

# 2016 RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED IN NOVEMBER 2016



# 2016 RESOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



The following list summarizes the resolutions adopted by the IACP, listed according to division, section, or committee.

## **Support for the National Use of Force Data Collection Project Led by the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division**

*Submitted by: IACP Board of Directors*

BD.01.t16

In recognition of the need for and value of formal law enforcement use of force data collection across the United States, the IACP supports the National Use of Force Data Collection Project led by the FBI CJIS Division and encourages its membership to do the same.

## **Drug Impaired Driving Laboratory Toxicology Testing Recommendations**

*Submitted by: DRE Technical Advisory Panel (TAP)*

TAP.02.t16

The IACP joins with the National Safety Council's Alcohol, Drugs, and Impairment Division in supporting the recommendations set forth in the "Recommendations for Toxicological Investigation of Drug-Impaired Driving and Motor Vehicle Fatalities" (Logan, Lowrie, Turri et al., *Journal of Analytical Toxicology*, 2013), which 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.

All state highway safety offices, law enforcement officials, and DEC Program state coordinators should work in partnership with their toxicology laboratories using the above-mentioned publication recommendations to identify best practices for identifying and testing, at a minimum, Tier 1, and preferably Tier 1 and 2 drugs listed in the publication, using the recommended cut-off detection levels.

## **Support for Increasing Real Time Access to Criminal Investigative Information and Intelligence**

*Submitted by: Transnational Crimes Committee*

TCC.03.t16

The IACP supports the INTERPOL Washington's Federation initiative, which offers all U.S. law enforcement agencies the ability to query both domestic and INTERPOL indices in a single search transaction, enabling them to make a concurrent determination of both the domestic and transnational criminal or terrorist threat posed by persons and items of investigative interest. Furthermore, the IACP encourages law enforcement leaders to explore participating in the INTERPOL Federation initiative, which significantly increases real-time access to criminal investigative information and intelligence regarding the identities, activities, and associates of individuals who are of official concern.

## **Support of a Recommendation to the U.S. Federal Railroad Administration to Declare One Week Each Year as "U.S. Rail Safety Week"**

*Submitted by: University/College Police Section*

UCP.004.t16

The IACP recommends that the Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation set and declare one week each year as "U.S. Rail Safety Week" in order to augment the continuing efforts

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by police across jurisdictions and areas of responsibility for prevention of violations at grade crossings and trespassing in order to save lives.

## **Prohibition of Concealed Carry Weapons (CCW) on College and University Campuses**

*Submitted by: University and College Police Section*

UCPS.05.t16

To support colleges and universities status as safe havens for young adults and in response to the facts and statistics surrounding gun violence and related risks at U.S college and universities, the IACP promotes the prohibition of concealed carry weapons upon U.S. college and university campuses.

## **Support for Law Enforcement Access to Publicly Available and Accurate Internet Address Registration Data to include privacy protected registrant information and related Forensic Resources to facilitate investigation of Cybercrime and Cyber Enabled Crime**

*Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee*

CTC.06.t16

The IACP strongly urges the related Internet administration communities to assist law enforcement by providing continued access to publicly available databases concerning the allocation of Internet resources, and, in situations where the maintenance of these databases may conflict with privacy regulation, business concerns, or data-mining prevention efforts, fully consult with international law enforcement to assist in the resolution of these potential conflicts before removing or restricting law enforcement access to this critical information.

Furthermore, the IACP resolves that IACP membership coordinate the above efforts to achieve the goal of providing consistent, equal, and uniform access to the above-referenced resources for all of the international law enforcement community.

## **Enhancing Explosive Precursor Chemical Controls**

*Submitted by: Arson and Explosives Committee*

AEC. 07.t16

The IACP recommends that law enforcement leaders collaborate with criminal justice stakeholders, prosecutors, code officials, fire marshals, and elected officials to enhance and, as applicable, close gaps in explosive precursor chemical regulations and encourages participation in community policing and bomb-making awareness programs that educate distributors and retailers of explosive precursor chemicals on how to recognize and report suspicious activity.

## **Support of the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Interagency Task Force**

*Submitted by: Homeland Security Committee*

HSC. 08.t16

The IACP fully supports the creation and mission of the DHS Office of Community Partnerships and the Countering Violent Extremism Interagency Task Force and encourages the U.S. law enforcement community to support the efforts of this office.

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### **Support for the Term “Verified Alarm” and Prioritizing Verified Alarm Responses**

*Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee and the Private Sector Liaison Committee*  
CTC.10.t16

The IACP resolves that law enforcement agencies as represented by the IACP shall define a “verified alarm” as an electronic security system event in which a trained central station operator utilizing a standardized protocol has determined the presence of human(s) and the high probability that a criminal offense is in progress.

Additionally, the IACP resolves that a local law enforcement department, office, or agency having the public safety or law enforcement jurisdiction to respond to verified alarms has the autonomy and authority to increase the priority of verified alarm calls in order to increase the probability of arresting criminal offenders and in reducing the probability of property loss.

### **Building Public Trust through the Effective Reporting of Police Use of Deadly Force and Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted or Killed in the Line of Duty**

*Submitted by: Civil Rights Committee*  
CRC. 11.t16

The IACP recommends the Department of Justice establish mandatory police use of deadly force reporting standards for U.S. law enforcement, and that the Department of Justice make the reporting of law enforcement officers killed and assaulted to the FBI through UCR mandatory. Furthermore, the IACP recommends that law enforcement leaders embrace the mandatory use of deadly force reporting and the mandatory reporting of law enforcement officers killed and assaulted in order to demonstrate law enforcement’s commitment to transparency, to fair and impartial policing, and to gain trust from the community.

### **Support of Resources for Tactical and Strategic Usage of National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN)**

*Submitted by: Forensic Science and Police Investigative Operations Committees*  
FSC. 12.t16

Law enforcement and the IACP recognize that addressing the resource needs and recommendations for NIBIN promotes social health, safety, and stability; therefore, the IACP resolves to seek a recommendation for adequate funding from the executive branch of the U.S. federal government to support the NIBIN Executive Board to develop an operational plan for addressing each NIBIN need, the resources and funding required (including likely sources), and an expected time frame to

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### **Addressing the DNA Forensic Backlog**

*Submitted by: IACP Forensic Science, Police Investigative Operations, and Victims Services*  
FSC. 13.t16

The IACP recommends that law enforcement agencies collaborate with accredited forensic laboratory service providers to implement a comprehensive, standardized training program for the collection and submission of such evidence to forensic laboratories, with preference given to the submission of evidence that will generate DNA profiles that will be eligible for upload to CODIS.

The IACP supports law enforcement leaders and their respective agencies by recommending standards for training in the proper collection and submission of evidence containing potential biological material to CODIS participating laboratories to significantly reduce the DNA backlog in the United States and effectively address crime in their communities.

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

*Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee*  
PTOC. 14.t16

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

### **Support Active Shooter Training For All Law Enforcement Officers on an Annual Basis**

*Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee*  
PTOC.15.t16

The IACP calls upon all law enforcement agencies to strongly support active shooter training for all law enforcement officers on an annual basis and during field training. Training would include unified command and establishing hot and warm zones and should include local, fire, paramedic, and EMT response.

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

*Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee and Firearms Committee*  
PTOC.16.t16

The IACP calls upon the heads of all law enforcement agencies to actively recognize and train to the concepts of Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities (MACTAC) in preparation for Mumbai-style attacks.

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### **Support of Law Enforcement Officers to Receive Tactical Firearms Training During the Police Academy**

*Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee and Firearms Committee*

PTOC.17.t16

The IACP calls upon each U.S. state within and the heads of all law enforcement agencies to actively pursue advanced firearms training specific to officer survival, effective decision-making, and public safety for all new recruits while attending the basic police training course.

### **IACP Support for the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)**

*Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee*

CTC.18.t16

The IACP demonstrates its strong continuing support for the FirstNet Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) and encourages all IACP members and the law enforcement community to participate in ongoing discussions relative to the implementation of the NPSBN and to strongly consider the benefits of becoming a user of the FirstNet NPSBN at the time it becomes implemented and available.

### **Educating the Public on the Public Safety Ramifications of the Going Dark Problem**

*Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee*

NDDC .19.t16

The IACP recognizes the effectiveness that electronic surveillance used by federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement authorities has had on attacking the command and control structure of narcotics-trafficking organizations within the United States.

In addition, the IACP strongly supports efforts to extend CALEA coverage, update the CALEA, and strengthen the mechanism to enforce CALEA obligation compliance, as well as efforts to impose reasonable data retention obligations for transactional identifying information.

The IACP strongly supports efforts to enhance law enforcement technical capabilities by providing adequate funding to engage in the development and implementation of government intercept and exploitation technologies for encrypted technologies and communications.

Furthermore, the IACP strongly supports efforts to increase technology sharing and robust collaboration with other law enforcement agencies to identify best practices for developing solutions to encrypted technologies and communications.

The IACP strongly supports efforts by its membership to raise awareness on how this issue impacts day-to-day police work and obstructs public safety, health, and welfare by preventing first responders and parents from obtaining the information necessary to save lives and prevent future deaths, and the IACP strongly supports efforts to coordinate a global all-news-agency-press day that will educate the public about the challenges of Going Dark and being unable to obtain needed evidence in an encrypted world. The global press will include specific examples of compromised public safety due to the inability to access

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encrypted communications and devices when investigating and responding to drug-related violence and heroin/fentanyl overdoses cases.

### **Supporting DEA's 360° Strategy: Bolstering Enforcement Efforts and Building Community Coalitions To Make a Lasting Difference**

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee*

NDDC.20.t16

The IACP supports the DEA 360° strategy as an appropriate approach to curb the prescription pill abuse and heroin addiction epidemic; and, pursuant to the 360° strategy, the IACP calls upon state and local law enforcement to strengthen its coordination with DEA to more successfully disrupt drug-trafficking networks by working alongside DEA special agents to target the strategic link points between the cartel suppliers and gang distributors.

In further support of the 360° strategy, the IACP calls upon state and local law enforcement to actively partner in efforts to prevent the diversion of prescription opioids and reduce the supply and demand for illicit prescription pain pills and heroin and to actively partner with their local

communities to begin building a coalition of community leaders from schools, community-based organizations, treatment providers, health fields, faith-based organizations, social service organizations, and local businesses.

In addition, pursuant to the 360° strategy, the IACP calls upon state and local law enforcement to utilize a comprehensive communication approach with aggressive public messaging through mass media, television, radio, and social media outlets, as well as creating a grassroots movement within each community to empower its citizens to take back their neighborhoods and create safer places for their children.

### **Increasing Public Education and Outreach on the Value and Oversight of Asset Forfeiture**

*Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee*

NDDC.21.t16

The IACP opposes further restrictions to the Department of Justice's asset forfeiture and equitable sharing programs and urges the White House and Department of Justice to coordinate and implement an effective response to the public misconception of the DOJ asset forfeiture program. Furthermore, the IACP urges the Department of Justice, in coordination with local, state, and federal law enforcement organizations, to undertake organized efforts to educate Congress, lawmakers, and the public on the appropriateness and effectiveness of these programs and the benefits to communities throughout the United States.

### **Increasing Safety for Law Enforcement Personnel and First Responders**

#### **In Response to the Dangers of Fentanyl**

*Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee*

NDDC .22.t16

The IACP is gravely concerned about the dangers law enforcement personnel and their canine drug-detecting partners are subject to each time they come into contact with fentanyl and strongly encourages

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greater awareness regarding these dangers and recommends law enforcement agencies adopt the best practices for safety and protection. Therefore, the IACP supports continued dissemination of the Drug Enforcement Administration's roll call training video outlining the dangers of fentanyl.

In addition, IACP recommends that the life-saving Narcan (naloxone) that blocks the effects of opioids and reverses an overdose be made available to state and local law enforcement and first responders around the United States.

The IACP calls upon every state and local law enforcement agency to conduct an immediate review of its unknown powder and drug collection and evidence processing protocols, as recommended by the National Forensic Science Technology Center and supports continued interagency coordination in seeking increased funding for and in disseminating equipment and training materials that is necessary to achieve the broadest implementation of best practices for protection and safety protocols.

## **Full and Complete Access to Criminal History Records and Criminal Justice Information**

*Submitted by: Criminal Justice Information System Committee*  
CJIS.23.t16

The IACP recommends passage of amendment to definitions in 28 U.S.C. 534 or CFR 28 Part 20, as well as policies established under the FBI CJIS Advisory Policy Board to reflect current organizational changes and responsibilities to entities that support the administration of criminal justice and national security duties and encompass these entities permitting agencies such as state and local crime labs and nationally recognized fusion centers to receive the full and complete criminal history records information and other criminal justice datasets maintained federally and by the respective states.

## **Support for Full and Complete Access to States' Criminal History Record Information for National Security Purposes**

*Submitted by: Criminal Justice Information System Committee*  
CJIS.24.t16

The IACP supports the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's proposal to amend Title 5 of Section 9101 of the United States Code to authorize the USCIS, TSA, and FEMA to receive the full and complete criminal history record information contained in the states' criminal history repositories.

## **Reducing the Number of Stolen Firearms**

*Submitted by: Firearms Committee*  
FC. 25.t16

The IACP is committed to raising awareness about the impact that stolen firearms can have on public safety and on gun owners. The IACP believes that the number of stolen firearms in circulation can be reduced through a voluntary and collaborative partnership between law enforcement and gun owners including others entrusted with custody and control over firearms. The IACP believes that each group of partners can take key actions to reduce the number of stolen firearms in circulation.



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## **Preventing Children Unauthorized Access to Firearms**

*Submitted by: Firearms Committee and Juvenile Justice and Child Protection Committee*

FC.26.t16

The IACP views the matter of unintentional shootings involving children who have gained unauthorized access to firearms as generally preventable tragedies if people responsible for the custody of and control over firearms simply undertake reasonable precautions to secure them. The IACP is committed to raising awareness about the causes and effects of this unique problem and views it as a first step in a series designed to encourage voluntary action on the part of gun owners and others entrusted with firearms to ensure that they have effective measures in place to prevent unauthorized access to the firearms in their care.

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## **Support for the National Use of Force Data Collection Project Led by the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division**

Submitted by: IACP Board of Directors  
BD.01.t16

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes the need for formal law enforcement use of force data collection on a national level to promote transparency between law enforcement and the communities they serve, and

WHEREAS, IACP recognizes that law enforcement use of force data will be invaluable for training, policy development, and research in the law enforcement profession, and

WHEREAS, the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division is leading a Task Force of state, local, and tribal stakeholders to develop a data collection process to collect this information, and

WHEREAS, IACP will promote the use of force data collection process to its membership; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP supports the National Use of Force Data Collection Project led by the FBI CJIS Division and encourages its membership to do the same.

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## Drug Impaired Driving Laboratory Toxicology Testing Recommendations

Submitted by: DRE Technical Advisory Panel (TAP)  
TAP.02.t16

WHEREAS, an alarming rate of impaired drivers are suspected of using impairing drugs alone, or in combination with alcohol (2014 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 Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program; and

WHEREAS, an increasing number of toxicology laboratories are being requested to conduct toxicological analysis of blood and/or urine of suspected drug-impaired drivers; and

WHEREAS, there are a lack of consistent, comprehensive, and timely toxicology testing of impairment-causing drugs and compounds by laboratories nationwide; and

RESOLVED, that the IACP joins with the National Safety Council's Alcohol, Drugs, and Impairment Division in supporting the recommendations set forth in the *Recommendations for Toxicological Investigation of Drug-Impaired Driving and Motor Vehicle Fatalities (Logan, Lowrie, Turri et al, Journal of Analytical Toxicology, 2013)* 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.

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 using the above mentioned publication recommendations to identify best practices for identifying and testing, at a minimum, Tier 1, and preferably Tier 1 and 2 drugs listed in the publication using the recommended cut-off detection levels.

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## Support for Increasing Real Time Access to Criminal Investigative Information and Intelligence

Submitted by: Transnational Crimes Committee  
TCC.03.t16

WHEREAS, transnational crime and terrorism are formidable threats to our public safety and national security; and

WHEREAS, that any perpetrator or facilitator should be able to enter or remain in the United States undetected by law enforcement poses an unacceptable risk that must be addressed as comprehensively as possible; and

WHEREAS, in the United States, law enforcement is a national enterprise that encompasses more than 18,000 individual agencies; and

WHEREAS, although distinguished from each other by their respective missions and jurisdictions local, state, federal, and Tribal - each agency has a compelling need for real-time access to criminal investigative information and intelligence regarding the identities, activities, and associates of individuals who are of official concern; and

WHEREAS, through a process called *Federation*, INTERPOL Washington offers all U.S. law enforcement agencies the ability to query both domestic and INTERPOL indices in a single search transaction, enabling them to make a concurrent determination of both the domestic and transnational criminal or terrorist threat posed by persons and items of investigative interest; and

WHEREAS, processed through established national information sharing environments such as the International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets), federated searches can be conducted from both fixed and mobile IT platforms that include vehicle-mounted and hand-held devices; and

WHEREAS, contributed by its 190 member countries, investigative information is available from INTERPOL Washington on;

- *Wanted Persons*: International alerts for fugitives, suspected criminals, persons linked to or of interest in an ongoing criminal investigation, missing persons, and persons and entities subject to UN Security Council Sanctions;
- *Stolen Motor Vehicles*: Records on nearly 7 million stolen motor vehicles (cars, trucks, trailers, heavy machinery, and motorcycles) and identifiable spare parts, including more than 3 million records from North America, South America, Central America, and the Caribbean;
- *Stolen and Lost Travel Documents*: Records on more than 50 million passports (including blanks), visas, and identity documents that have been reported stolen, lost, or revoked by the national issuing authorities in INTERPOL member countries; and
- *Illicit Firearms*: Records pertaining to stolen and illegal firearms;

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WHEREAS, federated access to INTERPOL's global investigative data can significantly enhance criminal investigations, increase officer safety, and afford better protection to local communities; and

WHEREAS, moreover, because it does not contain classified national security information, INTERPOL's data can be readily and safely shared with law enforcement agencies in any INTERPOL member country; and

WHEREAS, to combat the formidable threats to our public safety and national security the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes the need to query both domestic and international indices; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the *Federation* initiative which offers all U.S. law enforcement agencies the ability to query both domestic and INTERPOL indices in a single search transaction, enabling them to make a concurrent determination of both the domestic and transnational criminal or terrorist threat posed by persons and items of investigative interest; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, IACP encourages law enforcement leaders to explore participating in the INTERPOL Federation initiative which significantly increases real-time access to criminal investigative information and intelligence regarding the identities, activities, and associates of individuals who are of official concern.

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## **Support of a Recommendation to the U.S. Federal Railroad Administration to Declare One Week Each Year as “U.S. Rail Safety Week”**

Submitted by: IACP Railroad Police Section  
RPS.04.t16

WHEREAS, there are nearly 140,000 miles of railroad tracks which run through communities of all sizes along with 129, 582 public rail crossings in the United States (U.S.);

WHEREAS, in 2015, there were 11,530 railroad-related incidents across the U.S., of which 723 resulted in fatalities;

WHEREAS, railroads invest hundreds of millions of dollars each year in maintaining and improving grade crossings and in programs and initiatives related to grade crossing safety, including continuous commitment through dedicated Railroad Police Departments of substantial resources for grade crossing safety, trespasser enforcement, and public education initiatives;

WHEREAS, significant resources are committed by local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to promote public safety at and near railroad tracks, grade crossings, and other facilities, in conjunction with railroad police agencies;

WHEREAS, railroads work closely with local, state and federal government agencies as well as other national programs, such as Operation Lifesaver, to educate the public on the risks posed by trespassing and grade crossing violations and to emphasize awareness of safe practices at and near railroads' property and operations;

WHEREAS, a concerted, nationwide focus on rail safety by law enforcement at all levels will have demonstrable positive effects on rail safety awareness, preventing rail- related incidents, and ultimately saving lives;

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recommends that the Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation set and declare one week each year as “U.S. Rail Safety Week” in order to augment the continuing efforts by police across jurisdictions and areas of responsibility for prevention of violations at grade crossings and trespassing in order to save lives.

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## Prohibition of Concealed Carry Weapons (CCW) on College and University Campuses

Submitted by: University and College Police Section  
UCPS.05.t16

WHEREAS, our nation's colleges and universities are bastions of freedom of expression and learning, and must continue to address the most controversial subjects of the day. These environments continue to be safe havens for discovery and growth for our nation's young adults. Introducing concealed weapons on our nation's campuses jeopardizes those cherished values; and

WHEREAS, based on *Mother Jones' Investigation: US Mass Shootings, 1982-2016*, despite high-profile shootings, homicides at our nation's colleges and universities remain rare events. There is no credible evidence to suggest that armed students, faculty, staff and community users would make our nation's campuses safer; and

WHEREAS, in 2013, the homicide rate at our nation's colleges and universities was 0.1 per 100,000 of enrollment, and by comparison, the criminal homicide rate in the United States was 4.4 per 100,000. Further, the Department of Justice found that 93% of violent crimes that victimize college students occur off campus. In 2013, 21 million students were enrolled on our nation's colleges and universities, and only 24 were fatally victimized on campus; and

WHEREAS, in a 2013 poll at 15 colleges and universities, 94 percent of faculty members opposed concealed carry on campus and in a similar 2013 poll, 79 percent of students said that they would not feel safe if concealed guns were allowed on their campus, and

WHEREAS, research shows that approximately half of our nation's college students binge drink or abuse illegal or prescription drugs, and nearly 25 percent of college students suffer from substance abuse and dependence, therefore, leading to an increased danger by adding the availability of a firearm to persons with a reduced ability to use appropriate judgement, and

WHEREAS, suicide is the second leading cause of death for college age young adults. On average, 1,100 college students commit suicide each year while another 24,000 attempt suicide. The firearm suicide rate of 18 to 21 year-olds is nine times higher than the firearm suicide rate of people 17 and under. Suicide attempts with guns are fatal 90 percent of the time; and

WHEREAS, allowing concealed carry firearms upon our nation's campuses would have no positive effect on campus safety and would, inversely, decrease the actual and perceived safety of our students, staff, faculty and community users; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police promotes the prohibition of concealed carry weapons upon this nation's college and university campuses.

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## **Support for Law Enforcement Access to Publicly Available and Accurate Internet Address Registration Data to include privacy protected registrant information and related Forensic Resources to facilitate investigation of Cybercrime and Cyber Enabled Crime**

Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee  
CTC.06.t16

WHEREAS, this is an updated version of an expired 2005 adopted resolution then submitted by the Communications and Technology Committee as CT23.a05 and adopted at the 112<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference; and

WHEREAS, the lawful investigation of Internet communications is one of the most valuable tools available to law enforcement in identifying both the perpetrators and victims of crime; and

WHEREAS, the Internet is global in nature, and as such, poses challenges when conducting multiagency international investigations, including delays imposed when obtaining international legal process; and

WHEREAS, electronic or digital evidence associated with the Internet is fleeting in nature, and law enforcement officials must obtain timely access to this information to fulfill law enforcement duties; and

WHEREAS, criminals use the anonymity and international nature of the Internet, and the fleeting nature of electronic or digital evidence, to thwart law enforcement investigations; and

WHEREAS, publicly available databases containing information involving the allocation of Internet resources and who they are assigned to, such as Internet Protocol address space and domain names, are a critical tool used by law enforcement, and because these databases are public in nature, allow law enforcement agencies access to conduct investigations in the most timely manner possible; and

WHEREAS, allocation of Internet resources is expanding rapidly due to impending exhaustion of Internet Protocol Version 4 address space and the subsequent and simultaneous implementation of Internet Protocol Version 6 as well as the implementation of numerous new top level domains by the Internet Corporation for the Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), accurate and easily accessible registrant information is now even more important to law enforcement than in 2005 when the original resolution was adopted; and

WHEREAS, ICANN and its International members involved in the creation of policy consensus and administration of this information currently are considering new registrant data policy which may seek to restrict or eliminate fluid public access due to business, privacy, or data-mining concerns; and

WHEREAS, the elimination or restriction of easy fluid access to this information would severely cripple or eliminate the ability of law enforcement agencies to conduct investigation in a timely manner; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) strongly urges the related Internet administration communities, including governments, regional Internet registries, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, Internet Service Providers, domain-name registries,



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domain-name registrars, and Internet service providers to assist law enforcement by providing continued access to publicly available databases concerning the allocation of Internet resources, and in situations where the maintenance of these databases may conflict with privacy regulation, business concerns, or data-mining prevention efforts, fully consult with the International law enforcement to assist in the resolution of these potential conflicts before removing or restricting law enforcement access to this critical information; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP membership coordinate the above efforts to achieve the goal of providing consistent, equal, and uniform access to the above-referenced resources for all of the international law enforcement community.

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## Enhancing Explosive Precursor Chemical Controls

Submitted by: Arson and Explosives Committee  
AEC. 07.t16

WHEREAS, the criminal use of improvised explosive devices is a persistent and evolving threat to the people of the world; and

WHEREAS, improvised explosive devices are used to kill, injure, and intimidate members of our communities, and through their use, take away our sense of security; and

WHEREAS, the explosive precursor chemicals used to make homemade explosives and improvised explosive devices are diverse and often readily available on the commercial market; and

WHEREAS, countries take different approaches to regulating precursor chemicals, which can leave gaps that criminals and terrorists can exploit; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement is uniquely positioned to identify bomb-making activity, and by engaging with industry members and the community, share and receive meaningful information about potential misuse of explosive precursor chemicals; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recommends that law enforcement leaders collaborate with criminal justice stakeholders, prosecutors, code officials, fire marshals and elected officials to enhance and, as applicable, close gaps in explosive precursor chemical regulations; and encourage participation in community policing and bomb-making awareness programs that educate distributors and retailers of explosive precursor chemicals how to recognize and report suspicious activity.

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## Support of the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Interagency Task Force

Submitted by: Homeland Security Committee  
HSC.08.t16

WHEREAS, it has been determined that many known violent extremists previously established contact and created networks with like-minded individuals both in-person and virtually, and via social media and other similar information sharing platforms;

AND WHEREAS, organizations and individuals often utilize community and information sharing platforms to identify, groom, recruit, and mobilize prospective new members and accomplices to the views of the violent extremist;

AND WHEREAS, the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Justice, and other supporting departments, agencies, and organizations are striving to strategically and specifically address this issue;

AND WHEREAS, the “Countering Violent Extremism Interagency Task Force” has been established as a permanent interagency task force hosted by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with overall leadership provided by DHS and the Department of Justice, with additional staffing provided by representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Counterterrorism Center, and other supporting departments and agencies;

AND WHEREAS, federal partners have dedicated resources towards the education, prevention and detection of these prospective and existing relationships which are focused on preventing extremists from radicalizing and mobilizing recruits;

AND WHEREAS, federal partners have shared their vision and scope of work in countering violent extremism through the efforts of this interagency task force with the IACP membership,

AND WHEREAS, the IACP members of the Committee on Homeland Security and University/College Police Section support the DHS Office of Community Partnerships mission, vision, and the goals of the “Countering Violent Extremism Interagency Task Force,”

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT, the International Association of Chiefs of Police fully supports the creation and mission of the DHS Office of Community Partnerships and the “Countering Violent Extremism Interagency Task Force”, and encourages the law enforcement community nationally to support the efforts of this office.

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## Support for the Term “Verified Alarm” and Prioritizing Verified Alarm Responses

Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee and the Private Sector Liaison Committee  
CTC.10.t16

WHEREAS, historically over 98% of alarms calls in the United States are False Alarms and;

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognizes the ever growing burdens placed on state and local law enforcement resources due to responding to false alarm calls and;

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) also realizes that correctly installed and operated electronic security systems are effective resources which help to deter crime and in protecting the loss of property and in preventing the loss of lives in our nation’s local communities; and

WHEREAS, effectively installed, monitored and operated alarm systems are effective tools which can identify criminal offenses in progress, will lead to a reduction in the incidents of false alarms and will enhance the safety of responding law enforcement officers; and

WHEREAS, properly used and operated electronic security systems are essential tools and resources used by local law enforcement in crime prevention in the 21st century.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that law enforcement agencies as represented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP):

1. That, a “Verified Alarm” shall be defined as an electronic security system event in which a trained central station operator utilizing a standardized protocol has determined the presence of human(s) and the high probability that a criminal offense is in progress.
2. That, a local law enforcement department, office or agency having the public safety/law enforcement jurisdiction to respond to “Verified Alarms” has the autonomy and authority to increase the priority of Verified Alarm” calls in order to increase the probability of arresting criminal offenders and in reducing the probability of property loss.

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## **Building Public Trust through the Effective Reporting of Police Use of Deadly Force and Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted or Killed in the Line of Duty**

Submitted by: Civil Rights Committee  
CRC.11.t16

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

WHEREAS, in a free society, law enforcement is entrusted and expected to protect the civil rights of all of its citizens; and the vast majority of police officers perform their duty in a professional and impartial manner free of bias; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes that tensions created by some police contacts with citizens have become a concern to police and citizens alike; and this tension has been heightened by allegations of excessive use of force by the police; and

WHEREAS, the relationship between some departments and their community may have contributed to a rise in assaults on police officers; and

WHEREAS, our members acknowledge that to strengthen trust and confidence between law enforcement and the community, its citizens and officers must have mutual respect; and

WHEREAS, several states have passed legislation that mandates all law enforcement agencies in each of the respective states to report the use of deadly force against a civilian to their respective state; and

WHEREAS, the issue of police use of deadly force is such an important topic that a national database should be created for accurate reporting and tracking rather than a piecemeal system from state to state;

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies voluntarily contribute Law Enforcement Officers Killed & Assaulted (LEOKA) data to the FBI through UCR; and

WHEREAS, the latest LEOKA report from 2014 shows there is not comprehensive reporting on assaults against police officers; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recommends the Department of Justice establish nationwide mandatory police use of deadly force reporting standards for law enforcement; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP recommends the Department of Justice make the reporting of Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted to the FBI through UCR mandatory; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that law enforcement leaders should embrace the mandatory use of deadly force reporting and the mandatory reporting of law enforcement officers killed and assaulted in order to

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demonstrate law enforcement's commitment to transparency, fair and impartial policing and to gain trust from the community.

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## **Support of Resources for Tactical and Strategic Usage of National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN)**

Submitted by: Forensic Science and Police Investigative Operations Committees  
FSC.12.t16

WHEREAS, since the early 1990s, the federal government through ATF has developed and operated NIBIN to assist in the discovery and prosecution of armed violent offenders,

WHEREAS, the NIBIN Program is the only interstate automated ballistics imaging network operating in the United States, and capable of providing actionable investigative leads in a timely manner,

WHEREAS, NIBIN is available to most large population centers in the United States,

WHEREAS, NIBIN continues to serve as an effective tool for combating violent firearms crimes, and

WHEREAS, the following NIBIN needs and/or recommendations have been identified and must be addressed:

- Empower the NIBIN Executive Board to evaluate the administration of the NIBIN program to include, making recommendations for improvements and offer policy guidance to local NIBIN sites,
- Educate stakeholders on the tactical and strategic uses of NIBIN by improving NIBIN data and its availability to state and local agencies,
- Financially support further research to include the ongoing collaboration between NIST and ATF to further research and develop effective practices, emerging technology, and improve performance at NIBIN sites,
- Support the NIBIN National Correlation and Training Center (NNCTC), which serves to support the state and local efforts throughout the nation, and
- The continuing allocation of funds and resources be made available to establish NIBIN Centers of Excellence that fully utilize crime gun intelligence; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that Law Enforcement and the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognize that solving these needs promotes social health, safety, and stability; and therefore be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that a recommendation for adequate funding be sought from the Executive Branch of the Federal Government to support the NIBIN Executive Board to develop an operational plan for addressing each NIBIN need, the resources and funding required (including likely sources), and an expected time frame to completion.

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## Addressing the DNA Forensic Backlog

Submitted by: Forensic Science, Police Investigative Operations, and Victims Services Committees  
FSC.13.t16

WHEREAS, in 1994 the Federal Government enacted the DNA Identification Act (42 U.S.C. ss14132(b)); and

WHEREAS, this act authorized the establishment of a Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). CODIS includes the National DNA Index System (NDIS) which contains DNA profiles contributed by federal, state, and local participating laboratories; and

WHEREAS, the DNA act specifies the categories of data that may be maintained in NDIS (convicted offenders, arrestees, detainees, forensic casework, unidentified human remains, missing persons and relatives of missing persons); and

WHEREAS, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the federal government, the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Puerto Rico recognize CODIS Labs who have exclusive access to upload DNA profiles into NDIS; and

WHEREAS, there are over 17,000 law enforcement agencies, federal and state agencies that submit DNA to 261 CODIS Labs in the United States; and

WHEREAS, as of May 2016, NDIS contained over 12,248,000 offender profiles, 2,363,000 arrestee profiles and 708,000 forensic profiles. These profiles have produced 332,000 hits and have assisted in more than 418,000 investigations; and

WHEREAS, the use of DNA has become more prevalent among law enforcement agencies in the United States. Due to the numerous investigations of violent and non-violent offenses that have been aided by DNA analysis, many departments are collecting more evidence from crimes scenes than in years past; and

WHEREAS, the collection of more DNA from persons and scenes, results in a higher submission rate of samples to the CODIS labs for processing; and

WHEREAS, the majority of these CODIS labs have not been appropriated resources to keep pace with the increase demands for analysis. Therefore, the higher submission rate, combined with the lack of resources, creates a backlog of samples to be processed; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies, who do not use CODIS labs for analysis, often utilize accredited forensic laboratory service providers for their DNA processing. The costs of these analyses and other resource expenditures of the law enforcement agency are affected by these increased submissions in the same manner as for those that submit evidence to CODIS laboratories; and



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WHEREAS, in order to help solve the problem of the increasing submissions, better training needs to be conducted among the 17,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the 17,000 law enforcement agencies make up approximately 900,000 law enforcement officers in these departments; and

WHEREAS, while efforts have been made to provide law enforcement with information about DNA evidence collection and submission, there is no standard training across the country for the collection of evidence containing potential biological material. Each department has a different training curriculum with varied levels of concentration on DNA collection. This lack of consistent training often leads to the collection and submission of samples that are of insufficient quality or quantity for analysis, or significant value to the investigation. This influx of “lower value” samples directly contributes to the increased backlog of items to be tested for DNA; and

WHEREAS, forensic labs could receive a reduced number of samples, without affecting the proven success rate, if law enforcement focused on improving their collection and submission guidelines for evidence that may contain biological material; and now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that law enforcement agencies should collaborate with accredited forensic laboratory service providers to implement a comprehensive, standardized training program for the collection and submission of such evidence to forensic laboratories, with preference given to the submission of evidence that will generate DNA profiles that will be eligible for upload to CODIS; and, therefore, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports law enforcement leaders and their respective agencies by recommending standards for training in the proper collection and submission of evidence containing potential biological material to CODIS participating laboratories to significantly reduce the DNA backlog in the United States and effectively address crime in their communities.

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

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee  
PTOC.14.t16

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHEREAS, options through analysis should and will exist; and

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

RESOLVED, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls upon the heads of all Law Enforcement agencies to partner with schools, businesses and organizations where events are held within their jurisdictions to proactively analyze current lockdown and evacuation protocols working toward potential alternatives that may be more beneficial in minimizing casualties in the event of an attack.

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## **Support Active Shooter Training For All Law Enforcement Officers on an Annual Basis**

Submitted By: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee  
PTOC.15.t16

WHEREAS, law enforcement response to, and handling of “Active Shooter” incidents is critical; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLVED, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls upon all Law Enforcement agencies to strongly support “Active Shooter” training for all law enforcement officers on an annual basis and during field training. Training would include unified command and establishing hot and warm zones and should include local, fire, paramedic and EMT response.

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

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee and Firearms Committee  
PTOC.16.t16

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

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

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

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

WHEREAS, A concern that many law enforcement agencies are not adequately prepared to handle an Asymmetrical and/or simultaneous attack; and

WHEREAS, the understanding of the MACTAC protocol could substantially save lives of both our civilian and sworn populations with collaborative effort put into place to effectively handle a multi assault situation; and

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

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

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

RESOLVED, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls upon the heads of all Law Enforcement agencies to actively recognize and train to the concepts of MACTAC in preparation for Mumbai style attacks.

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## **Support of Law Enforcement Officers to Receive Tactical Firearms Training During the Police Academy**

Submitted by: Patrol and Tactical Operations Committee and Firearms Committee  
PTOC.17.t16

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers training of firearms has been an area that is continually changing to meet the demands and concerns for safety of the individual officer and the citizens they are empowered to protect; and

WHEREAS, a concern that the traditional and conventional firearms training received by new recruits while attending the “Basic Police Academy Firearms Training” is not adequate to prepare the officer for the potential conflicts that may be met on the street; and

WHEREAS, peers within the law enforcement community have come to realize the inefficiencies of the training they received as a new recruit and wish for more advanced training above and beyond that of which is required as a minimum standard in their individual states; and

WHEREAS, the enhanced training of an “Active Shooter” confrontation is significantly enhanced compared to that of the basic firearms instruction and similar to the needs that should be instructed in the basic firearms course as a qualifying curriculum; and

WHEREAS, reality based fire arms training for all new recruits in the areas of comprehensive advanced firearms training should include but not limited to: night fire, moving from cover to cover, shooting on the move, and combat re-loading; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement peers firmly believe advanced firearms training for new recruits while in the police academy can only stand to benefit the safety of the officer as an individual and the officers that are working next to them; and

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

RESOLVED, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) calls upon each state within the United States of America and the heads of all Law Enforcement agencies to actively pursue advanced firearms training; specific to officer survival, effective decision making, and public safety, for all new recruits while attending the basic police training course.

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## **IACP Support for the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)**

Submitted by: Communications and Technology Committee  
CTC.18.t16

WHEREAS, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-96) was signed into law on February 22, 2012, and created the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet); and

WHEREAS, the creation of this Act was strongly supported by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); and

WHEREAS, the law gives FirstNet the mission to ensure the building, deployment, operation, and maintenance of the first high-speed, nationwide wireless broadband network dedicated to public safety; and

WHEREAS, the IACP has supported and participated in the operation of the FirstNet Public Safety Advisory Committee (PSAC) to ensure that the interests of IACP members and the law enforcement community are included in the development of the FirstNet Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN); and

WHEREAS, tremendous progress has been made by FirstNet towards implementing the NPSBN; and the implementation of the NPSBN will bring new communications capabilities to law enforcement and the public safety community including the capability for increased data interoperability among multiple agencies and public safety disciplines; and

WHEREAS, as FirstNet continues to move towards implementation of the NPSBN the IACP wishes to exhibit its continuing support for the FirstNet NPSBN; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police hereby demonstrates its strong continuing support for the FirstNet Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network and encourages all IACP members and the law enforcement community to participate in ongoing discussions relative to the implementation of the NPSBN and to strongly consider the benefits of becoming a user of the FirstNet NPSBN at the time it becomes implemented and available.

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## **Educating the Public on the Public Safety Ramifications of the Going Dark Problem**

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee  
NDDC.19.t16

WHEREAS, The Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA), enacted in 1994 when the Internet was still nascent, was designed to address an identified deficiency in the ability to obtain communications content and call identifying information from the regulated telephone carriers of the time, by imposing assistance obligations on traditional telephone carriers and replacements for that technology to develop and deploy intercept capabilities, but the revolutionary expansion of communications technology over the last two decades has eroded CALEA's effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) action over the past twenty years has extended CALEA coverage to certain specific replacements for traditional telephony services, such as interconnected Voice-over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service and broadband internet access, but most of the communication services offered by Internet Service Providers, such as Google, Yahoo, Facebook, remain outside the coverage of CALEA; and

WHEREAS, Criminal use of encrypted technologies and communications by Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs), particularly end-to-end encrypted application (app)-based communication platforms, is increasingly diminishing law enforcement investigative capabilities, has led to the loss of critical intelligence and evidence of ongoing crimes, and poses significant risk to the public safety; and

WHEREAS, commercial products and services are commonly being designed in a way that give users sole control over access to their data. Many communication providers now encrypt certain communications by default, with the key necessary to decrypt the communications solely in the hands of the end user. This applies both when the data is "in motion" over electronic networks, or "at rest" on an electronic device. As a result of the fundamental shift in communications services and technologies, criminal and national security investigators are increasingly unable to obtain needed evidence and intelligence despite having the legal authority to do so; and

WHEREAS, there is an ever widening gap between the lawful authority to intercept wire and electronic communications pursuant to court orders and the capability of communications providers to implement those orders on the new communications products. These challenges include:

- End-to-end encryption (data-in-motion)
- Encrypted devices (data-at-rest)
- Lack of data retention by providers
- Mobility (user moving from cellular networks to Wi-Fi networks, and from application to application when communicating)
- Point of presence (communications service providers (CSP) located in foreign countries and not subject to US legal process)
- Anonymization (inability to attribute actions of users)
- Outdated authorities (existing statutes do not apply to many modern means of communication)

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WHEREAS, any solution, legislative or otherwise, must strike a balance among the public's privacy interests, the industry's goals of competition and innovation, and the ability of law enforcement to protect the public safety. An ongoing honest and informed public debate about how best to protect liberty and security in both our laws and our technology must continue; and

WHEREAS, the drug-related crime and violence, and particularly the current heroin addiction and heroin/fentanyl overdose epidemic, are plaguing America, from major cities to rural communities is a serious public safety issue which includes unnecessary violence and ultimately impacts the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); and

WHEREAS, the Going Dark problem impacts public safety and welfare by limiting law enforcement's ability to respond to, prevent and bring to justice those responsible for the murder of overdose victims; and

WHEREAS, the Going Dark problem impacts the public safety, health, and welfare by restricting the ability to access critical information on the cellphones of overdose victims. Without access to the victims' recent contacts, communications, and location information, law enforcement is restricted in its ability to prevent additional deaths and save lives. In particular, law enforcement, first responders, health officials and emergency medical personnel are unable to identify and disrupt potential sources of supply; unable to identify and respond to locations where additional victims may be in need of critical medical response; unable to identify, notify and assist other potential victims where ever they may be; and are unable to issue public safety warnings with sufficient detail to prevent further victimization from particular batches of drugs or sources of supply; and

WHEREAS the Going Dark problem impacts the public welfare by limiting law enforcement's ability to provide critical information to victims' loved ones concerning the causes, circumstances, and information on those responsible for the victims' death, exacerbating the victims' families' grief and denying them the ability to seek redress, through criminal, civil or other means; and

RESOLVED, that the IACP recognizes the effectiveness that electronic surveillance used by federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement authorities has had on attacking the command and control structure of narcotics trafficking organizations within the United States; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports efforts to:

- Petition the FCC to extend CALEA coverage to application providers whose communication services function as a replacement for a substantial portion of the local telephone exchange service,
- Update the CALEA to ensure that law enforcement maintains its ability to conduct electronic surveillance by requiring telecommunication companies to communicate directly with law enforcement which will provide them with the ability to intercept those communications in a timely and cost effective manner,
- Clarify and strengthen the mechanism to enforce the compliance of communications service providers with CALEA obligations,
- Impose reasonable data retention obligations for transactional identifying information, similar to obligations currently required on regulated telecommunications carriers; and be it



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FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports efforts to enhance law enforcement technical capabilities by providing adequate funding to engage in the development and implementation of government intercept and exploitation technologies for encrypted technologies and communications; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports efforts to increase technology sharing and robust collaboration with other law enforcement agencies to identify best practices for developing solutions to encrypted technologies and communications; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports efforts by its membership to raise awareness on how this issue impacts day-to-day police work and obstructs public safety, health and welfare by preventing first responders and parents from obtaining the information necessary to save lives and prevent future deaths; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports efforts to coordinate a global all-news-agency-press day that will educate the public about the challenges of Going Dark, and being unable to obtain needed evidence in an encrypted world, similar to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's International Overdose Awareness Day, which also aims to raise awareness that overdoses death are preventable. The global press will include specific examples of compromised public safety due to the inability to access encrypted communications and devices when investigating and responding to drug-related violence and heroin/fentanyl overdoses cases.

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## **Supporting DEA's 360° Strategy: Bolstering Enforcement Efforts and Building Community Coalitions To Make a Lasting Difference**

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
NDDC.20.t16

WHEREAS, the abuse of prescription opioid drugs and heroin addiction have had a devastating effect on communities across the country; and

WHEREAS, drug abuse is the leading cause of accidental deaths in the United States with 47,055 in 2014; and

WHEREAS, prescription opioid drugs and heroin overdoses account for 29,467 of those deaths in 2014; and

WHEREAS, heroin related overdose deaths increased 286% between 2002 and 2013; and

WHEREAS, 80% of heroin abusers start by taking prescription opioids; and

WHEREAS, approximately 60 people per day die from overdose in the United States; and

WHEREAS, combatting this epidemic requires a multi-faceted approach curbing both supply and demand for drugs; and

WHEREAS, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has developed a three-pronged strategy, called the 360° strategy, which it is implementing in four pilot cities: Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Louisville; and will be implementing in additional cities; and

WHEREAS, the 360° strategy is a model for interagency cooperation in the fight against opioid and heroin abuse and DEA welcomes partnerships in its implementation of the strategy both nationally and globally; and

WHEREAS, the first prong involves coordination between state and local law enforcement and the DEA leveraging law enforcement resources to disrupt the distribution chain between the drug cartels and local street gangs; and

WHEREAS, the second prong involves coordinated DEA, state and local law enforcement efforts to prevent the diversion of prescription pain killers to the illicit drug trade by targeting the supply and demand problem, engaging industry, practitioners and government health groups, and expanding take back initiatives, education and outreach; and

WHEREAS, the third prong involves DEA and state and local law enforcement leadership in bringing together communities to create coalitions of community leaders who will change attitudes and reduce demand through collaboration, prevention, education, treatment and recovery support; and

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WHEREAS, the 360° strategy shows promise in addressing the heroin epidemic; now, therefore be it, RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) supports the DEA 360° strategy as an appropriate approach to curb the prescription pill abuse and heroin addiction epidemic; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, pursuant to the 360° strategy, that the IACP calls upon state and local law enforcement to strengthen its coordination with DEA to more successfully disrupt drug trafficking networks by working alongside DEA Special Agents to target the strategic link points between the cartel suppliers and gang distributors; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, pursuant to the 360° strategy, that the IACP calls upon state and local law enforcement to actively partner in efforts to prevent the diversion of prescription opioids and reduce the supply and demand for illicit prescription pain pills and heroin; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, pursuant to the 360° strategy, that the IACP calls upon state and local law enforcement to actively partner with their local communities to begin building a coalition of community leaders from schools, community based organizations, treatment providers, health fields, faith-based organizations, social service organizations, and local businesses; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, pursuant to the 360° strategy, that the IACP calls upon state and local law enforcement to utilize a comprehensive communication approach with aggressive public messaging through mass media, television, radio, and social media outlets, as well as creating a grassroots movement within each community to empower its citizens to take back their neighborhoods and create safer places for their children.

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## **Increasing Public Education and Outreach on the Value and Oversight of Asset Forfeiture**

Submitted by: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee  
NDDC.21.t16

WHEREAS, the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Program encompasses the seizure and forfeiture of assets that represent the proceeds of, or were used to facilitate federal crimes; and

WHEREAS, asset forfeiture powers enhance public safety and security by removing financing relied upon by terrorist organizations and other Transnational Organized Criminal syndicates to perpetuate their criminal activity against our society; and

WHEREAS, asset forfeiture has the power to disrupt or dismantle criminal organizations that would continue to function even after specific individuals are convicted and incarcerated; and

WHEREAS, the Controlled Substances Act, prohibits the manufacturing, distribution or dispensing, or the possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance, making such acts a federal crime, regardless of state laws that permit such activities; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Justice is committed to the enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act in all States; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. federal law enforcement agencies and the U.S. Attorney community recognize the importance of partnerships and coordination to employ asset forfeiture tactics to seize the proceeds of illegal drug trafficking activities in violation of the Controlled Substances Act; and

WHEREAS, continued, effective drug control requires coordination between Federal and state entities, as well as meaningful consultation with representatives of the recognized law enforcement organizations during the development of policies that will have a national impact on state and local law enforcement drug control efforts; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Justice's asset forfeiture program has three primary goals: punish and deter criminal activity; enhance cooperation among foreign, state and local law enforcement agencies through equitable sharing of properly forfeited assets; and strengthen law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, since 1978, Congress specifically granted the Attorney General authorization to exercise, his or her discretion, and share federally forfeited property with participating state and local law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Justice has promulgated specific protocols governing the decision making processes to determine the eligibility of individual law enforcement agencies to receive an equitable share of forfeited assets in a specific case, the appropriate share they are eligible to receive as a result of case-related asset seizure, the permissible uses of the shared funds, and the annual reporting, certification, and auditing of each agency's expenditures of equitable shared funds ; and

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WHEREAS, media reports have portrayed the U.S. asset forfeiture and equitable sharing programs in an unfavorable manner and portrayed drug traffickers as innocent victims of government overreach and policing for profit ; and

WHEREAS, there is a popular misconception that law enforcement officers can seize assets for forfeiture without any evidence of criminal wrongdoing; and

WHEREAS, several states have reacted to this misinformation by abolishing or greatly restricting state civil forfeiture laws leaving only federal statutes to prevent criminals from keeping their illegal profits and drug infrastructure [New Mexico, Michigan]; and

WHEREAS, Congress is currently considering two pieces of legislation either of which would significantly restrict the asset forfeiture and equitable sharing programs; and

WHEREAS, the absence of an effective public education program to reiterate the fact that law enforcement must have probable cause (same standard for a criminal arrest) linking an asset to criminal wrongdoing prior to seizure and the government has the burden of proof to show that the asset is subject to forfeiture has led to a negative perception of these vital law enforcement programs, and therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) opposes further restrictions to the Department of Justice's asset forfeiture and equitable sharing programs and urges the White House and Department of Justice to coordinate and implement an effective response to the public misconception of the DOJ asset forfeiture program; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Department of Justice, in coordination with local, state and federal law enforcement organizations, undertake organized efforts to educate Congress, lawmakers, and the public on the appropriateness and effectiveness of these programs and the benefits to communities throughout the United States.

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## **Increasing Safety for Law Enforcement Personnel and First Responders In Response to the Dangers of Fentanyl**

Submitted by: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Committee  
NDDC.22.t16

WHEREAS, fentanyl is a Schedule II controlled substance as set forth in the Controlled Substances Act; and

WHEREAS, under medical supervision, fentanyl is used as both an anesthetic and for pain management; and

WHEREAS, fentanyl pharmaceuticals are available as lozenges (fentanyl “lollipops”), transdermal patches, and injectables. The Food and Drug Administration has warned that fentanyl patches are dangerous even after they have been used because they still contain high amounts of strong narcotic pain medication; and

WHEREAS, fentanyl is diverted for illicit use by pharmacy theft, illegal distribution by patients and registrants, fraudulent prescriptions and clandestine manufacturing; and

WHEREAS, fentanyl is sometimes mixed with other illicit white powder narcotics, typically heroin but also cocaine to increase their euphoric affects.

WHEREAS, fentanyl is also being pressed into pill form that may resemble other pharmaceutical pills such as oxycodone, Xanax, Norco and other similar pills. It is visually indistinguishable from other white powder.

WHEREAS, fentanyl is approximately 80 to 100 times more potent than morphine and roughly 40 to 50 times more potent than pharmaceutical grade (100% pure) heroin;

WHEREAS, between 2013 and 2014, more than 700 fentanyl-related deaths in the United States were attributable to illicit fentanyl;

WHEREAS, drug users often overdose on illicit fentanyl because users are unaware that they are ingesting illicit fentanyl and do not anticipate the toxicity and potential lethality of illicit fentanyl;

WHEREAS, in 2016, the Drug Enforcement Administration issued a National Heroin Threat Assessment Summary, which found that “starting in late 2013, several states reported spikes in overdose deaths due to fentanyl and its analogue, acetyl-fentanyl”;

WHEREAS, carfentanil or carfentanyl, is an analogue of the synthetic opioid fentanyl, and is one of the most potent opioids known, and is 10,000 times stronger than morphine, making it entirely inappropriate for use in humans;

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WHEREAS, fentanyl is easily absorbed in the blood stream through contact with the skin, and through the mucous membranes by touching the mouth, nose and eyes. It is also ingested by accidentally inhaling airborne powder. Minute amounts as small as .25 milligrams, can cause serious illness and death. Fentanyl is extremely fast-acting in the blood stream and rapid response is critical.

WHEREAS, the Drug Enforcement Administration has issued a nationwide alert on fentanyl as a threat to health and public safety, and fentanyl is known to be lethal, even in dosages of as small as a microgram, one millionth of a gram – similar to just a few granules of table salt;

WHEREAS, illicit fentanyl has the potential to endanger public health workers, first responders, and law enforcement personnel who may unwittingly come into contact with illicit fentanyl by accidentally inhaling airborne powder;

WHEREAS, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration's National Forensic Lab Information System, 13,002 forensic exhibits of fentanyl were tested by labs nationwide in 2015, up 65 percent from the 2014 number of 7,864;

WHEREAS, Law Enforcement Officers, First Responders and Evidence Personnel are advised to wear proper Personal Protection Equipment (PPE); at a Minimum Level PPE for all drug-related encounters which includes gloves, mask and eye protection and protect drug-detecting dogs as well;

WHEREAS, if a law enforcement officer believes an exhibit contains fentanyl, it is prudent not to field test it, but rather submit the material directly to the lab for analysis and clearly mark the submission paperwork to indicate that the item is suspected of containing fentanyl.

WHEREAS, Narcan (naloxone), an opioid antagonist, is an antidote for opiate overdose, when administered quickly and effectively, naloxone may immediately restore breathing. It must be noted that a higher dose or several doses of naloxone may be necessary involving a fentanyl overdose;

RESOLVED, that the IACP is gravely concerned about the dangers law enforcement personnel and their canine drug-detecting partners are subject to each time they come into contact with fentanyl, and strongly encourages greater awareness regarding these dangers, and recommends law enforcement agencies adopt the best practices for safety and protection; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that IACP supports continued dissemination of the Drug Enforcement Administration's Roll Call training video outlining the dangers of fentanyl; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that IACP recommends that the life-saving Narcan (naloxone) that blocks the effects of opioids and reverses an overdose be made available to state and local law enforcement and first responders around the country; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP calls upon every state and local law enforcement agency to conduct an immediate review of its unknown powder and drug collection and evidence processing protocols, as recommended by National Forensic Science Technology Center; and be it

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FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP supports continued interagency coordination in seeking increased funding for and in disseminating equipment and training materials that is necessary to achieve the broadest implementation of best practices for protection and safety protocols.



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## **Full and Complete Access to Criminal History Records and Criminal Justice Information**

Submitted by: Criminal Justice Information System Committee  
CJIS.23.t16

WHEREAS, traditionally recognized agencies, such as state and local crime labs, non-law enforcement owned nationally recognized Fusion Centers, operate in support of traditional criminal justice and law enforcement agencies mission;

WHEREAS, these entities have taken on new and expanded primary roles to support the Administration of Criminal Justice since the introduction of new investigative technologies and the events of 9/11 to enhance public safety, prevent, detect and deter crime and terrorism as well as, the protection of homeland security;

WHEREAS, these entities now function and operate daily in roles that are traditionally law enforcement and criminal justice agency duties performing the Administration of Criminal Justice during the detection and investigation of crimes, investigative intelligence gathering, and emergency criminal crisis events;

WHEREAS, these entities need access to Criminal History Record Information and Criminal Justice Information that by federal statute and policy prohibits access to or, requires a cumbersome process to gain access to information that may be contained within federal and state repositories that maintain those records and other criminal information datasets;

WHEREAS, despite new technologies and new roles and responsibilities since 9/11, these similarly configured entities supporting the Administration of Criminal Justice which have duties that are similar in nature to those performed by criminal justice and law enforcement agencies, are limited and/or prohibited from access to Criminal History Record Information merely by the interpretation of the current definition;

WHEREAS, this prohibition is directly related to the current construct of 28 USC 534 and CFR 28 Part 20, and accompanying policy and procedures through the FBI Advisory Policy Board;

WHEREAS, these statutes and organizations govern release of this information and terms and definitions that limit prudent access that intuitively should not be limited to these entities given their creation and new Administration of Criminal Justice responsibilities;

WHEREAS, these entities would be subject to the same suitability, training, security, handling requirements and sanctions as those entities currently granted access to criminal history record information through the FBI-CJIS Division;

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recommends passage of amendment to definitions in 28 USC 534 or CFR 28 Part 20, as well as policies established under the FBI CJIS Advisory Policy Board to reflect current organizational changes and responsibilities to entities that support the Administration of Criminal Justice and national security duties and encompass these entities permitting - agencies such as, state and local crime labs and nationally recognized Fusion Centers to

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receive the full and complete criminal history records information and other criminal justice datasets maintained federally and by the respective states.

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## **Support for Full and Complete Access to States' Criminal History Record Information for National Security Purposes**

Submitted by: Criminal Justice Information System Committee  
CJIS.24.t16

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Homeland Security is responsible to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, to reduce vulnerability of the United States to terrorism, and to generally safeguard the safety and well-being of the People of the United States;

WHEREAS, over three million foreign nationals apply annually to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for valuable immigration benefits such as asylum, travel authorization, lawful permanent residency, and, most significantly, to become citizens of the United States of America;

WHEREAS, millions of individuals apply with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Credentialing Section for vetting required for transportation security-related authorizations, including transportation workers seeking access to sensitive areas of airports and seaports, truck drivers seeking to haul hazardous materials on the nation's highways, and travelers applying for Pre ✓® expedited screening;

WHEREAS, various organizations including but not limited to volunteer, state, local and tribal partners apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to perform the duties of First Responders, Emergency Management, Consequence Management or providing aid to disaster survivors;

WHEREAS, all of these individuals voluntarily consent in writing to disclosure of their Criminal History Record Information in applying for immigration benefits, including to become citizens of the United States, access to sensitive sites and other transportation security-related authorizations, Pre ✓® membership, or to perform the duties of First Responders;

WHEREAS, existing state laws may prevent the USCIS, TSA, and FEMA from receiving full and complete Criminal History Record Information contained in criminal record repositories of the States;

WHEREAS, the inability of USCIS, TSA, and FEMA to obtain full and complete access to these states' Criminal History Record Information may result in individuals with otherwise disqualifying criminal histories obtaining immigration benefits, including U.S. citizenship, gaining access to sensitive areas of airports and seaports and other transportation security-related authorizations, Pre ✓® membership, or performing the duties of First Responders;

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's proposal to amend Title 5 of Section 9101 of the United States Code to authorize the USCIS, TSA, and FEMA to receive the full and complete Criminal History Record Information contained in the states' criminal history repositories.

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### **Reducing the Number of Stolen Firearms**

*Submitted by: Firearms Committee*

FC.25.t16

WHEREAS, According to a 2012, Department of Justice Report, an average of 232,400 guns per year were stolen during the six year study period in connection with residential burglaries and other property crimes and an estimated 80% had not been recovered; and

WHEREAS, gun thefts are also common in other property crimes involving vehicles and commercial establishments such as “gun shops”, common interstate carriers, security service providers, and law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, lost or missing and unaccounted for guns is another matter still, and according to a 2015 ATF Report on lost and stolen firearms - of the more than 19,000 firearms reported as lost or stolen from Federal Firearm Licensees (FFL's) in calendar year 2014, over two thirds of them were reported as lost; and

WHEREAS, stolen and lost firearms are also more likely to be used in the commission of additional and more serious crimes; and

WHEREAS, the armed criminals of today are mobile and evidence of their crimes is easily dispersed across police districts, cities, states and international borders as well; and

WHEREAS, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) is the NCIC is primary system used by law enforcement for the reporting of lost, stolen and recovered firearms; and

WHEREAS, accurate and sufficient descriptive data is required in order to enter a stolen firearm record into NCIC and to check the stolen status of a firearm pursuant to a criminal investigation; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement is aware that many victims of firearms theft are unable to provide the accurate and sufficient descriptive data required in order to create a stolen gun record in NCIC; and

WHEREAS, the failure to create an accurate record of a stolen gun in NCIC can lead to missed opportunities for law enforcement to stop armed criminals and prevent the recovery and return of the stolen property to the rightful owners; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP is committed to raising awareness about the impact that stolen firearms can have on public safety and on gun owners. The IACP believes that number of stolen firearms in circulation can be reduced through a voluntary and collaborative partnership between law enforcement and gun owners including others entrusted with custody and control over firearms. The IACP believes that the points below outline key actions each group of partners can take to reduce the number of stolen firearms in circulation:

- Gun owners and others having custody and control over firearms:
  - Take adequate steps to protect their firearms from unauthorized access.

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- Prepare and maintain inventories containing accurate and complete descriptions of their firearms.
- Timely and accurately report the complete descriptions of stolen and missing firearms to police.
- Law Enforcement:
  - Ensure that all information concerning lost, stolen and recovered firearms is entered timely into NCIC and that it is accurate and complete.
  - Make arrests and prosecutions for firearms theft and possession of stolen firearms a priority.
  - Return stolen firearms to the rightful owners.

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## Preventing Children Unauthorized Access to Firearms

*Submitted by: Firearms Committee and Juvenile Justice and Child Protection Committee*  
FC.26.t16

WHEREAS, reports of unsupervised children gaining unauthorized access to firearms and unwittingly causing grave harm to themselves and to others are wide spread and in the news much too frequently; and

WHEREAS, many of these unintentional shootings take place within the curtilage of a home or a vehicle belonging to the child's parent, relative or friend and often with firearms legally owned but not adequately secured; and

WHEREAS, the majority of these unintentional shootings could have been avoided if the persons charged with custody and control of the firearms had taken reasonable precautions to prevent unauthorized access to them; and

WHEREAS, there is widespread support among parents, educators, law enforcers, public officials, firearm experts and interest groups for new and increased efforts to prevent the tragic loss of life associated with children and their unauthorized access to firearms emphasizing: *adult responsibility and firearm safety and security*; now; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP views the matter of unintentional shootings involving children who have gained unauthorized access to firearms as generally preventable tragedies if people responsible for custody and control over firearms simply undertake reasonable precautions to secure them. The IACP is committed to raising awareness about the causes and effects of this unique problem and views it as a first step in a series designed to encourage voluntary action on the part of gun owners and others entrusted with firearms to ensure that they have effective measures in place to prevent unauthorized access to the firearms in their care.