

2021-2022 Resolutions

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Support for 2020 Model Ordinance for Alarm Management and False Alarm Reduction

Submitted by: Private Sector Liaison Section

PSLS.01.21 (adopted September 2021)

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports efforts of the life safety, alarm, and electronic security industries, represented by the Security Industry Alarm Coalition; and

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

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes the importance of accountability in false alarm reduction to maximize officer safety and efficiency in the deployment of law enforcement resources; and

WHEREAS, IACP acknowledges that correctly installed, operated and monitored electronic security systems are effective resources which help to deter crime, assist in apprehensions, reduce property loss and potentially save lives; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes the need to focus on the credibility of alarms received by Public Safety Answering Points/Emergency Communication Centers from alarm companies and private entities through the establishment of best practices as contained in this Model Ordinance for Alarm Management and False Alarm Reduction, duly vetted and recommended by the Private Sector Liaison Section; and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes the need for and value of enforcement tools and alarm management processes recommended in this Model Ordinance to achieve the desired reduction in alarm dispatches experienced by police agencies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages the use of the 2020 Model Ordinance for Alarm Management and False Alarm Reduction and all of the leading practices it contains by law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve.

Support for Incorporating an Enhanced Response to Victims as a Priority in Daily Law Enforcement Operations

Submitted by: Victim Services Committee

VSC.02.21 (adopted November 2021)

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, with support and funding from the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, has developed, field tested, validated, and updated the "Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims Strategy"; and

WHEREAS, the 1999 "What Do Victims Want?" National Summit identified the seven critical needs of all victims: safety, support, information, access, continuity, voice, and justice; and

WHEREAS, the "Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims Strategy" focuses on all victims of all crimes, and was developed around four core areas: leadership, partnering, training, and performance monitoring; and

WHEREAS, an enhanced response to crime victims involves treating all victims and their families with empathy, compassion, and respect to maximize feelings of safety and security; provide access to information and referrals for assistance; inform victims of their rights and what to expect as their cases move forward; and avoid victim blaming; and

WHEREAS, effective response to victims is the responsibility of all law enforcement personnel, across ranks and disciplines; and

WHEREAS, addressing the seven critical needs of victims through enhanced response strategies can lead to increased law enforcement legitimacy and community trust; and

WHEREAS, the Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims Strategy, 2nd edition includes updated foundational Strategy documents, videos, sample material, and templates and is available to all law enforcement agencies free of charge; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls upon every chief of police to incorporate into their organization's daily operations an improved victim response philosophy outlined in the "Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims Strategy."

Resolution to Combat the Dramatic Increase in Traffic Fatalities

Submitted by: State and Provincial Police, State Associations of Chiefs of Police, Midsized Agencies, and Global Policing Divisions, and the Highway Safety Committee

SP.03.21 (adopted November 2021)

WHEREAS, patterns of motor vehicle traffic were significantly changed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic across the entire world. These changes brought about significantly less travel and reduced congestion; and

WHEREAS, one of the side effects of the reduced congestion has been a dramatic increase in speeding with many agencies reporting twice the number of violators traveling in excess of 100 miles per hour/161 kilometers per hour; and

WHEREAS, enforcement and educational efforts related to traffic safety throughout the COVID-19 pandemic were diminished as a result of social distancing and other health factors related to the pandemic; and

WHEREAS, over one year later, traffic fatalities across the world have markedly increased. Increases in 2020 when compared to 2019 include 7.2 % in the United States, 6.4% in Ireland, 21.4% in Switzerland, and 22% in Ontario, Canada; and

WHEREAS, anyone who uses a road to drive, bike, or walk, is now at greater risk of being injured or killed in a traffic crash. In 2020, while the United States experienced a 13.2% decrease in vehicle miles traveled, it saw an increase in the fatality rate to 1.37 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, an increase of 23% over 2019 and eroding over 13 years of progress; and

WHEREAS, in the United States the vast majority of serious crashes are due to dangerous choices or errors people make behind the wheel. Occupant ejections are up over 20%, speed as a factor in fatal crashes is up over 11%, alcohol impairment is up over 9%, drug impaired driving is increasing, and driver distraction remains an enormous problem. Incidents of egregious street racing and organized exhibition driving have also increased; and

WHEREAS, the Governors Highway Safety Association lists traffic fatalities as the second most deadly epidemic in the world, with 50,000,000 lives lost across the globe since 1960; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the value of traffic enforcement for traffic, public, and community safety. This enforcement must be data-driven and primarily focused on the behaviors most likely to injure or kill others. In most cases, this includes an emphasis on enforcing laws related to speed, occupant restraint, impairment, and distraction; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that traffic law enforcement action must occur by state, county, tribal, and municipal policing agencies with an emphasis on changing behaviors to keep people safe; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that traffic enforcement must have equity; the consistent, fair, just and impartial treatment of all individuals, as its foundation; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) believes in the value of public education when it comes to traffic safety. A commitment to education on this topic serves to prevent future injuries and deaths; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages police leaders and traffic safety officials to engage with stakeholders about stemming the increase in traffic fatalities by focusing on education, enforcement, engineering, and EMS as the four E's of traffic safety.

Drug Impaired Driving Laboratory Toxicology Testing Recommendations

Submitted by: Drug Recognition Expert Section

DRE.04.22 (adopted June 2022)

WHEREAS, an alarming number of drivers report driving under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or a combination thereof (over 30 million in the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health); and

WHEREAS, drugged driving and drug-related crashes, deaths, and injuries continue to occur at an alarming rate; and

WHEREAS, timely, consistent, and accurate drug toxicology testing and reporting are critical components in the overall efforts to deter drugged driving; and

WHEREAS, an increasing number of police officers are being trained to detect drug-impaired drivers through the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) and the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program; and

WHEREAS, toxicology laboratories are being increasingly requested to conduct toxicological analysis of blood and/or urine of suspected drug-impaired drivers for relevant medicinal, illicit, and synthetic drugs; and

WHEREAS, there is a lack of consistent, comprehensive, toxicology testing of impairment-causing drugs and compounds by laboratories nationwide; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP joins with the National Safety Council's Alcohol, Drugs, and Impairment Division in supporting the testing recommendations set forth in the Recommendations for Toxicological Investigation of Drug-Impaired Driving and Motor Vehicle Fatalities – 2021 Update (D'Orazio, Mohr, Chan – Hosokawa et al, Journal of Analytical Toxicology, 2021) and the American Academy of Forensic Sciences Standards Board (ASB) in supporting ASB Standard 120, Standard for the Analytical Scope and Sensitivity of Forensic Toxicological Testing of Blood in Impaired Driving Investigations (First Edition 2021), or updated versions of these documents as they are adopted, that establishes a set of minimum recommendations for the toxicological investigation of suspected alcohol and drug-impaired driving cases and motor vehicle fatalities involving drugs and alcohol; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that all state highway safety offices, law enforcement officials, and DEC Program state coordinators should work in partnership with their toxicology laboratories to obtain the appropriate level of funding and resources needed to use the above mentioned publication recommendations for identifying and testing, at a minimum, Tier 1, and preferably Tier 1 and 2 drugs listed in the publication, using the recommended detection sensitivity, as well as, testing all impaired driver blood samples for drugs, regardless of the determined blood alcohol concentration.

Crime Prevention Strategy

Submitted by: Crime Prevention Committee

CPC.05.22 (adopted June 2022)

WHEREAS, the prevention of crime is fundamental to a free and safe society; and therefore, sustaining and maintaining the quality of life in communities worldwide is in the interest of every citizen; and

WHEREAS, the IACP has championed the value of Crime Prevention Programs in modern law enforcement; and has taken a leadership role in the prevention of crime and adopted the slogan that “Community safety is everybody's responsibility and crime prevention is everyone's business”; and

WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon every police agency to effectively and efficiently address the concerns of the community it serves. Crime Prevention programs can rally community support by encouraging and empowering the community to recognize and resolve issues of crime and safety; and

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

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

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) reaffirms its commitment to Crime Prevention and encourages every police executive to embrace Crime Prevention as a guiding philosophy to support and promote crime prevention as a key element of effective policing; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP endorses the concept that community safety and crime prevention are linked together, and that the IACP is committed to lead a collaborative effort among all crime prevention practitioners to share crime prevention leading practices.

Support to Enhance Protection of Animal Welfare and Public Safety

Submitted by: Forensics Committee

FC.06.22 (adopted June 2022)

WHEREAS, animal cruelty is a crime and includes felony provisions in all 50 states, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes law enforcement leaders have an obligation to enforce animal cruelty laws and work together to enhance protection for animals^{1, 2}; and

WHEREAS, commission of violence to animals (abuse) and cruelty by a failure to provide adequate care (neglect) signal the risk of maltreatment of household members with heightened risk to children³, elders⁴ and disabled persons⁵; and

¹ Schlueter, S., 2008. Law enforcement perspectives and obligations related to animal abuse. *International handbook of animal abuse and cruelty: Theory, research, and application*, pp.375-391.

² Palais, J., 2020. Animal Cruelty Hurts People Too : How Animal Cruelty Crime Data Can Help Police Make Their Communities Safer for All," *Police Chief* 87, no. 12; pp 42–48.

³ Bright, M.A., 2018. Huq, M.S., Spencer, T., Applebaum, J., Hardt, N., 2018. Animal cruelty as an indicator of family trauma: Using adverse childhood experiences to look beyond child abuse and domestic violence, *Child Abuse & Neglect*, Volume 76, pp 287-296.

⁴ Frieze, I.H., Newhill, C.E. & Fusco, R., 2020. Other Forms of Family Violence: Elder Abuse, Sibling Abuse, and Animal Cruelty. *Dynamics of Family and Intimate Partner Violence*, pp.223–261.

⁵ Ascione, F. and Shapiro, K., 2009. People and animals, kindness and cruelty: Research directions and policy implications. *Journal of Social Issues*, 65(3), p.569.

WHEREAS, forms of animal maltreatment are often accompanied by domestic violence⁶, financial crimes^{7,8}, drugs⁹, human trafficking¹⁰, sexual coercion¹¹ and weapons crimes¹²; and

WHEREAS, the IACP recognizes the value of collecting data on criminal activity and the sharing of this information on a local, regional and national basis¹³; and

WHEREAS, animal control officers unaffiliated with the public safety department and private animal welfare charities comprise approximately 50% of animal cruelty investigating agencies, and they lack Originating Agency Identification (ORI) numbers and therefore are unable to submit data to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)^{14,15}; and

WHEREAS, thorough investigation of animal cruelty crimes using the full suite of forensic and investigative techniques available to law enforcement increases effective engagement¹⁶; and

⁶ Arkow, P. 2015. A link across the lifespan: Animal abuse as a marker for traumatic experiences in child abuse, domestic violence and elder abuse. *Academy on Violence and Abuse*

⁷ Smith, R., 2011. Investigating financial aspects of dog-fighting in the UK, *Journal of Financial Crime*, Vol. 18 No. 4, pp. 336- 346.

⁸ Albanese, J.S., 2018. Illegal gambling businesses & organized crime: an analysis of federal convictions. *Trends Organ Crim* 21, 262–277.

⁹ Lockwood, R., 2012. *Dogfighting: A Guide for Community Action*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

¹⁰ Sollund, R., 2020. The victimisation of women, children and non-human species through trafficking and trade: Crimes understood through an ecofeminist perspective. In *Routledge international handbook of green criminology* (pp. 512-528). Routledge.

¹¹ Edwards, M.J., 2019. Arrest and Prosecution of Animal Sex Abuse (Bestiality) Offenders in the United States, 1975–2015, *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online* (47) 3. <http://jaapl.org/content/jaapl/early/2019/05/16/JAAPL.003836-19.full.pdf>

¹² Lockwood, R., 2012. *Dogfighting: A Guide for Community Action*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

¹³ IACP, 2001. IACP Support for NIBRS Implementation. <https://www.theiacp.org/resources/resolution/iacp-support-for-nibrs-implementation>

¹⁴ DeSousa, D., 2017. NIBRS User Manual for Animal Control Officers and Humane Law Enforcement. NIBRS User Manual, National Animal Care & Control Association, Animal Welfare Institute. https://www.nacanet.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/17_nibrs_web.pdf

¹⁵ Smith-Blackmore, M., 2018. The Role of Veterinary Forensics in Animal Cruelty Investigations, *The Police Chief* February, pp 26–31.

¹⁶ Randour, M.L., Smith-Blackmore, M., Blaney, N., DeSousa, D. and Guyony, A.A., 2021. Animal abuse as a type of trauma: Lessons for human and animal service professionals. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 22(2), pp.277-288.

WHEREAS, responding effectively to animal cruelty crimes increases animal welfare, human safety and enhances community engagement¹⁷; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP urges the steadfast enforcement of animal cruelty laws at the federal, state, and local levels; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that agencies should collaborate with other law enforcement entities and animal cruelty investigators in their jurisdictions, regions, and states to ensure NIBRS data related to animal cruelty incidents are recorded, and when feasible, to increase the provision of forensic resources for animal cruelty investigations; and, to advance and support the protection of animals for enhancement of human and animal wellbeing; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes that fully participating in or cooperating with animal cruelty investigations increases law enforcement departments' effectiveness for animal welfare and public safety.

¹⁷ Arluke, A., Levin, J., Luke, C., & Ascione, F. (1999). The Relationship of Animal Abuse to Violence and Other Forms of Antisocial Behavior. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 14*(9), 963–975.



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