

2019 Resolutions

Adopted December 2019

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Crime Prevention, Domestic Security and Quality of Life: Definition and Significant Value of Community Policing

Submitted by: Community Policing Committee

Co-Sponsored by: Communications & Technology Committee, Crime Prevention Committee, Education & Training Committee, Forensics Committee, Committee on Homeland Security, Human & Civil Rights Committee, Juvenile Justice & Child Protection Committee, Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee, Police Administration Committee, Private Sector Liaison Committee, Police Professional Standards Ethics & Image Committee, Research Advisory Committee, Terrorism Committee, Transnational Crime Committee, Victim Services Committee

COM.01.19

WHEREAS, for decades the IACP has recognized, acknowledged, and endorsed the value and effectiveness of community policing; and

WHEREAS, over the years various emphasis, attention, attitudes, and definitions have been given to the philosophy, principles, and practice of community policing; and

WHEREAS, it is beneficial to clearly define and identify the elements of community policing; and

WHEREAS, problem-solving through proactive partnerships and community trust building are recognized key elements of community policing; and

WHEREAS, police legitimacy and police efforts to enhance community trust can have a positive impact on the conditions that produce crime and are elemental to the practice of effective community policing; and

WHEREAS, the essential elements of community policing, including problem-solving through partnership, community trust building, the recognition of police legitimacy, and significant community involvement and responsibility, are the foundations of a definition that has been supported and recognized by the academic community;¹ and

WHEREAS, these elements do contribute to a more positive and productive relationship between the police and the communities they serve, where community policing has value internationally as an approach that will lead to a safer environment for the community and the police worldwide; and

WHEREAS, community policing seeks to reduce crime and fear of crime by having an impact on crime causation factors while recognizing the importance of enhancing police legitimacy and providing for better accountability of police and government and greater concern for civil rights and liberties; and

¹ Lodewijk G. Moor et al., "Restorative Practices within Community Oriented Policing, or Meeting the Needs of the Officer on the Beat." *Journal of Police Studies* 11 (2009): 7-19, and in *Restorative Policing*, eds. Lodewijk G. Moor et al. (Antwerp, BE: Maluk, 2009); Robert R. Friedmann and William J. Cannon, "Homeland Security and Community Policing: Competing or Complementing Public Safety Policies," *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management* 4, no. 4 (2007): Article 2.

WHEREAS, the IACP Community Safety Policy Council has agreed that a comprehensive definition of Community Policing should be one of its missions. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police accepts, acknowledges, supports, and uses the following definition of community policing: "Community policing is a comprehensive philosophy that guides policy and strategy aimed at achieving more effective and efficient crime control, reduced fear of crime, improved quality of life, and improved police services and police legitimacy through a proactive reliance on community resources that seeks to change crime causing conditions. This assumes a need for greater accountability of police, elected community leaders, and the community in general, along with greater public share in decision-making through the identification of service needs and priorities and a greater concern for civil rights and liberties."²

² Robert R. Friedmann, *Community Policing: Comparative Perspectives and Prospects* (New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 1992).

Applying Comprehensive Community Engagement Strategies and Systems (ACCESS)

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee

Co-Sponsored by: Community Policing Committee

CPC.02.19

WHEREAS, the September 2015 edition of the *Police Chief* magazine¹ was dedicated to recognizing “Great Ideas” in the policing profession. One of the ideas recognized was collective efficacy or applying comprehensive community engagement strategies and systems (ACCESS); and

WHEREAS, the theory of collective efficacy was first described by Professor Robert J. Sampson, former chair of the Department of Sociology at Harvard University in 1997. He coined the phrase “collective efficacy” as a result of his research in Chicago in the 1990s; and

WHEREAS, this criminological theory is rooted in established theories of crime emanating from the Chicago School of Sociology from the 1920s and 1930s that focus on socioeconomic factors, residential stability, neighborhood differences, and racial and ethnic diversity; and

WHEREAS, collective efficacy is defined as building relationships with residents and communities to the point that they are willing to intervene in certain situations (e.g., by calling the police, watching out for their neighbors and each other). Collective efficacy also means that residents have strong ties with their neighbors socially and economically and are invested in their neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, ACCESS is critical to community policing because it plays a pivotal role in building trust and acknowledges that citizens assist police in preventing crime; and

WHEREAS, ACCESS builds emotional and social connections within neighborhoods and creates a sense of belonging and high social cohesion. Neighborhoods with cultural and regional differences should be acknowledged because their connectivity to each other may differ from other neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, principles of ACCESS are associated with lower crime rates.² Research shows that neighborhoods with high collective efficacy and community engagement have lower rates of violent crime and people with elevated levels of social cohesion experience less fear of crime; and

WHEREAS, police increase ACCESS by building relationships with community members through one-on-one conversations; spending time with children and families to gain their trust; and interacting with neighbors in parks, recreation centers, and at other events; and

¹ Craig Uchida and Beau Thurnauer, “The Crucial Role of Collective Efficacy in Data-Driven Crime Prevention Policies,” *Police Chief* 82, no. 9 (September 2015): 24.

² Robert J. Sampson, Stephen W. Raudenbush, and Felton Earls, “Neighborhoods and Violent Crime: A Multilevel Study of Collective Efficacy,” *Science* 277, no. 5328 (August 1997): 918–924.

WHEREAS, police can bring residents together to encourage interaction and networking that lead to trust building within neighborhoods. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), will hereby support the overall concept of ACCESS and with appropriate review, may support training workshops at annual conferences and other meetings; encourage the use of research-based implementation strategies by its members; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP recommends that its members foster understanding and promote dialogue of ACCESS within the policing profession to strengthen community-police trust.

Standardizing Emergency Response Language Between Schools and Police

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee

Co-Sponsored by: Private Sector Liaison Section, Juvenile Justice & Child Protection Committee, Transnational Crime Committee, and Community Policing Committee

CPC.03.19

WHEREAS, emergency response plans and the language used within them are critically important to how emergency and all hazard incidents are responded to. Common principles upon which all protocols should be based, and the key elements such protocols must include, should be congruent between the schools and police to prevent any confusion on the type of incident police are responding to; and

WHEREAS, the distinct environments individual school stakeholders operate in and the limited resources available to them creates a challenge to develop identical protocols. It is imperative to standardize the language used within the protocols as language that is universally recognized by all police services and describes the type of response required from police in such tragic incidents of violence;¹ and

WHEREAS, private sector organizations that design their own protocol using terminology that is unique to the personnel employed by such an institute without consulting with police agencies, creates an increasing risk of harm and continued uncertainty for police when they are responding to unrecognized emergency terminology when in fact it may actually be a “lockdown”;² and

WHEREAS, at the root of effective school-police partnerships is a common understanding of each partner’s roles and responsibilities, as well as agreed-upon procedures and clearly delineated decision-making authority. Providing a safe school community is a shared responsibility that requires a commitment to collaboration, cooperation, and effective and consistent communication. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), will hereby take actions to encourage their respective members’ governing and regulatory bodies to standardize the language within school-police emergency response protocols as defined by the National Incident Management System (NIMS); and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP recommends a consistent approach to communication in the local protocols developed by school boards and police services transnationally to promote dialogue and the establishment and maintenance of effective relationships between schools and police based on cooperation and shared understandings.

¹ Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, *Provincial Model for a Local Police/School Board Protocol* (Ontario, Canada, 2015), <http://www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/document/brochure/protocol/locprote.pdf>.

² Unpublished interview (Emergency Response Language, Ontario, Canada), July 24, 2019.

Encourage Genealogy Companies to Continue to Cooperate with Law Enforcement Investigations

Submitted by: Forensics Committee

Co-sponsored by: Police Investigative Operations Committee, CJIS Committee, Public Sector Liaison Section, Victim Services Committee, Human & Civil Rights Committee, and Communications & Technology Committee

FOR.04.19

WHEREAS, a critical function of law enforcement is to solve crimes, especially those of a violent nature; and

WHEREAS, community support and confidence in law enforcement are crucial to positive public safety outcomes; and

WHEREAS, DNA technology has become a vital tool in the criminal justice community for solving crimes, prosecuting the guilty, and exonerating the innocent; and

WHEREAS, private companies will now analyze DNA samples from private individuals at their request to provide a range of services; and

WHEREAS, such services have become increasingly popular, and have therefore created an opportunity for partnership with law enforcement to generate leads and solve crimes; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement has followed through on this opportunity and sent DNA samples from violent crime scenes to these companies; and

WHEREAS, this practice has led to the successful resolution of a significant number of crimes and the solving of several cold case murders, including the arrest of the “Golden State Killer”; and

WHEREAS, genetic genealogy, therefore, has enormous potential benefits for public safety, the clearing of innocent parties, and the provision of justice to victims’ families; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement is aware that concerns have been raised about the privacy of this practice, despite the presence of court oversight and the absence of demonstrated instances of abuse; and

WHEREAS, some companies have responded to these concerns cautiously by requiring an active decision by customers to allow access to their data, thus limiting the use of the information by law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement understands these concerns but believes that they can be addressed through extensive dialogue between the interested parties. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police urges genealogy companies to engage with law enforcement in a productive dialogue about controls; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that any changes in the relationship between law enforcement and genealogy companies be thoughtful and collaborative with a focus on the balance between privacy and serving victims and survivors of crime, and exonerating the innocent; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police urges consideration of legislation as necessary to support and enable the use of this investigative technique with a focus on victims and survivors of crime, and exonerating the innocent, including consideration of privacy protections and limitation of civil liability; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police foster a continued environment of trust and partnership with the genealogy companies.

Promote the Use of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)

Submitted by: Forensics Committee

Co-Sponsored by: Police Investigative Operations Committee, Victim Services Committee, Communications & Technology Committee, Criminal Justice Information System Committee, Juvenile Justice & Child Protection Committee, and Indian Country Law Enforcement Section

FOR.05.19

WHEREAS, over 600,000 individuals go missing in the United States every year, with as many as 85,000 active missing person cases open at any given time, and it is estimated that 4,400 unidentified bodies are recovered each year, with approximately 1,000 of those bodies remaining unidentified after one year; and

WHEREAS, the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)¹ is the national information clearinghouse and resource center to support missing, unidentified, and unclaimed person cases, and the NamUs program is used as a comprehensive tool for state and local law enforcement agencies and medical examiners and coroners to help resolve these cases; and

WHEREAS, the NamUs program provides international resources for missing or murdered migrants, and provides the ability to include relevant data and case information related to the investigation of missing and/or unidentified indigenous persons cases to address the number of missing and murdered American Indian and Alaska Native men and women; and

WHEREAS, as of October 1, 2019, since being reported to NamUs, 18,563 missing person cases and 3,955 unidentified person cases have been resolved, and there are currently 16,696 open/active missing person cases and 12,989 open/active unidentified person cases published in the NamUs database; and

WHEREAS, the NamUs program is managed and administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and brings together people, information, forensic science, and technology to help resolve missing and unidentified person cases across the United States, with all NamUs resources and services provided at no cost through funding by the NIJ; and

WHEREAS, through NamUs, NIJ provides comprehensive support and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies, including analytical support and data mining, forensic services (such as DNA, fingerprint coding and examination, dental examination and coding, and anthropological assessments), technology upgrades, user training, and victim services; and

WHEREAS, NamUs professional user registration is provided for law enforcement, medical examiners and coroners, and other allied professionals sponsored by criminal justice agencies to allow access to

sensitive case data, and NamUs Regional Program Specialists monitor and validate new case information to protect sensitive information, prevent fraud, and improve case management; and

¹ National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (website), <https://www.namus.gov/>.

WHEREAS, NamUs provides public user registration to family members of missing persons, victim advocates, media representatives, and other members of the general public to enter new missing person cases, contribute relevant information to NamUs, and view and search non-sensitive information in NamUs; and

WHEREAS, the NamUs program is a powerful investigative tool that enables agencies to better manage, share, and compare case information to help resolve cases, foster better communication, and work more effectively with the public and stakeholder partners across tribal, local, state, and federal jurisdictions. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police recommend and promote the routine use of the NamUs program in the United States or other similar programs with global reach, such as the INTERPOL Notices program, to help resolve missing and unidentified persons cases; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recommends that state and local law enforcement agencies support agency activities to gain the maximum benefit from the NamUs program, such as facilitating professional user access to NamUs, entering missing person case information to the NamUs database in a timely manner, and support the use of NamUs resources; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police recommends that NIJ's resources be maintained at sufficient levels to enable the continued federal support for this program and to assist state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide to utilize the NamUs program and its services and to enter cases and provide biometric samples.

Immigration Enforcement to Counter Criminal Elements in Society

*Submitted by: Committee on Homeland Security and
Transnational Crime Committee*

Co-sponsored by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee

HOM.06.19

WHEREAS, immigration laws have been long established by federal or national law in countries across the globe, and most law enforcement officers swear an oath to uphold the laws of their nations; and

WHEREAS, immigration laws are primarily enforced by the federal or national law enforcement agencies of the country tasked with this as their mission to enhance national security; and

WHEREAS, it is important that federal and national law enforcement agencies receive the full support of all law enforcement agencies regardless of the level of government to protect their communities and countries from infiltration by foreign terrorist and criminal elements; and

WHEREAS, immigration enforcement is a complex and challenging issue for communities and the police agencies that serve them, and public trust is the cornerstone of contemporary policing and is today critically important for policing efforts in a community to be successful; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement executives recognize that criminal enforcement of immigration law could have a chilling effect on community cooperation in reporting crime or assisting in criminal investigations; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement executives at all levels are likely the most knowledgeable about public safety concerns in the communities they serve; and

WHEREAS, the scope and extent of state, tribal, and local law enforcement participation in the enforcement of criminal violations of federal immigration law is inherently a local decision but should not conflict with any existing federal or state criminal law or regulation; and

WHEREAS, operational awareness and deconfliction with local authorities during all enforcement operations are imperative to ensure there is not a negative effect on public or officer safety; and

WHEREAS, the safety of all law enforcement officers is a paramount responsibility of all law enforcement agencies, and it is crucial that all law enforcement officers respond to requests for emergency assistance from any law enforcement personnel in the performance of their sworn duties. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police fully supports the rule of law and the role of federal or national law enforcement agency partners tasked with immigration enforcement as their primary mission and recognizes the responsibility of all state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to come to their aid in any officer safety situation; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP also supports the position that non-federal enforcement of criminal violations related to immigration law is a decision best made by local, state, and tribal police executives in collaboration with elected officials, community leaders, and the citizens they serve.

Support for the Use of Officer Safety Event Deconfliction in the United States

Submitted by: Individual Member

IDV.09.19

WHEREAS, officer safety is a top priority among law enforcement officials at every level of government. With more than 800,000 sworn officers throughout the United States, it is essential that law enforcement agencies continue to enhance coordination efforts and share information by integrating event deconfliction into agency operations; and

WHEREAS, event deconfliction is a necessary component for ensuring the safety of law enforcement officers and citizens; and

WHEREAS, event deconfliction enhances law enforcement efforts, helps to ensure case integrity, and increases information sharing; and

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

WHEREAS, there are currently three nationally recognized event deconfliction systems that are designed such that, prior to an event, they will identify and provide immediate notification to personnel of potential conflicts with other law enforcement actions; and

WHEREAS, improving event deconfliction between and among agencies and helping to safeguard officers and improve information sharing; and

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

WHEREAS, upon identification of the appropriate event deconfliction system, agency personnel should contact either their regional RISS Center or HIDTA Center to obtain access. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, to implement systematic deconfliction into agency operations, agencies should utilize one of the three nationally recognized event deconfliction systems; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that agencies should partner with other law enforcement agencies in their jurisdictions, regions, and states and advocate for the use of an event deconfliction system; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that agencies should support training for agency personnel on how to use the event deconfliction system; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that agencies should incorporate the use of the event deconfliction system into their policies and procedures; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) acknowledges that event deconfliction is most effective if all law enforcement agencies participate in event deconfliction.

Support for the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program in the United States

Submitted by: Individual Member

Co-sponsored by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee

IDV.10.19

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and the world need the ability to identify, analyze, and, most importantly, share critical criminal and terrorism-related information to effectively address violent crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking, terrorism, and other emerging criminal acts; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program is composed of six regional centers (the Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network, the Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center, the New England State Police Information Network, the Regional Organized Crime Information Center, the Rocky Mountain Information Network, and the Western States Information Network) that serve the unique needs of their regions while working together on nationwide initiatives and the RISS Technology Support Center (RTSC); and

WHEREAS, RISS provides investigative support services to more than 150,000 participants and users in more than 9,200 criminal justice agencies at the local, state, federal, and tribal levels in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, England, New Zealand, and parts of Canada; and

WHEREAS, RISS links thousands of criminal justice agencies through secure communications and provides information sharing resources and investigative support services to combat multijurisdictional crimes, including violent crime, gang activity, illegal drug trafficking, terrorism, human trafficking, identity theft, cybercrime, and other regional priorities and emerging threats; and

WHEREAS, RISS operates the RISS Secure Cloud (RISSNET), which connects disparate systems nationwide and enables users to conduct federated searches for public safety information, providing immediate information to law enforcement officers in the field; and

WHEREAS, RISS provides valuable investigative and officer safety resources such as the RISS Criminal Intelligence Database (RISSIntel), the RISS Officer Safety Event Deconfliction System (RISSafe), the RISS National Gang Program (RISSGang), the RISS Automated Trusted Information Exchange (RISS ATIX), the RISSLeads Investigative Website, the RISS Master Telephone Index, the RISS Money Counter Project, the RISS Property and Recovery Tracking System (RISSProp), the Drug Pricing Reference Guide, and other investigative websites and resources; and

WHEREAS, RISSafe dramatically enhances officer safety by storing and maintaining data on planned law enforcement investigative events, with the goal of identifying and alerting nearby law enforcement agencies and officers of potential geographical conflicts to help avoid friendly fire tragedies; and

WHEREAS, the RISS Centers respond to thousands of technical assistance requests from law enforcement agencies and officers; provide access to millions of critical intelligence and investigative

records; provide analytical and digital forensics products in support of investigators and prosecutors to help identify, detect, and apprehend suspects and enhance prosecutorial success in court; conduct thousands of database searches and research, which result in access to information by law enforcement officers that they otherwise might not have had access to; support fusion centers nationwide to connect systems to RISSIntel; and offer training opportunities. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) acknowledges the RISS Program as indispensable to local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement efforts against crime and terrorism and officer and citizen safety and strongly urges the United States Congress to fully fund the RISS Program.

Supporting the Use of Averted School Violence Database

Submitted by: Juvenile Justice & Child Protection Committee

Co-Sponsored by: Crime Prevention Committee and Private Sector Liaison Section

JJCP.11.19

WHEREAS, acts of school violence continue to represent a vexing challenge, with tragic and devastating results;¹ and

WHEREAS, research conducted by the Secret Service in 2004 and currently being conducted by the Police Foundation, with funding from the United States Department of Justice, has concluded that school violence can be averted through building relationships of trust and open communication within the student body;² and

WHEREAS, that research has also found that students who commit school violence often have unaddressed mental health or personal challenges;³ and

WHEREAS, the Police Foundation's Averted School Violence Database project collects, analyzes and publishes incidents of averted and completed acts of school violence and provides a resource for law enforcement, schools, mental health professionals and others involved in preventing school violence by sharing ways in which other school attacks have been identified and prevented;⁴ and

WHEREAS, the IACP is committed to building effective and strong partnerships with educational institutions and community service providers to avert school violence wherever possible. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), encourages all law enforcement agencies to report information to the Averted School Violence database so that such research-based approaches can be effectively utilized to prevent further violent acts.

¹ National Center for Education Statistics, "School Crime," <https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=49>.

² Bryan Vossekuil et al., *The Final Report and Findings of the Safe School Initiative: Implications for the Prevention of School Attacks in the United States* (Washington, DC: United States Secret Service and the United States Department of Education, July 2004), 42, <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED515942.pdf>.

³ Peter Langman and Frank Straub, *A Comparison of Averted and Completed School Attacks from the Police Foundation Averted School Violence Database* (Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2019), 18.

⁴ Langman and Frank Straub, *A Comparison of Averted and Completed School Attacks* (February 2019), 23; National Police Foundation, "Averted School Attacks Data Collection Platform," <https://www.policefoundation.org/projects/averted-school-attacks-data-collection-platform/>.

Supporting Awareness of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Developing Appropriate Responses

Submitted by: Juvenile Justice & Child Protection Committee

Co-Sponsored by: Crime Prevention Committee, Victim Services Committee, and Community Policing Committee

JJCP.12.19

WHEREAS, there has been recent significant understanding of how emotional neglect and exposure to serious trauma affect the way children perceive and interact with their world both during childhood and into adulthood;¹ and

WHEREAS, such traumatic incidents and events include emotional and physical abuse and neglect, sexual abuse, separation from or loss of a parent due to divorce or other reasons, serious injury or death of a parent, exposure to family discord, domestic violence, parental mental illness, substance abuse, criminal activity in the home, and other traumatic and non-nurturing experiences and environments;² and

WHEREAS, abuse, neglect, and traumatic events compose part of what has been described in the medical literature as “adverse childhood experiences” or “ACEs,” and there is cumulative potential impact to a child who has a significant history of exposure to neglect and trauma;³ and

WHEREAS, it is now understood that significant exposure to severe traumatic events as outlined above can negatively affect a child’s developing brain and result in a substantially impaired ability to develop healthy coping skills and adapt to life’s challenges as the child becomes an adult;⁴ and

¹ ACES 360 Iowa. 2019. *ACES Impact on Brain Development*. Accessed August 2019. <https://www.iowaaces360.org/aces-and-development.html>.

Bartos, Leah. January 2016. "Pipeline to Prison May Start with Childhood Trauma." *California Health Report*.

Houry, Debra, MD, MPH. 2019. *Identifying, Preventing, and Treating Childhood Trauma*. 11 July. Accessed August 24, 2019. <https://www.cdc.gov/washington/testimony/2019/t20190711.htm>.

Kiburi, Sarah Kanana, Keneilwe Molbesti, Anne Obondno, and Mary W. Kuria. 2018. "Adverse Childhood Experience Among Patients with Substance Abuse Disorders at a Referral Hospital - Kenya."

National Center for Education Statistics. n.d. *School Crime*. Accessed August 2019. <https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=49>.

National Police Foundation. n.d. *National Police Foundation*. Accessed August 2019.

<https://www.policefoundation.org/projects/averted-school-attacks-data-collection-platform/>.

Statistics, Bureau of Justice. 2015. *2015 Violent Crime Statistics*. Washington DC: US Department of Justice.

The Centers for Disease Control. 2019. *About Adverse Childhood Experiences*. Accessed August 2019.

https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/acestudy/aboutace.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fviolenceprevention%2Facestudy%2Fabout_ace.html.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2019. *About the CDC - Kaiser ACE Study*. Accessed July 2019.

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/acestudy/about.html>.

2019. *The National Center for Biotechnology Information*. Accessed August 2019. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>.

The National Traumatic Child Stress Network. 2019. *Effects*. Accessed August 2019. <https://www.nctsn.org/what-is-child-trauma/trauma-types/complex-trauma/effects>. <https://www.nctsn.org/what-is-child-trauma/trauma-types/complex-trauma/effects>.

² The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “About the CDC - Kaiser ACE Study,” <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/acestudy/about.html>.

³ The Centers for Disease Control, “About Adverse Childhood Experiences,” <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/acestudy/aboutace.html>.

⁴ ACES 360 Iowa. 2019. *ACES Impact on Brain Development*. Accessed August 2019. <https://www.iowaaces360.org/aces-and-development.html>.

Bartos, Leah. January 2016. "Pipeline to Prison May Start with Childhood Trauma." *California Health Report*.

WHEREAS, children and adults whose brains have been negatively affected by exposure to severe or repeated serious trauma, often experience persistent and sometimes overwhelming dysfunctional emotions of fear, anxiety, depression, hopelessness, and anger and may exhibit socially inappropriate or aggressive behaviors;⁵ and

WHEREAS, those exposed to ACEs have a higher likelihood of abusing tobacco, alcohol, prescription medications, illicit drugs, and other substances;⁶ and

WHEREAS, those who have experienced ACEs are more likely to become directly engaged with law enforcement and the criminal justice system;⁷ and

WHEREAS, in order to maximize the potential for positive outcomes of those exposed to ACEs, it is imperative that all law enforcement officers endeavor to understand the impact of adverse childhood experiences and, how as leaders in communities who work with schools, child protective services, non-profit organizations, and faith based groups in building capacities, to provide protective factors to help overcome the exposure to such ACEs. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police encourages all law enforcement agencies to become well informed regarding the correlation between adverse childhood experiences and numerous negative outcomes as outlined in this resolution, so that law enforcement agencies may work with professionals in developing age-appropriate responses in providing protective factors and developing resiliency in children and adults currently suffering from trauma-related experiences to help them recover and function at their full capacity and potential in school, the workplace, and community and avoid negative involvement with the criminal justice system.

Hourly, Debra, MD, MPH. 2019. *Identifying, Preventing, and Treating Childhood Trauma*. 11 July. Accessed August 24, 2019. <https://www.cdc.gov/washington/testimony/2019/t20190711.htm>.

Kiburi, Sarah Kanana, Keneilwe Molbesti, Anne Obondno, and Mary W. Kuria. 2018. "Adverse Childhood Experience Among Patients with Substance Abuse Disorders at a Referral Hospital - Kenya."

National Center for Education Statistics. n.d. *School Crime*. Accessed August 2019. <https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=49>.

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⁵ The National Center for Biotechnology Information, "Welcome to NCBI," <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>.

⁶ *Identifying, Preventing, and Treating Childhood Trauma: Before the House Oversight and Reform Committee*, 116th Cong. (July 11, 2019) (testimony of Debra Hourly, MD, director, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control), <https://www.cdc.gov/washington/testimony/2019/t20190711.htm>.

⁷ Leah Bartos, "Pipeline to Prison May Start with Childhood Trauma," January 6, 2016, *California Health Report*, <https://www.calhealthreport.org/2016/01/06/pipeline-to-prison-may-start-with-childhood-trauma>.

Encouraging All Law Enforcement Professionals to Vigorously Enforce Drug Laws in the United States

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs
Committee*

NDD.13.19

WHEREAS, drug overdose is the leading cause of accidental death in the United States, with 70,237 lethal drug overdoses in 2017; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States of America declared the opioid crisis a national public health emergency in late 2017; and

WHEREAS, cocaine availability and use in the United States has rebounded, in large part because of significant increases in coca cultivation and cocaine production in Colombia, and cocaine-involved overdose deaths in the United States are exceeding 2007 benchmark levels; and

WHEREAS, there is an overabundance of high-purity methamphetamine supply available in the United States' illicit drug market, and methamphetamine overdose deaths in the United States were 18 times higher in 2017 than in 2000; and

WHEREAS, the problems presented by the unprecedented flow of drugs into this country by transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) continue to be a threat in most areas of the United States; and

WHEREAS, most TCO members coordinate transportation and distribution of wholesale quantities of illicit drugs to domestic markets, with retail-level distribution mainly handled by smaller local groups and street gangs; and

WHEREAS, national and neighborhood-based street gangs and prison gangs continue to dominate the market for the street distribution of illicit drugs in their respective territories throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, struggle for control of these lucrative drug trafficking territories continues to be the largest factor fueling the street gang violence, including murder and attempted murder, facing local communities; and

WHEREAS, drug-related murders comprised 24% of all murders associated with another felony in 2017, second only to robbery, according to data reported to the FBI; and

WHEREAS, the National Criminal Victimization Survey found that the number of persons age 12 or older who had been victims of violent crime during the prior six months increased 17% from 2015 to 2017; and

WHEREAS, some jurisdictions are ignoring entire classes of drug offenses based on non-interventionist

policies and priorities; and

WHEREAS, there are numerous examples of law enforcement officers in major metropolitan cities being constrained from taking action while observing open and notorious illicit drug dealing based on these non-interventionist policies and priorities; and

WHEREAS, prosecutors are refusing to charge certain drug and drug-related offenses in some jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, for example, some state and local prosecuting offices have announced that they will not file charges for possession of any drug under a certain threshold amount (e.g., two grams) despite still being a criminal offense in their jurisdiction and regardless of surrounding or aggravating circumstances; and

WHEREAS, the democratic process (e.g., legislative action, ballot measures, etc.) determines whether criminal laws relating to drugs should be enacted, repealed, or modified; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers and prosecutors have a duty to execute the will of the people by enforcing the criminal laws passed by their legislative branches of government or through other democratic processes to ensure the safety of the populace they are sworn to protect and serve; and

WHEREAS, once the decision to prosecute has been made, federal prosecutors are directed to charge and pursue the most serious, readily provable offenses absent circumstances justifying an exception. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police encourages all law enforcement professionals—including federal, state, and local prosecutors—to vigorously enforce our United States drug laws in recognition and honor of the victims of drug-related crime.

Supporting the Permanent Scheduling of Fentanyl-Related Substances in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee

NDD.14.19

WHEREAS, the United States is in the midst of an opioid public health crisis; and

WHEREAS, drug overdose is the leading cause of accidental death in the United States, with 70,237 lethal drug overdoses in 2017; and

WHEREAS, opioid overdose deaths surged to 47,600 in 2017, which account for 67.8% of all drug overdose deaths in 2017; and

WHEREAS, from 2016 to 2017, synthetic opioid–involved overdose death rates increased 45.2%; and

WHEREAS, from 2013 to 2017, drug overdose death rates increased in 35 of 50 states and the District of Columbia, and significant increases in death rates involving synthetic opioids occurred in 15 of 20 states, driven by illicitly manufactured fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances; and

WHEREAS, a number of factors appear to be contributing to this public health crisis, chief among the causes is the sharp increase in recent years in the availability of illicitly produced fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances, which are potent substances structurally related to fentanyl; and

WHEREAS, illicit fentanyl, a synthetic opioid, is approximately 100 times more potent than morphine and the substances structurally related to fentanyl are also dangerously potent; and

WHEREAS, illicit fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances are manufactured outside the United States by clandestine manufacturers and then smuggled into the United States; and

WHEREAS, illicit fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances are often mixed with heroin and other substances such as cocaine and methamphetamine or used in counterfeit pharmaceutical prescription drugs; and

WHEREAS, users who buy these substances on the illicit market are often unaware of the specific substance they are actually consuming and the associated risk, further exacerbating this public health crisis; and

WHEREAS, a holistic approach, including action by states, the international community, and the federal government is necessary to fight the scourge of trafficking in illicit fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances; and

WHEREAS, at the state level, Wisconsin passed legislation in 2017 designed to curtail the availability of fentanyl-related substances and curb opioid abuse by scheduling fentanyl-related substances as a class and making criminal offenses punishable in the same manner as offenses relating to other synthetic opiates; and

WHEREAS, at the international level, China has recently taken action to ban variants of fentanyl, including additional restrictions on fentanyl-related substances as of May 1, 2019; and

WHEREAS, at the federal level, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) issued eight temporary scheduling orders to control seventeen substances structurally related to fentanyl since 2015 in response to this crisis; and

WHEREAS, this federal approach has not prevented the emergence of new substances structurally related to fentanyl; and

WHEREAS, when DEA temporarily controls a given substance structurally related to fentanyl, illicit manufacturers located abroad begin producing new such substances through other structural modifications; and

WHEREAS, those new nonscheduled substances then are smuggled into the United States, where they are distributed by traffickers in this country as a purportedly “non-controlled” substance, and, in this way, traffickers are effectively circumventing the temporary control mechanism that Congress established under 21 U.S.C. § 811(h) to combat newly emerging dangerous drugs and attempting to avoid the Controlled Substances Analogue Enforcement Act; and

WHEREAS, in response, DEA issued a temporary scheduling order to schedule all illicit fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances that are not currently listed in any schedule of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and their isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers in schedule I effective February 6, 2018; and

WHEREAS, the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances will expire on February 6, 2020, unless made permanent; and

WHEREAS, congressional action by permanently scheduling fentanyl-related substances in schedule I of the CSA prior to February 6, 2020, is vital to stemming the flow of these substances from other countries and protecting United States communities from the ravages of synthetic opioid addiction, overdoses, and overdose deaths; and

WHEREAS, companion versions of the Stopping Overdoses of Fentanyl Analogues (SOFA) Act were reintroduced on May 22, 2019, in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate; and

WHEREAS, the SOFA Act permanently adds seventeen known fentanyl-related substances in schedule I of the CSA and gives DEA the authority to immediately schedule new fentanyl-related substances as they are discovered, making enforcement and scheduling procedures more proactive. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly urges the United States Congress to permanently schedule fentanyl-related substances and to provide the DEA the authority to immediately schedule new fentanyl-related substances as they are discovered, through legislation such as the SOFA Act, in order to close a loophole that allows transnational and domestic drug traffickers to avoid criminal penalties for deadly illicit fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances and allow enforcement agencies to be proactive, rather than reactive, in the battle against opioid addiction, overdose, and overdose deaths.

Reaffirmation of Position on Marijuana

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee

NDD.15.19

WHEREAS, by passage of the United States *Controlled Substances Act* approximately 50 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, United States Congress determined that marijuana has a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use of the substance under medical supervision; and

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

WHEREAS, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), has stated that marijuana use distorts perception, 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 "[r]esearch 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 may be suffered and that this loss in IQ will not be reversed by marijuana smokers who quit as adults; and

WHEREAS, NIDA concluded that marijuana is addictive, contrary to public misconception; and

WHEREAS, despite federal prohibition and the FDA's and NIH's findings, 10 states and the District of Columbia have legalized marijuana for personal or "recreational" use as of February 2019; and

WHEREAS, 33 states, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico, authorize marijuana for medical use as of February 2019; and

WHEREAS, 46 states, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico, have enacted laws allowing the medically authorized use of marijuana or marijuana extracts as of February 2019; and

WHEREAS, state marijuana legalization laws are in clear conflict with the federal *Controlled Substances Act*, which should control under the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations' International Narcotics Control Board determined that the enactment of marijuana legalization laws by these states is in violation of international drug control treaties; and

WHEREAS, in August 2013, then Deputy Attorney General James Cole issued a memorandum that announced that the United States Department of Justice would not challenge marijuana legalization policies enacted by several states; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), in its Resolution in Support for the Rescinding of the Cole Memo previously stated, and states here again that the decision to not challenge state marijuana laws "ignored the connection between marijuana and crime, the enforcement problems created by trafficking marijuana across state, local, and tribal borders, as well as the adverse economic and social costs that marijuana legalization causes"; and

WHEREAS, the maze of varying state-specific marijuana legislation and recent congressional action legalizing domestic hemp have created significant challenges and confusion for law enforcement personnel attempting to enforce the nation's drug laws. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP reaffirms its past position on the dangers and risks posed by *cannabis sativa L*; its long-standing opposition to the legalization and/or decriminalization of marijuana; and its support of the United States Attorneys' ability to effectively investigate and prosecute those individuals involved in the production and sale of marijuana in violation of federal law.

Support for Global Action to Combat the Threat of Transnational Criminal Organizations Engaged in Drug Trafficking and Related Criminal Offenses

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee

NDD.16.19

WHEREAS, there is a need for domestic and international law enforcement agencies at all levels to focus on negative impacts upon communities associated with drug trafficking and other criminal enterprises by transnational criminal organizations (TCOs); and

WHEREAS, TCOs continue to grow in the United States through expansion of networks and interaction with local criminal groups and gangs; and

WHEREAS, the trafficking of deadly fentanyl and similar illicit drugs by TCOs, which are easier to transport without detection and substantially more powerful than morphine, present a clear and present danger to the global populace and are contributors to a public health crisis in the United States and countries around the world; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations Security Council has noted the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking and money laundering;¹ and

WHEREAS, the rise in the use of the Dark Web and virtual currency transactions by TCOs to conduct illicit trade poses unique challenges to the international law enforcement community that requires global coordination, action, and support to combat; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations General Assembly called for international cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem, *inter alia*, more effective drug-related crime prevention and law enforcement measures, urges coordination with other international entities, including the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), as well as by addressing links with other forms of organized crime, including money laundering, corruption, and other criminal activities, mindful of their social and economic causes and consequences;² and

WHEREAS, a global action approach to law enforcement that leverages investigative coordination and information sharing programs such as Interpol or the Drug Enforcement Administration–led multi-agency Special Operations Division, El Paso Intelligence Center, and other fusion centers with

investigative strategies that follow drug proceeds back to the sources of supply will have the most significant overall law enforcement and community impact; and

WHEREAS, numerous operations have shown that investigations that prioritize depriving TCOs of illicit

¹ UN Security Council Resolution 1373, Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts (2001), <https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/resources/databases/recommended-international-practices-codes-and-standards/United-nations-security-council-resolution-1373-2001>.

² UN General Assembly Resolution 73/192, International Cooperation to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem (2019), <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/73/192>.

proceeds by following the money, no matter its form, within the financial system or in virtual currency, from illegal drug sales back to the sources of supply, result in effective dismantlement by depriving these TCOs of funds to support ongoing drug trafficking operations and other criminal enterprises. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police encourages, where practicable, the adoption of a global action approach to fully exploit all available investigative leads, information, and links to other active investigations in combating TCOs engaged in drug trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, bribery, human trafficking, and other criminal offenses, including using INTERPOL resources and policing capabilities.

Support for the U.S. Homeland Security Information Network – Critical Infrastructure

Submitted by: Private Sector Liaison Section

PSLS.17.19

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports efforts of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Intelligence and Analysis; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes the importance of strong relationships between law enforcement and the private sector; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes that collaboration between law enforcement and the private sector is vital to real-time information sharing on evolving threats and enhancing the security of our communities; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes that the core mission of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is to deter and respond to threats against the United States; and

WHEREAS, IACP acknowledges that the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) is the primary mechanism by which DHS and other organizations share intelligence on these threats with vetted partners from across all levels of government and the private sector; and

WHEREAS, IACP acknowledges that the HSIN-Critical Infrastructure (HSIN-CI) platform is a resource that allows DHS and other partners to provide the private sector with an updated threat picture, best practices, programs, security, response, and recovery information relating to critical infrastructure. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages the use of HSIN-CI for sharing and obtaining information integral to the protection and operations of critical infrastructure by law enforcement agencies and the private sector communities they serve.

The Prohibition of Manufacturing, Use, and Possession of Ballistic Body Armor-Piercing Ammunition

Submitted by: Patrol & Tactical Operations Committee and Firearms Committee

PTO.18.19

WHEREAS, the protection of law enforcement officers is essential if we are to continue to have a highly qualified crime prevention force; and

WHEREAS, the law enforcement community is increasingly dependent on ballistic vests for protection against handgun bullets; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers are seriously threatened by the use of certain handgun bullets that are too often available to the public and capable of penetrating ballistic vests; and

WHEREAS, the law enforcement community has expressed deep concern about such risk; and

WHEREAS, since 2015 through May 31, 2019, there have been 223 law enforcement officers killed by gunfire in the United States; and

WHEREAS, existing law, such as the law passed in 1986 by the U.S. Congress provides for a prohibition on the manufacture or importation of armor-piercing ammunition based on the specific materials from which it is made, to wit: “a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and which is construed entirely from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium”; and

WHEREAS, the United States Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 expanded the definition of armor-piercing ammunition to include “a full jacketed projectile larger than .22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25% of the total weight of the projectile; and

WHEREAS, there are too often no restrictions on ammunition that may be manufactured from any other material, and which can pierce ballistic vests; and

WHEREAS, recently certain private manufacturers, start-ups and non-profits have indicated their intentions to design handgun ammunition specifically capable of penetrating ballistic vests; and

WHEREAS, such ammunition, already being manufactured and planned for manufacture, would logically be intended only to murder law enforcement officers without any other justified usage; and

WHEREAS, “performance-based” standards, which evaluate ammunition’s actual ability to penetrate body armor, make more sense in helping to decide which ammunition ought to be outlawed than do standards based on what the projectile is made of. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls upon legislators to enact laws specific to the prohibition of manufacturing, use, and possession of ballistic body armor-piercing ammunition by and for anyone other than law enforcement officers and agencies; and to fund the development of the performance-based standards needed for their efficient and effective enforcement; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, the IACP has gone on record¹ as condemning such ammunition and urges law-making bodies to set aside any partisan considerations in enacting legislation that includes performance-based standards on actual ballistic vest penetration to ban ammunition which is specifically designed, intended, or built with the ability to penetrate ballistic vests.

¹ "Reduce and Prevent Firearms Violence," in *IACP Policy Priorities 2019-2021*, https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/IACP%20Policy%20Priorities_2019-2021.pdf.

Encouraging the Discontinuation of Victim Forms to Waive Investigations in the United States

Submitted by: Victim Services Committee

Co-Sponsored by: Police Investigative Operations Committee, Human & Civil Rights Committee, Juvenile Justice & Child Protection Committee, Crime Prevention Committee

VSC.19.19

WHEREAS, in the United States, an estimated 3.1 million men, women, and children (12 or older) were the victims of violent crimes in 2017;¹ and

WHEREAS, in the United States, more than 1.2 million violent crimes and 7.6 million property crimes were reported to the police in 2017;² and

WHEREAS, from 2016 to 2010, nearly 60% (59.6%) of rape and sexual assault victims surveyed did not report their victimization to police;³ and

WHEREAS, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, crime victims do not report to the police for a variety of reasons, including they do not believe the police will do anything, they fear retaliation, or they do not believe their report is important enough;⁴ and

WHEREAS, due to the traumatic nature of violent crime, a victim's ability to give an account of the incident may be impaired and without an understanding of the neurobiology of trauma, their account might be viewed by police, prosecutors, loved ones, and others, as inconsistent, inaccurate, or unreliable;⁵ and

WHEREAS, the effects of trauma including the inability to process information, inability to remember details or chronology of events, the inability to physically move or fight back while being attacked, and disassociation;⁶ and

WHEREAS, victims who experience violent crime may have impaired decision-making and impaired memory and should not be asked to make long-term investigative or prosecution decisions immediately

¹ Rachel E. Morgan and Jennifer L. Truman, *Criminal Victimization, 2017* (Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2018), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv17.pdf>.

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2017*, Uniform Crime Reports, [https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017](https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017).

³ Lynn Langton et al., *Victimizations Not Reported to the Police, 2006-2010* (Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, August 2012), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vnnp0610.pdf>.

⁴ Langton et al., *Victimizations Not Reported to the Police*, <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vnnp0610.pdf>.

⁵ Christopher Wilson, Kimberly A. Lonsway, and Joanne Archambault, *Understanding the Neurobiology of Trauma and Implications for Interviewing Victims* (End Violence Against Women International, 2016), <https://www.evawintl.org/Library/DocumentLibraryHandler.ashx?id=842>.

⁶ Wilson, Lonsway, and Archambault, *Understanding the Neurobiology of Trauma and Implications for Interviewing Victims*.

after the crime;⁷ and

WHEREAS, studies have shown that all individuals have implicit and explicit biases that may unknowingly affect some law enforcement professionals' perception of a victim thus impacting their objectiveness during an investigation;⁸ and

WHEREAS, it has been presented in the media and in some instances some law enforcement professionals are prompting victims to waive their rights to an investigation either because they do not believe the victim or do not think that the case has prosecutorial merit;⁹ and

WHEREAS, it is known that some law enforcement professionals prematurely address the issue of prosecution with victims, asking them in their initial interview whether they "want to prosecute" the suspect and/or pressuring victims into signing a release waiver; and

WHEREAS, this practice is patently unfair to victims because it sidesteps the law enforcement agency's responsibility for investigating the report and takes advantage of some victims' lack of understanding of how the criminal justice system works; and

WHEREAS, due to this behavior, offenders are not being held responsible for the crimes committed thus allowing perpetrators to repeat criminal acts; and

WHEREAS, according to the IACP *Sexual Assault Response Policy and Training Guidelines*, victims of crime should not be asked to sign non-investigate or non-prosecution statements or waivers, and by asking victims to sign these forms may deter them from reporting future crimes or seeking victim services. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that law enforcement agencies should discontinue the use of waivers or forms to not investigate, regardless of the type of crime; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that law enforcement agencies should provide trauma-informed interviewing and investigation training so that all agency members understand how trauma impacts crime victims; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly discourages the use of any type of Victim Waiver forms that seek to reduce a victim's legal rights to justice and empowerment.

⁷ National Center for Victims of Crime, "How Crime Victims React to Trauma," <https://victimsofcrime.org/help-for-crime-victims/get-help-bulletins-for-crime-victims/how-crime-victims-react-to-trauma>.

⁸ National Initiative for Building Community Trust & Justice, "Implicit Bias," <https://trustandjustice.org/resources/intervention/implicit-bias>.

⁹ Catherine Rentz, "Hundreds of Baltimore-Area Sex Assault Victims Signed Waivers Releasing Police from Duty of Investigating," *The Baltimore Sun*, February 19, 2019, <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/investigations/bs-md-sex-assault-waivers-20190219-story.html>.

The Importance of Law Enforcement-Based Victim Services in the United States

Submitted by: Victim Services Committee

Co-Sponsored by: Police Investigative Operations Committee, Private Sector Liaison Section, Crime Prevention Committee, Juvenile Justice & Child Protection Committee, and Human & Civil

Rights Committee

VSC.20.19

WHEREAS, in the United States, the number of persons age 12 or older who have been victims of violent crime rose from 2.7 million in 2015 to 2.9 million in 2016 and 3.1 million in 2017;¹ and

WHEREAS, in the United States, more than 1.2 million violent crimes, and 7.6 million property crimes were reported to the police in 2017;² and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers serve an important role in the experience of many crime victims and are often the first point of contact for a victim after a crime has occurred; and

WHEREAS, research shows that victim advocacy services facilitate victim recovery and increase access to other services in the community, including the criminal justice system;³ and

WHEREAS, a crime victim's perception of the criminal justice system can be impacted, either positively or negatively, by the manner in which they are treated from the first response throughout the follow-up investigation and beyond; and

WHEREAS, how law enforcement agencies treat victims is a direct reflection of each agency's philosophy of policing and core values; and

WHEREAS, recent statistics reveal that only 13% of U.S. law enforcement agencies report having a specialized Victim Services Unit with full- or part-time personnel;⁴ and

WHEREAS, in the United States, there are now 41 states mandating that police notify crime victims about the existence of victim compensation opportunities;⁵ and

¹ Rachel E. Morgan and Jennifer L. Truman, *Criminal Victimization, 2017* (Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2018), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv17.pdf>.

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2017*, Uniform Crime Reports, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017>.

³ Kimberly A. Lonsway and Joanne Archambault, *Effective Victim Advocacy in the Criminal Justice System* (End Violence Against Women International, updated June 2019), <https://www.evawintl.org/library/DocumentLibraryHandler.ashx?id=32>.

⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), 2013* (Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, 2015), <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/36164/version/2>.

⁵ National Crime Victim Law Institute, "Victim Rights Laws by State," <https://law.lclark.edu/live/news/23544-victims-rights-law-by-state>.

WHEREAS, access to comprehensive victim services at the time of reporting to law enforcement may enhance victims' safety, the healing process, and their ability to participate in the criminal justice process; and

WHEREAS, each year the Crime Victims Fund makes funding available for state and local programs through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and that funding can be used to support Victim Services Units that are embedded within law enforcement agencies, either by working independently or by working in cooperation with other similarly situated law enforcement agencies to provide regional services, yet these funds are underutilized by law enforcement agencies.⁶ Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that law enforcement agencies of all sizes take steps to establish and embed Victim Services Units into their operations by employing personnel or by developing formal partnerships with local victim services organizations⁷ so that crime victims have immediate access to professional personnel who understand the complexities of trauma and victim needs; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that law enforcement executives demonstrate departmental and civic leadership by acknowledging the devastating impact that crime has on residents, and therefore take action to strengthen their ability to contribute to victim recovery and community resilience through on-site services and support by employing and embedding specialized victim services personnel, or through development of formal partnerships with victim services organizations; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police strongly urges state and local law enforcement agencies to work in collaboration with Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) administrators and local legislators in their states to identify opportunities and to allocate adequate funding for law enforcement-based victim services programs.

⁶ National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, "State Administrator Directory," <https://navaa.org/state-administrator-directory>.

⁷ IACP, *Establishing or Enhancing Law Enforcement-Based Victim Services – What Are the Key Considerations?* Key Considerations (June 2019), 15–17.

Addressing the Gap in United States Juvenile Justice on Military Installations

Submitted by: Civilian Law Enforcement/Military Cooperation Committee and the Defense Chiefs of Police Section

Co-sponsored by: Juvenile Justice & Child Protection Committee

CLE.21.19

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 and is comprised of numerous agencies that serve jurisdictions including closed communities such as the military, university, and college campuses; and

WHEREAS, the impact of juvenile crime on military installations impacts both the military and civil communities physically, emotionally, and operationally and corrupts the safety and security of these communities; and

WHEREAS, under current jurisdictional alignment most juveniles with significant criminal behavioral issues are removed from military installations and relocated into our civilian communities further burdening the juvenile justice system, law enforcement, and community services and victimizing citizens. This initiative enables a community approach to collectively address and resolve current and future juvenile criminal activities; and

WHEREAS, adoption of concurrent jurisdiction for juveniles on military installations facilitates early engagement of juveniles through diversion programs and rehabilitation and ensures victims are not denied justice; and

WHEREAS, military installations must establish community trust and effectively and comprehensively respond to reports of juvenile crime by supporting a victim-centered approach toward those who experience juvenile crime and a perpetrator-focused investigation to hold those who commit these offenses accountable; and

WHEREAS, military installations lack efficient and effective court venues to prosecute juvenile offenders, enter them into rehabilitation or diversion programs and associated service programs aimed at enabling them in becoming productive and successful members of society; and

WHEREAS, perpetrators of juvenile crime impact the entire community, on and off the installation, family life, organizational missions, service department readiness, schools learning, and safety and security of our neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, the military must identify process and procedure to enable the movement of juvenile crimes occurring on federal exclusive jurisdiction installations to local and state juvenile justice courts, programs and services to ensure the rule of law is properly executed for these crimes, perpetrators are held accountable and afforded the full range of services available to help them.

Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP calls upon law enforcement leadership in the military, civilian communities, universities, and colleges to partner with each other in order to prioritize efforts to address juvenile crime prosecution and diversion and strengthen the response, prosecution, and assistance to these crimes perpetrators and victims that occur in our communities; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, to encourage our communities to pursue concurrent jurisdiction for juveniles on military installations to benefit the community at large, as well as the victims and the alleged juvenile offenders. This serves our citizens and the community who place their trust in the criminal justice establishment.

Addressing Gender-Based Violence on College Campuses and Military Installations

Submitted by: Defense Chiefs of Police Section, University & College Police Section, Victim Services Committee, and Civil Law Enforcement/Military Cooperation Committee

DEF.22.19

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 and is comprised of numerous agencies that serve jurisdictions including closed communities such as military installations, university, and college campuses; and

WHEREAS, the impact of gender-based violence including but not limited to sexual assault, domestic/dating violence, stalking, sexual-based harassment, and strangulation on military installations and university and college campuses impacts the psychological and emotional well-being of victims and corrupts the safety and security of these communities; and

WHEREAS, military, university and college campus law enforcement leaders must clearly establish community trust and effectively and comprehensively respond to reports of gender-based violence by supporting a victim-centered approach toward those who experience gender-based violence and a perpetrator-focused investigation to hold those who commit these offenses accountable; and

WHEREAS, the military, and university and college campuses largely comprise similar demographics (particularly age range) and are linked in how they support social development, socialization, and integration within each respective culture and environment; and

WHEREAS, the reporting of gender-based violence on military installations¹ universities and college campuses is extremely low due to many factors,² some of which include the trauma and blame victims may experience;³ the fear of retribution and/or punishment by the perpetrator, supervisor, peers, and/or the criminal justice system; and the victim's concern that they may not be believed or even blamed for the act;⁴ and

WHEREAS, perpetrators of gender-based violence may be predatory and serial in nature, target victims, and employ a variety of tactics to create victim vulnerabilities sometimes facilitated with alcohol and drugs. They may isolate victims; use implied or overt threats, coercion, and stalking tactics; commit

¹ U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *Sexual Assault in the Military* (2013), https://www.usccr.gov/pubs/docs/09242013_Statutory_Enforcement_Report_Sexual_Assault_in_the_Military.pdf.

² *Sexual Violence on Campus*, prepared for U.S. Senator Claire McCaskill by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Financial & Contracting Oversight – Majority Staff (2014), <http://dcrcc.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Sen.-McCaskills-Sexual-Violence-on-Campus-Survey-Report1.pdf>.

³ Bonnie Fisher, Francis Cullen, and Michael Turner, *The Sexual Victimization of College Women* (Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, December 2000) <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/182369.pdf>.

⁴ Michael Planty et al., *Female Victims of Sexual Violence, 1994-2010* (U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, March 2013), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fvsv9410.pdf>.

additional crimes of gender-based violence; and use other behaviors to control victims;⁵ and

WHEREAS, military, university, and college campus law enforcement leaders must identify and implement the use of innovative tools and resources to effectively and collaboratively respond to gender-based violence; develop strong, comprehensive response and investigative policies and procedures; provide current and comprehensive training and education on gender-based violence to all department members and investigative personnel; create/collaborate with multidisciplinary partnerships; and provide victims of gender-based violence with resources, access to support, and a professional response; and

WHEREAS these four sections and committees commit to addressing gender-based violence in a meaningful way to include sharing information, resources, and best practices, educating local policing agencies, the development of memoranda of understanding, creating a working group with members of each of the four named sections and committees, and developing joint training programs. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP calls upon law enforcement leadership in the military, universities, and colleges to partner with international, local, and state law enforcement to prioritize efforts to address gender-based violence and strengthen the response to these crimes that occur in these communities; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP fully supports the continued partnerships and collaborations among the military, university, college, international, local, county, state, and federal policing agencies who are required to ensure the safety and security of our communities and hold perpetrators of gender-based violence accountable in order to best serve those service members, civilian employees, students, faculty, and staff who place their trust in these institutions.

⁵ David Lisak, "Understanding the Predatory Nature of Sexual Violence," *Government Innovators Network* (2008), <https://www.innovations.harvard.edu/understanding-predatory-nature-sexual-violence>.

Worldwide Call for Legislation and/or Appropriate Regulation That Mandates Encryption Implementation Regimes That Maintain Reasonable Security of Communications and Stored Data, yet Permit Lawful Access by Law Enforcement Pursuant to the Rule of Law

Submitted by: Police Investigative Operations Committee and Computer Crimes & Digital Evidence Committee

PIO.23.19

WHEREAS, the use of user and provider-controlled forms of strong encryption applied to communications in transmission and to data storage devices, although simultaneously serving to help prevent certain types of crimes and preserve privacy, has also, with increased frequency, been implemented in such a manner as to significantly degrade the ability of law enforcement worldwide to detect and prevent serious crime before it occurs, as well as inhibit the identification of those responsible for crimes already committed; and

WHEREAS, the expanding implementation of user-only access encryption, in addition to enhancing privacy generally, is also specifically facilitating criminal activity worldwide by ensuring that evidence of crime is beyond the reach of law enforcement despite compliance with legal requirements that authorize the lawful seizure and use of such evidence and information in accordance with the applicable laws of each nation; and

WHEREAS, the expanding implementation of user-only access encryption may be seen by some in the industry as a means of plausibly denying knowledge of and responsibility for the use of their services or devices by criminals, terrorists, and spies so as to potentially obviate any legal obligation to stop or mitigate such harms; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that providers who implement end-to-end encryption are also under economic pressure to compete with other international providers on a level playing field and that, currently, few governments mandate lawful access to encrypted information in an intelligible format thereby arguably placing those industry providers that voluntarily implement lawful access capabilities at a competitive disadvantage; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that no one technological solution or process is likely to resolve the myriad of technical applications of encryption and that industry providers are in the best position to determine for each application a workable solution that meets their needs and the needs of their customers while still maintaining lawful access to encrypted information upon due process of law; and

WHEREAS, the IACP has previously noted in its Resolution of November 10, 2010, entitled “Address the Growing Electronic Surveillance Capability Gap” that advances in telecommunications technologies are creating a lawful access capability gap that should be addressed by remedial legislation in the United States to update the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (CALEA); and

WHEREAS, the United States Attorney General, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Home Department, the United States Secretary of Homeland Security (acting) and the Australian Minister for Home Affairs, in an open letter dated 4 October 2019 to the Chief Executive Officer of Facebook, called upon Facebook and other companies to: embed the safety of the public in system designs, thereby enabling you to continue to act against illegal content effectively with no reduction to safety, and facilitating the prosecution of offenders and safeguarding victims; and enable law enforcement to obtain lawful access to content in a readable and usable format. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges all world governments to adopt appropriate regulation or legislation that will compel industry providers to responsibly implement for themselves encryption technologies in a manner that maintains reasonable privacy protections for individuals while securely and timely permitting lawful access to communications and communication-related information in transmission, as well as other information in digital storage, and in an intelligible format pursuant to the legal requirements of each nation and due process of law.

Support for the Drive to Save Lives/Drive to Zero Campaign

Submitted by: IACP Division of State & Provincial Police, State Associations of Chiefs of Police, and Highway Safety Committee

SP.24.19

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), led by the Division of State and Provincial Police, State Associations of Chiefs of Police, and the Highway Safety Committee, recognize law enforcement leaders have an obligation to work together to reduce highway fatalities; and

WHEREAS, in 2018 over 36,000 lives were lost on our highways due to traffic-related crashes and highway fatalities; and

WHEREAS, in an effort to safeguard the public as well as first responders and other emergency personnel whose duties require them to utilize the roadside, the Division of State and Provincial Police, State Associations of Chiefs of Police, and Highway Safety Committee will lead an effort to reduce highway fatalities by 15% in 2019 through the Drive to Save Lives/Drive to Zero campaign; and

WHEREAS, the success of this campaign will be achieved by committing to data-driven enforcement focusing on seat belt usage, speed enforcement, and targeting impaired and distracted driving. The campaign will also include enforcement actions against the unsafe driving behaviors of the operators of large trucks and buses; and

WHEREAS, this will be accomplished through educational and awareness programs, such as the Drive to Save Lives/Drive to Zero campaign and the nationwide Move Over campaign, high-visibility traffic enforcement, and the commitment to strengthening partnerships at all levels. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the IACP supports the effort of the Drive to Save Lives/Drive to Zero campaign; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED the Drive to Save Lives/Drive to Zero campaign is a multiyear, ongoing effort by state and police and highway patrols, county sheriffs, and municipal police agencies, to prevent the needless deaths that occur on roadways each year.

Support for the National Move Over Initiative

Submitted by: Highway Safety Committee

HSC.25.19

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police are concerned with the safety of law enforcement officers, firefighters, utility workers, and other emergency personnel as they perform their duties on roadways; and

WHEREAS, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, over the last 10 full calendar years, 81 law enforcement officers, 16% of all "United States officers accidentally killed" were victims of struck-by-vehicle incidents, i.e., at the time of their deaths they were conducting traffic stops, roadblocks, directing traffic or assisting motorists, or were engaged in similar activities; and

WHEREAS, 12 of 27 officers who have been "accidentally killed" in 2019 were killed in vehicle struck-by- incidents;

WHEREAS, in an effort to safeguard law enforcement officers, firefighters, utility workers, and other emergency personnel whose duties require them to utilize the roadside, all 50 states have enacted Move Over legislation that typically requires motorists to either change lanes or slow down when approaching a law enforcement or emergency services vehicle that is parked or stopped on the roadside; and

WHEREAS, the effectiveness of this legislation in every state is compromised by motorists' being unaware of the existence of these statutes, as is demonstrated by a national poll sponsored by the National Safety Commission, in 2007, that found that 71% of U.S. residents had not heard of such legislation. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police support the increased enforcement of Move Over legislation; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police support international efforts to ensure the roadside safety of law enforcement officers, firefighters, utility workers, and other emergency personnel in countries around the world.

To Address the Threat Posed by Thefts of Firearms from Federally Licensed Firearms Dealers in the United States

Submitted by: Firearms Committee

FC.26.19

WHEREAS, law enforcement executives continue to be alarmed by the magnitude of firearms that are being reported stolen (estimated at 380,000 per year in the United States) which become easily accessible to and used by criminals placing both citizens and law enforcement officers at great danger; and

WHEREAS, according to data from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), during the four-year period from 2012 to 2016, 22,000 guns were stolen from gun stores and during this same period robberies of firearms dealers increased by 175% and burglaries of firearms from licensed dealers by 48%, and these crimes are providing the greatest opportunity for thieves to choose their weapons of choice (to include assault rifles and high-powered handguns) at large quantities in one criminal act; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement executives are also alarmed by the number of citizens killed and wounded by firearms as well as the number of officers killed in the line of duty by gunfire; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement executives are alarmed by the growth of and manner in which criminals are stealing firearms from licensed firearms dealers; and

WHEREAS, the IACP has found that law enforcement executives in every part of the United States have expressed concern at the quickness at which stolen firearms are trafficked after the theft into the hands of criminals, terrorists, and other prohibited persons; and

WHEREAS, study and investigation by the IACP's Firearms Committee has shown that three strategies must be present to thwart firearms thefts from dealers effectively: prevention, intervention, and enforcement; and

WHEREAS, prevention and intervention strategies are dependent upon having engaged firearms dealers with an adequate security plan and systems to protect their stores as well as established partnerships with local law enforcement in their communities and ATF; and

WHEREAS, deterring and apprehending gun store thieves and robbers is predicated on having adequate security measures and systems that will make it extremely difficult for them to steal firearms, have the capability of notifying law enforcement when a theft/robbery is in-progress, video record the theft/robbery event, and expand the duration of time it takes for thefts to transpire thereby providing law enforcement additional response time; and

WHEREAS, examination of gun store burglaries found that enactment of mandatory legislation by states that require licensed gun dealers to have an approved security plan in place in order to sell firearms has shown to reduce thefts to almost none; and

WHEREAS, study and investigation by the IACP's Firearms Committee found that model legislation should include the following:

- A required "security plan" that must be approved by a designated law enforcement agency
- Storage of all firearms in a "secure facility" that is part of, or constitutes, the license premises to include
 - hardened perimeter doorways; windows; and heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and service openings;
 - metal or concrete vehicle barriers placed opposite exterior doors;
 - an alarm system designated to activate audible alarm as well as automatically transmitting an alert to central location and/or police department;
 - a video camera system; and
 - internal security of firearms and ammunition.

Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon all 50 states to bring the issue of stolen firearms and in particular burglaries, thefts, and robberies from licensed gun dealers that are commercial retail establishments to a high-priority level as a commitment to combating and decreasing gun violence; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police urges every state to enact legislation that has shown to be effective regarding the mandating of a "security plan and system" for every licensed firearm dealer within their jurisdictions and that such legislation is in the best interest of public and officer safety.

Support for the Don't Break Up the T-Band Act

Submitted by: Communications & Technology Committee

CTC.27.19

WHEREAS, Section 6103 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (Title VI of Pub. L. 112-96) mandates the Federal Communications Commission begin an auction of the T-Band spectrum in the 470-512 MHz band allocated to public safety by February 21, 2021, and clear public safety users from the band within two years of auction close; and

WHEREAS, the T-Band spectrum is available for public safety use within a 50-mile radius of the following metropolitan centers: Boston; Dallas; Chicago; Houston; Los Angeles; Miami; Pittsburgh; New York City; Philadelphia; Washington, DC; and San Francisco; and

WHEREAS, the public safety community in a number of these areas has spent many years and millions in federal, state and local taxpayer funds to deploy hardened public safety T-Band networks to meet the mission critical voice requirements specific to each area; and

WHEREAS, these urban areas face threats for which expeditious communications is essential to protect both public safety personnel and the general public; and

WHEREAS, the National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC), of which IACP is a governing board member, conducted comprehensive studies and issued reports that address the significant negative impact of requiring public safety to relocate out of the T-Band, as required in Section 6103; and

WHEREAS, the Don't Break Up the T-Band Act (H.R. 451), a bill to repeal the Section 6103 auction and public safety relocation requirements was introduced in Congress in January 2019; and a companion in Senate Bill S. 2748; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) has studied the T-Band issue and issued its report GAO-19-508 in June 2019 entitled "Required Auction of Public Safety Spectrum Could Harm First Responders;" and

WHEREAS, the GAO report concluded that the methodology and conclusions from the NPSTC report are reasonable; and

WHEREAS, the GAO report recommended that "Congress should consider legislation allowing public safety users continued use of the T-Band spectrum."¹ Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the Don't Break Up the T-Band Act (H.R. 451) and Senate Bill S.2748 and the passage of legislation this year consistent with H.R. 451 and S. 2748 to repeal Section 6103 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (Title VI of Pub. L. 112-96).

¹ U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Required Auction of Public Safety Spectrum Could Harm First Responders* (2019), 25, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/700/699916.pdf>.

Support of Next Generation 911 (NG911) as Affirmed by the U.S. Congress S. 1015 – Supporting Accurate Views of Emergency Services Act of 2019 and H.R. 2760 – Next Generation 9-1-1 Act of 2019

Submitted by: Communications & Technology Committee

CTC.28.19

WHEREAS, 911 serves a critical role as the “universal emergency number”¹ and is recognized as critical infrastructure to our nation’s homeland security; and

WHEREAS, 911 has minimally evolved over the last 50 years and has failed to keep pace with modern,² mainstream communication tools regularly used by the public; and

WHEREAS, wireless devices are owned by over 96% of all Americans;³ many existing 911 systems cannot leverage mainstream communication protocols, such as text, picture and video messaging, livestream video, connected apps, social media, sensors, or emerging internet of things (IoT) devices, which provide robust reporting options during an emergency; and

WHEREAS, the IACP support federal proposed legislation, such as H.R.1629 – 911 Saves Act; S. 1015 – Supporting Accurate Views of Emergency Services Act of 2019 and House Resolution 2760 – Next Generation 9-1-1 Act of 2019; and

WHEREAS, Next Generation 911 (NG911) technology allows for emergency communications centers to transition from the traditional voice environment leveraging broadband-enabled, IP-based environment, expanding and enhancing services to the public through receipt of pictures, video and other non-voice communications including telematics reporting through 911;⁴ and

WHEREAS, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and 911 outages have demonstrated that a concerned public will activate any and all alternative data-driven emergency reporting channels when traditional 911 voice calling methods are insufficient, creating overwhelmed 911 centers currently ill-equipped to receive non-voice communications; and

WHEREAS, geospatial routing available with NG911 transitions wireless 911 calls from cell sector routing to device location routing,⁵ a critical component in determining the most accurate location to send first responders during an emergency; and

¹ NENA, “Congressional NextGen 9-1-1 Caucus,” <https://www.nena.org/page/NextGen911Caucus>.

² APCO et al., “Letter to the Leadership of the Congress of the United States,” March 20, 2018, <https://www.apcointl.org/download/associations-letter-to-congressional-leadership-re-ng911/?wpdmdl=6009>.

³ Pew Research Center, “Mobile Fact Sheet,” June 12, 2019, <https://www.pewinternet.org/fact-sheet/mobile>; Laura Silver, *Smartphone Ownership Is Growing Rapidly Around the World, but Not Always Equally* (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, 2019), <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2019/02/05/smartphone-ownership-is-growing-rapidly-around-the-world-but-not-always-equally>.

⁴ 911.gov, *Next Generation 911 (NG911) Standards Identification and Analysis* (2015), https://www.911.gov/pdf/National_911_Program_NG911_Standards_Identification_Analysis_2015.pdf.

⁵ Arizona Department of Administration, *Arizona 9-1-1 Program Assessment Final Report*, prepared by Mission Critical Partners (2019), https://az911.gov/sites/default/files/media/Arizona_911%20Assessment%20Report_FINAL_082319_0.pdf.

WHEREAS, NG911 technology provides resiliency, redundancy, and more efficient capabilities that can provide first responders with more timely and actionable information during emergencies; and

WHEREAS, the IP-enabled network of NG911 increases resiliency, flexibility, and redundancy through interconnectivity and interoperability, ensuring the maximum reliability and availability of the U.S. emergency 911 system; and

WHEREAS, the NET911 Improvement Act of 2008 called for a nationwide migration to NG911,⁶ creating an opportunity for interoperability between emergency response agencies, and ensuring a consistent level of upgrades across the United States in rural, urban, large, and small agencies;⁷ and

WHEREAS, NG911 provides a complementary emergency communications framework with FirstNet, the wireless broadband network for first responders, and strengthens the multi-discipline operational and technical capabilities required to face tomorrow's complexities. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) endorses the need to modernize all legacy 911 emergency communications critical infrastructure and migrate emergency communications systems to Next Generation 911 technology.

⁶ New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008, Pub. L. 119-283 (2008), <https://www.congress.gov/110/plaws/publ283/PLAW-110publ283.pdf>; NET 911 Improvement Act of 2008, H.R. 3403, 110th Cong. (2008), <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/110/hr3403/summary>.

⁷ National E9-1-1 Implementation Coordination Office, *A National Plan for Migrating to IP-Enabled 9-1-1 Systems* (2009), https://www.911.gov/pdf/National_E911_Implementation_Coordination_Office_National_Plan_Migrating_IP_Enabled_911_Systems_2009.pdf.

**Support of the Efforts of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Incident Communications
Advisory Council (ICAC) in Enhancing the National Incident Command System
(NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS)**

Submitted by: Communications & Technology Committee

CTC.29.19

WHEREAS, law enforcement requires reliable command and control structures to deploy resources, to communicate and share information securely, to mitigate risks and threats, and to respond to emergencies, and after-action reports at many recent all-hazard incidents continue to document communications gaps; and

WHEREAS, all public safety disciplines acknowledge the fire service's leadership in developing National Incident Command System (NIMS), and Incident Command System (ICS), that have become the national model for organizing resources using older voice radio and voice telephone technology; and

WHEREAS, since adoption in 2007 of NIMS/ICS law enforcement has expanded non-voice communication beyond public safety networks, increasing dependence on commercial wireless networks operating on open architecture; injecting a risk of cyber-attack to systems, networks, and platforms; and requiring support staff with advanced information technical skills and cybersecurity abilities; and

WHEREAS, most police agencies lack staff with specialized, perishable skills on information technology (IT) and cybersecurity of non-voice wireless networks, therefore lacking staff to serve as Information Technology Services Unit Leaders (ITSL); and

WHEREAS, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with support of SAFECOM and National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (NCSWIC) assembled a consortium of subject matter experts known as Incident Communications Advisory Council (ICAC), which developed recommended changes to NIMS/ICS including adding positions, revising training curriculum, and re-alignment of communications, and Information Technology by adding a Services Unit, Branch or Section to ICS structure. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports the work of Incident Communications Advisory Council (ICAC) and agrees in concept with its final report to include

- Information Technology (IT) in Incident Command System (ICS)
- Creating an Information Technology Services Unit, Branch, or Section staffed by ITSL
- Elevating Communications Units and Information Technology within ICS structure to be a separate but equal unit within the Logistics Section; or
- Elevating the Communications Service Unit to a section with IT in that section; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that IACP supports the Incident Communications Advisory Council (ICAC) in its efforts to work through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to achieve the goal of recognizing Information Technology Services Unit and Communications Unit at elevated levels/stature within the Incident Command System (ICS) to reflect their unique and critical importance within ICS; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP recommends the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) review and bring about revisions to the Incident Command System (ICS) recommended by Incident Command Advisory Council (ICAC), including creating an Information Technology Services Unit, and consider elevating the Communications Unit to a section thereby recognizing current technologies and cybersecurity threats and additionally to direct development of skills and training necessary to address all-hazards communication needs within the National Incident Management System (NIMS).



International Association of Chiefs of Police

44 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314

Direct: 703-836-6767
Main Line: 800-THE-IACP
Fax: 703-836-4543

www.theIACP.org