video Captured by Law Enforcement

Submitted by: Victim Services Committee, Private Sector Liaison Committee, Crime Prevention Committee, Police Investigative Operations Committee, Community Policing Committee, and Civil Rights Committee

VSC.009.t15

The IACP recommends that law enforcement leaders collaborate with criminal justice stakeholders, prosecutors, and elected officials to enhance or create laws and policies designed to closely regulate the release of law enforcement captured audio and video recordings. It is also resolved that law enforcement leaders, criminal justice stakeholders, prosecutors, and elected officials work to balance transparency concerns and the public's right to know against privacy issues for victims and prioritize the rights of victims, their family, witnesses, and community members, in order to protect these individuals from further physical and psychological harm that can occur when audio and video recordings become public.

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Excited Delirium Syndrome

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.011.t15

Many law enforcement officials have responded to individuals acting in a bizarre, uncontrollable manner in cases now known to involve persons experiencing Excited Delirium Syndrome (ExDS). As a result, the IACP resolves to take a leadership role in raising awareness by disseminating the Model Policy on ExDS and encouraging law enforcement agencies to develop policies, procedures, and training to enhance officer safety, protect individuals exhibiting ExDS symptoms, and mitigate liability.

Requesting the Continued Support of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to Facilitate the Integration of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems into Law Enforcement Operations

Submitted by: Aviation Committee
AV.012.t15

The IACP requests that the FAA engage the IACP and its partners, including the National Sheriffs' Association and Airborne Law Enforcement Association, to review the current approval process for public safety agencies' use of small unmanned aircraft systems and to develop a streamlined process consistent with Section 333 approvals available to commercial users.

Support of Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS)

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.014.t15

The IACP recommends that all law enforcement agencies adopt and implement the DDACTS model, which is a law enforcement operational model integrating location-based crime and traffic crash data to establish effective and efficient methods of deploying law enforcement and other resources and using geo-mapping to identify areas that have high incidences of crime and crashes.

Quick Clearance of Roadway Incidents

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.016.t15

The IACP supports law enforcement agencies' exploring the use of typical traffic incident management applications for unplanned traffic incidents, but opposes their inclusion in the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)* to prevent their being interpreted as standards rather than as guidelines. Furthermore, the IACP encourages law enforcement agencies to commit sufficient resources to the planning and coordination process intended to aid in quick clearance strategies and Traffic Incident Management curriculum.

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Requesting the Support of the Media to Embrace No Notoriety

Submitted by: The IACP Board of Officers

BD.017.t15

The IACP, in an effort to reduce future tragedies, requests responsible media coverage for the sake of public safety when reporting on individuals who commit or attempt acts of rampage mass violence, thereby depriving violent like-minded individuals the media celebrity and media spotlight they so crave.

Supporting DoD Legislative Proposal to Improve Civil-Military Law Enforcement Cooperation

Submitted by: Civilian Law Enforcement-Military Cooperation Committee

CLEMCC.018.t15

The IACP Civilian Law Enforcement-Military Cooperation Committee (CLEMCC), calls for all federal, state, municipal, and tribal law enforcement agencies and departments to continue to cooperate as fully as legally possible with military law enforcement agencies for the safety and security of both military and civilian communities. In addition, this resolution upon IACP to fully support the Department of Defense's Fiscal Year 2016 legislative proposal to give the Secretary of Defense authority to create the statutory basis for legally concurrent civil-military law enforcement cooperation and mutual support.

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Support for Mandatory Body Armor and Seatbelt Wear Policies

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.001.t15

WHEREAS, each year, traffic crashes and firearms-related incidents are the leading causes of death among law enforcement officers who are killed in the line of duty (1) and;

WHEREAS, in 2013, 59 of the 100 officers killed in the line of duty were killed in automobile crashes or shootings, according to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (2), and;

WHEREAS, traffic-related incidents were the number one cause of officer fatalities 13 of the last 15 years (3), and;

WHEREAS, preliminary reports for 2014 indicate that deaths due to these causes increased since last year (4), and;

WHEREAS, body armor and seatbelts have been proven to save lives and help reduce injuries to officers. Yet officers' use of body armor and seatbelts remains dangerously uneven. Research shows that:

- Between 2003 and 2012, 36% of the officers who were feloniously killed in the line of duty were not wearing body armor (5);
- When it is worn properly, body armor has been proven to be effective. Since 1987, more than 3,000 law enforcement officers have survived life-threatening injuries because they were protected by body armor (6). In one year alone, protective ballistic vests were directly attributable to saving the lives of at least 33 law enforcement and corrections officers (7);
- Seatbelt use among law enforcement officers is well below that of the general public. Studies indicate that seatbelt wear among the general public is at 86%, (8) whereas it is estimated that roughly half of all officers do not wear seatbelts while on duty (9), and;

WHEREAS, in 2012, 10 of the 26 (38%) officers killed in automobile crashes were not wearing seatbelts at the time of the incident. (10) Over the past three decades, 42% of the officers killed in automobile crashes were not wearing seatbelts (11); now, therefore, be it

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RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the mandatory use of body armor and seatbelts in all law enforcement agencies, and is calling upon all law enforcement executives, employee associations, and police unions to join in this effort. It is critical that police leaders and employee representatives work together to adopt and enforce sensible mandatory wear policies and to develop strategies that will increase the use of body armor and seatbelts among officers; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP supports mandatory wear policies is conditioned on the following:

1. Failure to comply with the policy should not be used by any police agencies or governmental entities as a basis for denying death or disability benefits to officers or their families.
2. The language in some federal and state disability laws states that officers may be denied benefits if their deaths or injuries are caused by their intentional misconduct or gross negligence, or if their actions were a substantial contributing factor to the death or injury.

We believe that this language should be amended to state that the failure to wear body armor or a seatbelt does not constitute the type of intentional misconduct, gross negligence, or substantial contributing factor that would warrant denial of benefits.

3. Law enforcement executives should work closely with their employee associations and police unions when developing mandatory wear policies, and officers should be involved in testing and selecting equipment.
4. Law enforcement agencies should provide their officers with up-to-date equipment that meets all applicable safety requirements. This includes ensuring that agency vehicles are in good working condition and making best efforts to provide the newest and best vehicles possible.
5. Police executives and labor leaders should work together to develop strategies for increasing the use of body armor and seatbelts among officers. This should include: selecting body armor that is climate-appropriate, individually tailored, and meets gender-specific needs; providing tactical training on safe seatbelt usage; and implementing educational campaigns on the importance of wearing body armor and seatbelts; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, by working together to enact mandatory wear policies and to encourage body armor and seatbelt use among officers, police executives, employee associations and police unions can make a difference. We believe that mandating body armor and seatbelt use can reduce the number of officers who die in auto crashes and shootings by nearly half.

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- 1 National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Causes of Law Enforcement Deaths
<http://www.nleomf.org/facts/officer---fatalities---data/causes.html>
- 2 Ibid
- 3 National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Drive Safely Campaign
<http://www.nleomf.org/programs/drive/>
- 4 National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Preliminary 2014 Fatality Statistics
<http://www.nleomf.org/facts/officer---fatalities---data/>
- 5 Federal Bureau of Investigation: 2012 Law Enforcement Officers Killed & Assaulted
http://www.fbi.gov/about---us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2012/officers---feloniously---killed/felonious_topic_page_---2012
- 6 U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs: Bulletproof Vest Partnership Initiative (Updated May 2014)
<http://ojp.gov/bvpbasi/>
- 7 Ibid
- 8 U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Seat Belt Use in 2013—Overall Results (January 2014)
<http://www---nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811875.pdf>
- 9 Below 100 Campaign
<http://below100.com/below---100---frequently---asked---questions/>
For police, not wearing seat belts can be fatal mistake (October 14, 2012), *Washington Post*
http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/for---police---not---wearing---seat---belts---can---be---fatal---mistake/2012/10/14/78a8dd10---f207---11e1---892d---bc92fee603a7_story.html
- 10 National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Changing the Culture of Safety (June 2013)
http://www.nleomf.org/assets/pdfs/nhtsa/NSA---Traffic---Safety---Committee---June---2013_NHTSA---web---version.pdf
- 11 Ibid

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Modernizing Nationwide Crime Reporting and Updating Data To Be Collected To More Accurately Reflect Current Crime and Other Data Such As Use of Force By and Against Police

Submitted by: Research Advisory Committee and Victim Services Committee
RAC.002.t15

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), in collaboration with the Major Cities Chiefs Association (MCC), National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), and Major County Sheriffs' Association (MCSA), has recognized the need to modernize crime reporting and to update data to be collected to more accurately reflect current crime and other data such as use of force by and against police, and

WHEREAS, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program established in 1929 is in need of modernization and in recent years has been gradually transitioning from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and

WHEREAS, the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) provides agencies with critical information needed for law enforcement administration, operation, and management, as well as provides more enhanced data resources for government leaders, community advocates, researchers, and others outside of the justice system, and

WHEREAS, the IACP has been an active leader in the development and the long - term support of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, which was originally developed to provide a standardized summary reporting process for tracking serious crime at the national, state, and local levels, and

WHEREAS, NIBRS addresses the major limitations of the summary UCR data by providing detail on the victim and offender demographics, the relationship between victims and offenders, weapon use, victim injury, crime location, incident time/day, and arrest outcomes, and

WHEREAS, over 6,500 agencies already regularly report to NIBRS representing 34 states (16 of which are complete NIBRS reporters), and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that the current FBI UCR SRS does not collect data that adequately reflects modern crime and related activities nor does it share crime reporting and related data on a real time basis in the manner of transparency expected by the nation's law enforcement agencies and citizens we serve, and

WHEREAS, one of the major benefits of NIBRS conversion for law enforcement agencies is the increased transparency associated with participating in a standardized program that captures high-quality and detailed crime data for the agency and for the community, and

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WHEREAS, when an agency converts from Summary UCR to NIBRS there is a perception that reported crime rates will increase due to the removal of the hierarchy rule that only applies the most serious offense in Summary UCR and a greater level of reporting specificity in NIBRS that covers 49 total offenses versus 10 crime categories in Summary UCR. However, departments with long-term NIBRS experience have not reported significant problems or public scrutiny associated with perceived changes in crime reporting. Furthermore, FBI and BJS reports have found that over 90% of all incidents in NIBRS contain only one offense per incident and that NIBRS reporting does not result in significant increases in agency crime rates, and

WHEREAS, NIBRS provides more specific details on crime which includes data about the victims, offenders, property, and arrests along with elements for each offense, and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the FBI, the IACP, and other organizations are partnering on an initiative called the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) to identify the resources and funding required for NIBRS conversion for a statistically-representative sample of 400 additional U.S. agencies, including the nation's largest 72 agencies, and

WHEREAS, NCS-X will serve as a critical step forward in the nation's plans for improving the range and quality of information available on crime within and across U.S. communities, and

WHEREAS, the IACP recommends full support for the NCS-X project, which is targeted towards moving 400 key agencies to NIBRS, and for full NIBRS participation by law enforcement agencies across the country, and

WHEREAS, the IACP actively supports the goal of a 5 year retirement of the UCR Summary Reporting System and a planned transition to a NIBRS-only collection system, with a three year re=assessment of the progress of the transition, and

WHEREAS, the IACP strongly encourages ongoing federal resources to support the necessary needs for local and state law enforcement agencies that are required to ensure they can report the required NIBRS data with minimum burden and that processes can be developed so that reporting agencies themselves can see more direct benefits from NIBRS participation by way of analytic tools and innovations in incident-based analysis; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP supports the efforts of the NCS-X project, the Crime Indicators Working Group (CIWG), the FBI CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB), BJS, the FBI and others, as they work together to develop additional data to be collected that will more adequately reflect modern crime elements and to develop data to be collected such as use of force by and against police.

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Eliminating the Statute of Limitations in Cases of Wrongful Conviction

Submitted by: Victim Services Committee, Forensic Science Committee, and Police
Investigative Operations Committee
VSC.003.t15

WHEREAS, the criminal justice system relies on forensic science methodologies and technologies as well as evidence-based strategies as foundational tools in criminal investigations; and

WHEREAS, advancements in forensic science methodologies and technologies as well as evidence-based strategies have resulted in more efficient, and comprehensive investigation methods; and

WHEREAS, these advancements have allowed for exoneration of persons wrongfully convicted; and

WHEREAS, the true perpetrator of the crime may be later identified as a result of scientific and evidence based investigative advancements, but because of a statute of limitations this person goes unprosecuted; and

WHEREAS, as a result, the crime victim may experience feelings of revictimization, and traumatization as well as a loss of trust in the criminal justice system, and the perpetrator is not prosecuted because of current legislation limiting the prosecution timeframes; and

WHEREAS, courts of law have ruled in favor of the use of scientific and evidence based investigative advancements to both exonerate wrongfully convicted individuals and also to prosecute individuals; and now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 122nd Annual Conference and Exposition in Chicago, Illinois encourages law enforcement leaders to work collaboratively with federal and state legislatures to enact legislative changes, which abolish or restart any statute(s) of limitation in cases of wrongful conviction, and thus allow for continuing investigative efforts to identify and prosecute a perpetrator through said scientific and evidence-based methods.

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Support for Authority of University/College Law Enforcement Agencies as the Primary Investigative Police Agency in Sexual Assault Investigations

Submitted by: University/College Police Section
UCP.004.t15

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is the world's largest membership organization of police executives that provides the professional voice of law enforcement for numerous agencies including those on university and college campuses; and

WHEREAS, the impact of sexual violence and rape on university and college campuses affects the psychological and emotional well-being of victims and corrupts the safety and security of these communities; and

WHEREAS, university/college police departments are law enforcement agencies with official state powers and are bound by law to officially report all offenses to state crime reporting venues and prosecutors; and

WHEREAS, university/college police departments are held to a higher standard for the investigation of and response to sexual assaults by Title IX and the Clery Act than their state and municipal counterparts; and

WHEREAS, university/college police departments work closely with other campus support entities and are best positioned to provide a multi-disciplinary support network to the student victims; and

WHEREAS, both federal and state legislative bodies have considered or proposed legislation to remove some or all of the investigatory authority from university/college police departments regarding sexual assault investigations; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP fully recognizes the critical role that university/college police departments fill on our college and university campuses; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP fully supports that full-service sworn university/college police departments with trained sexual assault investigators should be the primary investigative agency for crimes that occur within their jurisdiction, including those involving sexual assault, and opposes any legislation mandating that outside agencies become the primary investigating agency in those cases, understanding the potential negative impact this could have on sexual assault survivors.

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Support of Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies to Recognize and Receive MACTAC Training

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee and Firearms Committee

PTO.005.t15

WHEREAS, MACTAC stands for Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities; and

WHEREAS, MACTAC is a regional and national concept wherein law enforcement agencies may, by necessity, combine personnel or operations to assist the local jurisdiction responding to such a terrorist; and

WHEREAS, MACTAC response implementation requires multi-jurisdictional and multi-discipline planning, training and resource allocation; and

WHEREAS, A terrorist attack is plausible to happen on the soils of the United States of America with the possibility of a high number of casualties; and

WHEREAS, a concern that many law enforcement agencies are not adequately prepared to handle an attack similar to that occurring in Mumbai India November 26, 2008 that lasted for four days; and

WHEREAS, the understanding of the MACTAC protocol could substantially save lives of both our civilian and sworn populations; and

WHEREAS, the momentum of a terrorist attack can be significantly reduced within the first 30 minutes of the incident via MACTAC training and implementation; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement peers firmly believe having knowledge and training in MACTAC can only stand to benefit the safety of the officer as an individual and the agencies responding to such an incident; and

WHEREAS, such training can only stand to enhance the officer's and agencies performance when encountering the more enhanced training of criminals and terrorists in today's society; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 122nd Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois calls upon the heads of all Law Enforcement agencies to actively consider the concepts of MACTAC in preparation for Mumbai style attack, one that consists of extremist actions involving multiple threats occurring simultaneously.

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Support for Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies to Actively Work With Their Schools and Businesses on Alternatives to Lockdown Protocol

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee
PTO.006.t15

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies have worked diligently with schools and businesses in preparation of active shooter/ multi-casualty violence incidents; and

WHEREAS, the concern that such protocols have been observed and potentially countered by potential actors; and

WHEREAS, the threat of incidents of active shooter/multi-casualty violence are likely to continue with the potential of becoming more severe through acts of terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the need to consistently re-evaluate lockdown protocols exists within our schools and businesses by conducting ongoing analysis of sole lockdown protocols; and

WHEREAS, there is never a one size fits all protocol to accommodate all incidents; and

WHEREAS, the safety of our children and citizens is and must always be top priority; and

WHEREAS, options through analysis should and will exist; and

WHEREAS, taking full advantage of the identified options will best benefit law enforcement response in minimizing casualties in such incidents; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) duly assembled at its 122nd Annual Conference and Exposition in Chicago, Illinois calls upon the heads of all law enforcement agencies to actively partner with schools and businesses within their jurisdictions to analyze current lockdown protocols working toward potential alternatives that may be more beneficial in minimizing casualties in the event of an attack.

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Support for the Volunteers in Police Service Program

Submitted by: Police Administration Committee
PAC.007.t15

WHEREAS, in 2002, the President of the United States, created the USA Freedom Corps to foster volunteerism, to create a culture of service, and to establish partnerships with national service organizations¹; and

WHEREAS, the Citizen Corps was created as a component of the USA Freedom Corps to assist in the coordination of volunteer services within communities throughout the U.S.²; and

WHEREAS, the Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) Program was created in 2002 as one of five Citizen Corps partner programs³; and

WHEREAS, the “International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) coordinates the Volunteers in Police Service Program in partnership with, and on behalf of, the White House Office of the USA Freedom Corps and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice”⁴; and

WHEREAS, the Volunteers in Police Service Program has registered more than 2,200 law enforcement volunteer programs since the program’s inception⁵; and

WHEREAS, collectively these volunteers contribute several million hours, in a wide variety of ways to significantly contribute to law enforcement efforts worldwide⁶; and

WHEREAS, these volunteer programs support the law enforcement community, enhancing services provided by law enforcement officers and agencies in the communities they serve; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police provides support for law enforcement agencies to further the development, sustainment, and recognition of volunteer programs; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the importance and contribution of volunteer programs to police agencies; and

¹ <http://www.theiacp.org/VIPS>

² *Id.*

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Personal communication with former IACP VIPS Program Manager

⁶ <http://www.theiacp.org/VIPS>

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WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police annually recognizes the selected law enforcement agencies for Outstanding Achievement in Law Enforcement Volunteer Programs,⁷ and

WHEREAS, the financial support from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, US Department of Justice and the IACP resource allocation for personnel support for the Volunteers in Police Service program has been discontinued; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police foster recognition and support of the efforts of the law enforcement community in developing new volunteer programs, and encourage the growth and sustainment of current programs; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police will endeavor to continue to seek funding through grants to support the research, development, training, and continued growth of these volunteer programs.

⁷ <http://www.theiacp.org/VIPS>

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Addressing the Sexual Assault Kit Backlog

Submitted by: Forensic Science Committee, Police Investigative Operations Committee, and
Victim Services Committee
FOR.008.t15

WHEREAS, in the United States, 1 in 5 women and 1 in 71 men reported experiencing sexual assault at some point in their lifetime⁸, and

WHEREAS, most perpetrators of sexual assault who are prosecuted are convicted on a single count of sexual assault, however studies show that the average number of victims for rapists interviewed was between seven and eleven⁹, and

WHEREAS, due to socially-perpetuated myths and misconceptions about sexual assault, fear of retaliation, lack of understanding of the criminal justice process, impact of the traumatic event, and other compelling reasons, studies show the vast majority of sexual assaults are never reported, and

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies around the nation have discovered untested sexual assault kits in storage facilities and the federal government estimates that hundreds of thousands of sexual assault kits sit untested in police and crime laboratory storage, facilities¹⁰ and

WHEREAS, DNA evidence contained inside sexual assault kits can be a powerful tool to solve and prevent crime, and

WHEREAS, untested sexual assault kits are defined as those in police custody or other evidence storage locations that have never been submitted to a crime laboratory for testing, and

WHEREAS, submitting and analyzing DNA samples increases the likelihood of identifying unknown perpetrators of crimes and confirms the presence of a known assailant, and

WHEREAS, submitting and analyzing DNA samples can corroborate the victim's account of the assault that occurred, and

WHEREAS, submitting and analyzing DNA samples increases the likelihood of holding perpetrators of sexual violence accountable and can connect the perpetrator to other crimes by allowing forensic scientists to compare the profile of the perpetrator against Combined DNA Index

⁸ Centers for Disease Control. (2010). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. Retrieved from Centers for Disease Control website: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/index.html>

⁹ Dr. David Lisak, Understanding the Predatory Nature of Sexual Violence. Sexual Assault Report, Volume 14, Number 4. March/April 2011 <http://www.davidlisak.com/wpcontent/uploads/pdf/SARUnderstandingPredatoryNatureSexualViolence.pdf>

¹⁰ <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/dna-resource-center/untested-sexual-assault-kits/about-backlogs-and-untested-kits>

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System (CODIS), the FBI's national database of millions of DNA profiles containing DNA profiles obtained from crime scene evidence, and

WHEREAS, submitting and analyzing DNA samples can help to prevent future sexual assaults from occurring by increasing the chances of removing the perpetrator from the streets and, in the event that prosecution is not possible, perpetrator DNA will be added to CODIS, making it easier to link perpetrators to future crimes, and

WHEREAS, submitting and analyzing DNA samples can exonerate the innocent, and

WHEREAS, submitting and analyzing DNA samples is an important part of the recovery process for victims of sexual assault and may increase their overall confidence in and satisfaction with law enforcement and the criminal justice system overall, and

WHEREAS, many jurisdictions nationwide have taken steps to address the backlog by implementing effective protocols and procedures, establishing partnerships and collaborations, and seeking available funding to submit and test sexual assault kits; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that law enforcement agencies should implement comprehensive training efforts regarding the crime of sexual assault, including its impact on victims, the recidivism of sex offenders, and the importance of DNA evidence to all types of sexual assault prosecutions, and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that law enforcement and criminal justice partners should take the steps to collaboratively address the backlog, and prevent future backlogs, by allocating funding and staffing in order to process and test sexual assault kits, and follow up on investigative leads developed from these examinations, and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly urges the U.S. Congress to provide funding for law enforcement agencies so they have the necessary resources and personnel to test backlogged kits and prevent future backlogs.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police assembled at its 122nd Annual Conference and Exposition in Chicago, Illinois supports law enforcement leaders ensuring the submission of sexual assault kits to a crime laboratory for DNA testing in order to effectively address crime in their communities.

2015 RESOLUTIONS

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



Victim Considerations in the Dissemination of Audio/Video Captured by Law Enforcement

Submitted by: Victim Services Committee, Private Sector Liaison Committee, Crime Prevention Committee, Police Investigative Operations Committee, Community Policing Committee, and Civil Rights Committee
VSC.009.t15

WHEREAS, the use of video and audio recording has grown in law enforcement services during the past decade; and

WHEREAS, video and audio recordings can increase the transparency and accountability of all contacts with law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, police videos released in accordance with freedom of information requests can be made public and used for profit; and

WHEREAS, the importance of transparency and accountability should not be disregarded, yet the rights of victim privacy and the potential impact on the victim should be significantly considered when capturing and/or releasing recordings; and

WHEREAS, public release of video and audio recordings can re-victimize crime victim(s) and impact the physical and psychological healing of victims and witnesses each time it is re-publicized, as well as devastate families and communities overall; and

WHEREAS, partnerships and collaborations with local community and victim advocates organizations can assist law enforcement to gain a better understanding of the impact of audio and video recordings on crime victims; and

WHEREAS, enhancing already established policies and laws to meet new and rapidly changing technology advancements can aid law enforcement with navigating the complexities that arise with the implementation and use of audio and video recordings; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), duly assembled at its 122nd Annual Conference and Exposition in Chicago, Illinois, recommends that law enforcement leaders collaborate with criminal justice stakeholders, prosecutors and elected officials to enhance or create laws and policies designed to closely regulate the release of law enforcement captured audio and video recordings; and, be it.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that law enforcement leaders, criminal justice stakeholders, prosecutors and elected officials work to balance transparency concerns and the public's right to know, against privacy issues for victims; and prioritize the rights of victims, their family, witnesses, and community members, to protect these individuals from further physical and psychological harm that can occur when audio and video recordings becomes public.

2015 RESOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



Excited Delirium Syndrome

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee
CPC.011.t15

WHEREAS, many law enforcement officials have responded to individuals acting in a bizarre, uncontrollable manner. It is now known that many of these cases involve persons experiencing Excited Delirium Syndrome (ExDS); and

WHEREAS, the National Association of Medical Examiners (NAME) and the American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) have recognized ExDS as a medical condition; and

WHEREAS, the symptoms of this syndrome include but are not limited to: extreme aggression or violence; excessive or superhuman strength; delusional behavior; and insensitivity to and extreme tolerance of pain (for a complete list, see IACP Training Key #671); and

WHEREAS, approximately 1 in 6 suspects in use-of-force incidents exhibited three or more of the classic signs of ExDS; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that officers confronting individuals exhibiting ExDS characteristics are subjected to a greater threat of physical harm and injury; and

WHEREAS, by recognizing ExDS as an immediate medical emergency that may cause sudden in-custody death that creates unnecessary and unwarranted liability; and

WHEREAS, these situations require responding officers to make difficult judgments about the mental state and intent of the individual, and requires special skills and knowledge to avoid violence and possible civil litigation; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police take a leadership role in raising awareness by disseminating the Model Policy on ExDS, and encouraging law enforcement agencies to develop policies, procedures and training to enhance officer safety, protect the individual exhibiting ExDS symptoms, and mitigate liability.

2015 RESOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



Requesting the Continued Support of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to Facilitate the Integration of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems into Law Enforcement Operations

Submitted by: Aviation Committee
AV.012.t15

WHEREAS, small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) have proven to be highly effective for law enforcement as a force multiplier, for search and rescue, crime and accident scene documentation, tactical and situational awareness, and support of fire and other public safety operations, and

WHEREAS, the IACP respects the rights of individuals and the U.S. Constitution, and

WHEREAS, agencies employing sUAS should engage the community to provide transparency and open the lines of communication on the use of the technology, and

WHEREAS, Section 333 of the FAA Authorization and Reform Act mandates that the FAA approve the use of sUAS by public safety agencies under the same conditions presently being approved for commercial operators, and now therefore be it

WHEREAS, the IACP has developed Guidelines and a Model Policy to provide guidance to agencies deploying sUAS, and

WHEREAS, the Federal Aviation Administration has recently engaged in efforts to facilitate the use of sUAS by commercial service providers in the National Airspace System (NAS) as mandated by the FAA Authorization and Reform Act of 2012, Section 333, and

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police requests the FAA to engage the Association and its partners, including the National Sheriffs' Association and Airborne Law Enforcement Association, to review the current approval process for public safety agencies and to develop a streamlined process consistent with Section 333 approvals available to commercial users.

2015 RESOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



Support of Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS)

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee
HSC.014.t15

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; 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, location-based law enforcement has emerged as an effective strategy for addressing current issues of social harm and concerns for public safety; and

WHEREAS, the shortage of law enforcement resources in many agencies is likely to continue in the foreseeable future, therefore law enforcement executives should adopt effective strategies to further improve quality of life in communities

WHEREAS, 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; now, therefore be it

WHEREAS, Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) is a law enforcement operational model integrating location-based crime and traffic crash data to establish effective and efficient methods of deploying law enforcement and other resources and using geo-mapping to identify areas that have high incidences of crime and crashes; 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.

2015 RESOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



Quick Clearance of Roadway Incidents

Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
HSC.016.t15

WHEREAS, law enforcement personnel are frequently first responders to traffic incidents and often act as scene commanders; and

WHEREAS, highway transportation incidents represent one of the leading causes of on-duty death and injury to first responders, including being struck by vehicles while working along the roadway or being exposed to unpredictable environmental factors; and

WHEREAS, traffic incidents often exacerbate traffic congestion and result in secondary vehicle crashes; increased danger to the public,

WHEREAS, quick clearance of roadway incidents is important to preventing further incidents; and

WHEREAS, each law enforcement agency should decide upon the methodology to protect traffic incident scenes and clearance of those scenes without compromising the integrity of an investigation; and

WHEREAS, unplanned roadway events, staffing considerations, weather, terrain, and numerous other factors vary from incident to incident and make impractical typical applications, prescribed responses to, and mitigation of unplanned roadway incidents; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies currently receive training in incident management, crash investigation, and roadway clearance; and

WHEREAS, “typical traffic incident management applications” are templates that may be adapted to myriad situations; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports law enforcement agencies’ exploring the use of typical traffic incident management applications for unplanned traffic incidents, but opposes their inclusion in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to prevent their being interpreted as standards rather than as guidelines; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the IACP encourages law enforcement agencies to commit sufficient resources to the planning and coordination process intended to aid in quick clearance strategies and Traffic Incident Management curriculum.

2015 RESOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



Requesting the Support of the Media to Embrace No Notoriety

Submitted by: The IACP Board of Officers
BD.017.t15

WHEREAS, the quest for notoriety and infamy is a well-known motivating factor in mass killings and violent copycat crimes.

WHEREAS, the IACP calls on media to limit the name and likeness of the individual from reporting after initial identification, except when the alleged assailant is still at large and in doing so would aid in the assailant's capture, and

WHEREAS, the IACP requests that media refuse to broadcast/publish photos and/or self-serving statements made by the individual.

WHEREAS, the IACP calls on media to elevate the names and likenesses of all victims killed to send the message their lives are more important than the killer, and

WHEREAS, the IACP urges media to recognize that the prospect of infamy could serve as a motivating factor for other individuals to kill others and could inspire copycat crimes.

WHEREAS, the media should keep this responsibility in mind when reporting.

WHEREAS, the IACP should urge the media to promote data and analysis from experts in mental health, public safety, and other relevant professions to support further steps to help eliminate the motivation behind mass murder. Recognize that the individual's name and likeness is irrelevant to media coverage of such acts unless the alleged assailant is at large.

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police requests that in an effort to reduce future tragedies, we request responsible media coverage for the sake of public safety when reporting on individuals who commit or attempt acts of rampage mass violence thereby depriving violent like-minded individuals the media celebrity and media spotlight they so crave.

2015 RESOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



Supporting DoD Legislative Proposal to Improve Civil-Military Law Enforcement Cooperation

Submitted by: Civilian Law Enforcement-Military Cooperation Committee
CLEMCC.018.t15

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense (DoD) represents just under three million personnel, encompassing active and reserve component military, active military dependents, and civilians working for the DoD who work and live on over three hundred DoD installations within the United States; and

WHEREAS, these installations, as federal enclaves, are in effect towns and cities, with equivalent municipal services and structures to the civilian communities which surround them; and

WHEREAS, over 70% of DoD's active component military population and all of its civilian population live in adjacent and adjoining civilian communities; and

WHEREAS, close civil-military law enforcement cooperation is required to ensure the safety and security of both populations; and

WHEREAS, DoD's ability to enter into legal civil-military cooperation agreements is limited by the Secretary of Defense lack of certain statutory authorities to enforce regulations under criminal code on DoD installations and enter into agreements with State, tribal, and local governments to both enforce laws concurrently and receive mutual support on DoD installations; and

WHEREAS, DoD has submitted an FY16 legislative proposal to amend Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, to add a new section 2672, 'Protection of buildings, grounds, property, and persons,' which will provide the Secretary of Defense the statutory authority to both enforce regulations under criminal code on DoD installations and enter into agreements with State, tribal, and local governments to enforce laws concurrently and receive mutual support on DoD installations; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the significance of the efforts of DoD to create the statutory basis for legally concurrent civil-military cooperation and mutual support; and, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Civilian Law Enforcement-Military Cooperation Committee (CLEMCC), at its 122nd Annual Conference and Exposition in Chicago, Illinois calls for all federal, state, municipal, and tribal law enforcement agencies and departments to continue to cooperate as fully as legally possible with military law enforcement agencies for the safety and security of both military and civilian communities; and be it

2015 RESOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP CLEMCC calls upon IACP to fully support the Department of Defense's Fiscal Year 2016 legislative proposal to give the Secretary of Defense authority to create the statutory basis for legally concurrent civil-military law enforcement cooperation and mutual support.