



## 2019 RESOLUTIONS

- 2019-01: NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE NATIONAL FLAG FOUNDATION'S 2019 FLAG DAY INITIATIVE**
- 2019-02: NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE USE OF FDA APPROVED AND EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT (MAT) FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER IN COUNTY JAILS**
- 2019-03: NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE INVESTIGATION OF ANIMAL CRUELTY AND THE OFTEN-RELATED CRIMES TO HUMAN VICTIMS**
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- 2019-09: NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE NSA CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATOR'S PROGRAM'S ENGAGEMENT WITH NW3C, DOD, U.S. ATTORNEYS AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS**
- 2019-10: NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION OPPOSES THE LEGALIZATION OF RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA AND SUPPORTS THE FDA REVIEW OF MARIJUANA FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES**

- **Resolution 2019-01** was adopted by the Management Subcommittee of the National Sheriffs' Association on April 24, 2019, in accordance with Article VII, Section 12(g) in accordance with Article XIII, Section 6, of the Constitution and Bylaws of the National Sheriffs' Association. The resolution shall remain in effect until April 24, 2023, in accordance with Article XIII, Section 6, of the Constitution and Bylaws of the National Sheriffs' Association.
- **Resolutions 2019-04 and 2019-10** were approved by the Board of Directors of the National Sheriffs' Association on June 15, 2019, at the NSA's Annual Education and Technology Expo, Louisville, Kentucky, in accordance with Article VI, Section 3 of the Constitution and Bylaws of the National Sheriffs' Association. The resolutions shall remain in effect until June 15, 2023, in accordance with Article XIII, Section 6 of the Constitution and Bylaws of the National Sheriffs' Association.
- The **remaining resolutions** were adopted by the membership of the National Sheriffs' Association on June 18, 2019, at the Annual Conference of the National Sheriffs' Association, in Louisville, Kentucky. The resolutions shall remain in effect until June 18, 2023, in accordance with Article XIII, Section 6, of the Constitution and Bylaws of the National Sheriffs' Association.



**2019-01**

**NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE NATIONAL FLAG  
FOUNDATION'S 2019 FLAG DAY INITIATIVE**

**WHEREAS**, National Flag Day celebrates the adoption of the Flag of the United States of America, a resolution made by the Second Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, and;

**WHEREAS**, after years of unofficial celebrations, in 1916 President Woodrow Wilson first officially established a recognition Flag Day by Presidential Proclamation. Some 30 years later, the United States Congress would issue an Act of Congress to establish National Flag Day in 1946, and;

**WHEREAS**, the National Flag Foundation was established in 1968 as an organization with a simple mission of providing educational resources to teachers, students, and citizens to further expand proper respect and care for the American Standard, and;

**WHEREAS**, National Flag Day has always had a strong connection to our nation, our nation's Sheriffs, the communities they serve, and the National Flag Foundation, and;

**WHEREAS**, the National Flag Foundation is endeavoring to increase respect for the United States Flag, and;

**WHEREAS**, the National Sheriffs' Association joins with the National Flag Foundation in seeking to increase respect for the United States Flag, and;

**WHEREAS**, the National Flag Foundation is planning a significant and unique patriotic event for June 14, 2019, wherein the Foundation is asking all Americans and Veteran's groups across our country to make a special effort this Flag Day to prominently display an American Flag at their respective work sites throughout the United States, and;

**WHEREAS**, the National Flag Foundation's Flag Day Initiative is a non-political event intended as a showing of American solidarity, and;

**WHEREAS**, the National Sheriffs' Association is proud to support and participate in the National Flag Foundation's June 14, 2019 Flag Day Initiative;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, That the National Sheriffs' Association commits to working with the National Flag Foundation to increase respect and honor for the United States Flag, and furthermore; That the National Sheriffs' Association will join with the National Flag Foundation in proudly celebrating National Flag Day by displaying the United States Flag of America at its headquarters and encouraging Sheriffs' Offices and other work sites across the United States to do the same this National Flag Day, June 14, 2019.



2019-02

**NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE USE OF FDA APPROVED  
AND EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT (MAT) FOR  
OPIOID USE DISORDER IN COUNTY JAILS**

**Background**

In response to the opioid epidemic gripping this country, significant resources to treat Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) have been allocated by federal and state governments across the country. In December 2016, as part of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures Act, Congress appropriated \$500 million in grants to the states to treat OUD, which can then be passed down to providers as well as local and tribal governments. This and other funding can be utilized to provide treatment, including Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), to incarcerated persons.(or justice-involved populations).

**WHEREAS**, our nation's Sheriffs oversee the vast majority of local jails and, as such, have the responsibility to maintain the safety and security of the facility for all who live and work within; and,

**WHEREAS**, more than 10 million individuals pass through our nation's jails annually; and,

**WHEREAS**, it has been estimated that more than 50% of inmates meet the medical criteria for drug dependence or abuse,<sup>i</sup> with adults on parole or supervised release from jail being nearly 3 times more likely to be dependent on or to abuse a substance than their peers;<sup>ii</sup> and,

**WHEREAS**, the criminal justice system is the largest source of referral to addiction treatment;<sup>iii</sup> and,

**WHEREAS**, criminal justice-related costs due to prescription opioid overdose, abuse, and dependence reached approximately \$7.7 billion annually;<sup>iv</sup> and,

**WHEREAS**, OUDs are often associated with a revolving door of arrest, incarceration, and release to the streets untreated or undertreated, followed by rearrests and return to incarceration or death; and,

**WHEREAS**, according to a report by the National Association of Counties and National League of Cities, individuals with opioid dependence who receive little or no treatment while incarcerated are likely to relapse to opioid dependence and criminal behavior, overdose and too often death; comprehensive drug-treatment programs in jails are associated with reduced system costs;<sup>v</sup> and,

**WHEREAS**, evidence strongly supports that the use of MAT increases the likelihood of successful treatment for individuals with OUDs<sup>vi</sup>; and,

**WHEREAS**, MAT, a combination of medications and behavioral interventions have been shown to decrease opioid use, increase treatment retention, reduce overdose, and reduce criminal activity<sup>vii</sup>; and,

**WHEREAS**, MAT, utilizing the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved medications methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone—and either methadone or buprenorphine in pregnant individuals—, is considered a central component of the contemporary standard of care for the treatment of individuals with (OUDs)<sup>viii</sup>; and,

**WHEREAS**, jails can minimize the risk of postrelease overdose by facilitating continued access to MAT for individuals who are on prescribed FDA-approved MAT and by facilitating initiation of MAT prior to release for individuals with OUDs who were not receiving MAT prior to arrest - taking into account individual preferences, clinician judgment<sup>ix</sup> and medication diversion potential; and

**WHEREAS**, by partnering with community MAT providers including opioid treatment programs and substance abuse and counseling programs, jails can facilitate treatment continuity on jail entry and release with these providers.

**WHEREAS**, including MAT, when appropriate, as a tool in the range of jail-based treatment options, may stem the cycle of arrest, contribute to the maintenance of a safe and secure facility for inmates and staff, and comprehensive drug treatment programs in jails are associated with reduced system costs<sup>x</sup>; and

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) supports the use of FDA-approved and evidence-based Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder within the confines of a jail or other secure facility and, when deemed appropriate, as an alternative to incarceration for drug-related offenses.

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<sup>i</sup> U.S. Dept. of Education, Policy and Program Studies Service. (July 2016). *State and Local Expenditures on Corrections and Education*. Available at: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/other/expenditures-corrections-education/brief.pdf>.

<sup>ii</sup> U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. (2010). *Results from the 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Volume 1. Summary of National Findings*. Rockville, MD; HHS Publication 10-4586.

<sup>iii</sup> U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration, Office of Applied Studies. (2011) *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1999-2009*. National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services, DASIS Series: S-56, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-4646, Rockville, MD.

<sup>iv</sup> See Wolters Kluwer. (Sept. 14, 2016). *Costs of US Prescription Opioid Epidemic Estimated at \$78.5 Billion* (citing: Florence, C., Zhou, C. et al. (Oct. 2016). The Economic Burden of Prescription Opioid Overdose, Abuse, and Dependence in the United States, 2013. *Medical Care*, 54 (10), 901-906.) Available at: <http://wolterskluwer.com/company/newsroom/news/2016/09/costs-of-us-prescription-opioid-epidemic-estimated-at-usd78.5-billion.html>.

<sup>v</sup> National League of Cities and National Association of Counties. (2016). *A Prescription for Action: Local Leadership in Ending the Opioid Epidemic*. Available at: <http://opioidaction.org/report/>.

<sup>vi</sup> Jail Based Medication Assisted Treatment Promising Practices, Guidelines and Resources for the Field (2018). P. 5 Available at <https://www.sheriffs.org/publications/Jail-Based-MAT-PPG.pdf>.

<sup>vii</sup> *Id.*

<sup>viii</sup> *Id.*

<sup>ix</sup> *Id.* at 6.

<sup>x</sup> *Id.* at 5.



2019-03

**NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE INVESTIGATION OF ANIMAL CRUELTY AND THE OFTEN-RELATED CRIMES TO HUMAN VICTIMS**

**WHEREAS**, in 2016, the FBI included Animal Cruelty in the National Incident Based Reporting System (Code 720) as a Crime against Society; classified with crimes like arson, burglary, and other property crimes; and

**WHEREAS**, law enforcement should recognize, when responding to calls and during investigations, that many people consider pets as a part of their family in today's society; and

**WHEREAS**, victims of violence may not leave their situation, even if their children have a shelter/resource to leave, if their pets have to remain in the home. Oftentimes, the pets are used to manipulate and coerce the victim in returning to the abuser; and

**WHEREAS**, it is necessary for law enforcement officers to be familiar with crimes against people and animals, and aware of animal abuse signs that can be used as tools in their investigations; and

**WHEREAS**, training should be mandatory to cover the animal cruelty statutes as well as the link to crimes against people, including, but not limited to, domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse, sex offenses, and human trafficking; and

**WHEREAS**, animal sports such as dogfighting and cockfighting have links to other crimes including, but not limited to, narcotics, gambling, firearms, and often involve large asset forfeitures; and

**WHEREAS**, relationships should be established with local shelters, rescues, and/or veterinarians in order to gain assistance with housing animals for victims of crimes; and

**WHEREAS**, law enforcement officers should work in conjunction with animal control officers, if applicable, not only in investigations of animal cruelty, but also in recording data for the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS); and

**WHEREAS**, in order to encourage the reporting of animal abuse crimes, toll-free phone, text, or online reporting mechanisms should be established and maintained, and incentives and rewards offered to people who share information that leads to animal abuse arrest(s); and

**WHEREAS**, the US House and Senate passed the Farm Bill in 2018, which includes several protections for animals, including but not limited to, expanding federal domestic violence protections to include pets at risk and authorizes grants to help domestic violence shelters accommodate pets or arrange for pet shelter; and clarifies that federal prohibitions on animal fighting apply consistently across all U.S. jurisdictions; and

**WHEREAS**, animal abusers may not be aware that there are consequences to their behaviors, it is recommended that law enforcement agencies create educational and community awareness campaigns in partnership with local and/or national animal advocacy groups that address their community needs and implement court-mandated humane training for convicted abusers.

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that, in order to more deeply engage the nation's Sheriffs and deputies and enhance their response in the investigation and prosecution of animal cruelty, the National Sheriffs' Association hereby supports law enforcement education and investigation of animal cruelty in conjunction with animal control agencies and humane enforcement organizations throughout the United States;

**AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the National Sheriffs' Association urges the nation's state, local, and federal law enforcement; prosecutors; and animal control agencies and investigators to join with the nation's Sheriffs in working collaboratively to more effectively combat animal abuse, which may also include other members of the family.



**2019-04**

**NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS  
THE ELECTED OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF**

**WHEREAS**, the National Sheriffs' Association is committed to protecting the independent and self-governing nature of the Office of the Sheriff;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the National Sheriffs' Association commits to ensuring that the Office of the Sheriff remains an independently elected office, the occupant of which is not eligible for appointment by any state or local municipality, and;

**FURTHERMORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that that National Sheriffs' Association supports legislation requiring that the sheriff of Cuyahoga County, OH, again be selected only via an election by Cuyahoga County voters.



2019-05

## **NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE USE OF ELECTRONIC WARRANTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPAIRED DRIVING**

**WHEREAS**, impaired driving has a profound impact on society and public safety in terms of grievous injuries, senseless death, and significant property damage; and despite a 50% decrease in alcohol-impaired driving fatalities since 1982, more than 10,000 people are killed in alcohol-impaired driving crashes annually (NHTSA, 2017), and

**WHEREAS**, the growing number of states legalizing marijuana and the spread of the opioid epidemic across the country has given rise to increased concerns related to the appropriate detection, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of drug-impaired driving, and

**WHEREAS**, the inability to obtain a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) test result or evidence of drug use, (especially in cases of refusal) effectively impedes or negates an officers' ability to gather crucial and intensely time-sensitive evidence in the form of blood or other bodily fluids, and

**WHEREAS**, the establishment and implementation of electronic warrant (eWarrant) programs to compel blood draws or samples of other bodily fluids have proven timely and successful in several jurisdictions (Responsibility.org, A Guide to Implementing Electronic Warrants, 2018), utilizing a variety of systems, from simple PDF documents to web-based systems to quickly and accurately obtain evidence in the violent crime of impaired driving, and

**WHEREAS**, in recognition of the technology available to law enforcement agencies across the country, Responsibility.org's study and collaboration with the Justice Management Institute clearly identifies a spectrum of eWarrant systems that can assist jurisdictions in their fight against impaired driving; including recommended legislative framework, planning and design, partner engagement, funding, policy and operations, and metrics to assess goals, and

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) supports the development, implementation, and legislative engagement of eWarrant systems by law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to prevent injury and death on our nation's roadways.



2019-06

**NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS  
INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXCHANGES**

**WHEREAS**, the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) is committed to the professional development of law enforcement and the sharing of knowledge, skills and experience among all law enforcement organizations worldwide;

**WHEREAS**, Sheriff's Offices are becoming increasingly involved in the detection and investigation of terrorist organizations and their activities in the United States;

**WHEREAS**, New challenges for law enforcement organizations are rising due to acts of terrorist violence either perpetrated by terrorist-inspired lone individuals or initiated by terrorist organizations;

**WHEREAS**, foreign countries allied with the United States, some of which have decades of experience combating terrorism, have demonstrated a willingness to share what they have experienced and lessons learned;

**WHEREAS**, members of the NSA can greatly benefit from international law enforcement exchange programs;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the NSA fully supports international law enforcement exchange training programs, such as those hosted by the Israel National Police and sponsored by the Jewish Institute for the National Security of America, the Anti-Defamation League and the Georgia Israel Law Enforcement Exchange, and will continue to encourage participation by NSA membership.



2019-07

**NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1**

**WHEREAS**, the 9-1-1 systems of the United States are critical infrastructure and while a model for the entire world, lack the advanced functionality, interoperability, and capabilities that come with the adoption of new digital communications technologies; and

**WHEREAS**, communications technologies currently available to the public have substantially outpaced the legacy communications technologies still used by most emergency communications centers in the 9-1-1 systems of the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, modernizing the 9-1-1 systems of the United States to incorporate the new and evolving capabilities of broadband voice and data communications is essential for the safety and security of the public; and

**WHEREAS**, a holistic approach to cybersecurity is invaluable to the efficacy of Next Generation 9-1-1 systems; and

**WHEREAS**, preservation of state, regional and local control over the governance and technology choices of the 9-1-1 systems is paramount; and

**WHEREAS**, the ultimate goal of Next Generation 9-1-1 includes CAD to CAD interoperability;

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that NSA supports a dedicated federal funding stream to implement NG9-1-1 technology.



2019-08

**NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS DEDICATED  
FEDERAL TRAFFIC SAFETY FUNDING FOR HIGH RISK VEHICLE  
PURSUIT AND TRAINING EQUIPMENT**

**WHEREAS**, over the last decade, 1068 officers have tragically been killed in the line of duty. Of these brave officers, 577 died in crashes, almost always involving a motor vehicle<sup>1</sup>, and;

**WHEREAS**, 55% of fatal officer driver crashes were while responding to a call for service<sup>2</sup>, and;

**WHEREAS**, 60% of law enforcement involved deadly crashes involved only the law enforcement vehicle<sup>3</sup>, and

**WHEREAS**, more than 5,000 bystanders and passengers have been killed in law enforcement vehicle pursuits since 1979<sup>4</sup>, and;

**WHEREAS**, over an eight-year period over 70,000 law enforcement officers were injured as a result of transportation related injuries (2003-2011)<sup>5</sup> and;

**WHEREAS**, more than 66,000 people have been injured over a nine-year period, or an estimated 7,200 annually, as a result of pursuit related activities (2004-2013)<sup>6</sup> and;

**WHEREAS**, pursuit related vehicle crashes result in over \$1,000,000 in property damage annually<sup>7</sup>, and;

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<sup>1</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Service Division. (2016.) 2015 Law Enforcement Officers Killed & Assaulted. Retrieved from <https://ucr.fbi.gov/leoka/2015>

<sup>2</sup> California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. (2009.) POST Driver Training Study (Vol 1). (California POST Publication No. POST2008 TPS-0396). West Sacramento, CA.

<sup>3</sup> Id.

<sup>4</sup> Calderon, R. (2015, July 31). USA Today: High-Speed Police Chases Have Killed Thousands Of Innocent Bystanders. Retrieved February 23, 2018, from <http://www.news9.com/story/29678395/usa-today-high-speed-police-chases-have-killed-thousands-of-innocent-bystanders>.

<sup>5</sup> Hope M. Tiesman, PhD, is a research epidemiologist, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). <https://www.policeone.com/Officer-Safety/articles/471606006-Research-review-Police-officer-nonfatal-injuries-on-the-rise/>

<sup>6</sup> USA Today 2015: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2015/07/30/police-pursuits-fatal-injuries/30187827/>

<sup>7</sup> Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory (2017). Pursuit Technology Impact Assessment Final Report Version 1.1. [online] Laurel. Available at: [https://www.ncjrs.gov/pd\\_les1/nij/grants/250549.pdf](https://www.ncjrs.gov/pd_les1/nij/grants/250549.pdf) [Accessed 22 Feb. 2018].

**WHEREAS**, there have been \$1.4 billion in jury awarded damages resulting from high risk vehicle events from 1988-2007<sup>8</sup>, and;

**WHEREAS**, over the past 10 years, more law enforcement officers have died in traffic incidents than from any other cause, including shootings<sup>9</sup>, and;

**WHEREAS**, since 1999 the U.S. Department of Justice Bullet Proof Vest Partnership has awarded more than 13,000 jurisdictions a total of \$430 million in federal funds for the purchase of over one million vests (1,294,837) as of July 2017<sup>10</sup>,

**WHEREAS**, the average law enforcement officer receives continuous firearms training and practice, yet on average receives a career total of 40 hours of emergency vehicle operations training early in their career, according to a 2006 Justice Department report<sup>11</sup>, and;

**WHEREAS**, the National Institute of Justice found that pursuit technology serves as one strategy to help reduce the number of such pursuits and promote increased safety for officers and the public<sup>12</sup>, and;

**WHEREAS**, the United States Congress has encouraged the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to develop a better data collection process to accurately capture the number of deaths and injuries from police pursuit and high-risk vehicle events.<sup>13</sup>

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) and the NSA Traffic Safety Committee urges Congress and the Department of Justice to create a dedicated federal funding program specifically designed to provide traffic safety training and technology equipment to mitigate high-risk vehicle events for the purpose of officer and community safety.

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<sup>8</sup> Iris, M. (2014). Your tax Dollars at Work! Chicago Police Lawsuit Payments: How Much, and for What? Virginia Journal of Criminal Law, 2(25), 47-48. Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <http://virginiajournalofcriminallaw.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/2.1-Iris-SMW-3.31.14.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.nij.gov/topics/law-enforcement/operations/traffic/Pages/welcome.aspx>

<sup>10</sup> <https://ojp.gov/bvpbasi/>

<sup>11</sup> Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, available at, <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/slleta06.pdf> ("Nearly all academies also trained recruits in procedures related to patrol, investigations, and emergency vehicle operations with a median instruction time of 40 hours each.").

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.nij.gov/topics/law-enforcement/operations/traffic/Pages/study-of-gps-tracking-tool.aspx>

<sup>13</sup> COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2019, at 48, available at: <https://www.congress.gov/115/crpt/hrpt704/CRPT-115hrpt704.pdf>



2019-09

**NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THE NSA CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATOR'S PROGRAM'S ENGAGEMENT WITH NW3C, DOD, U.S. ATTORNEYS AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS**

**WHEREAS**, by NSA Resolution 2018-07, the National Sheriff's Association ("NSA") expressed its support for a National Law Enforcement Cybercrime Investigator's Program, led by Sheriffs, aimed at more deeply engaging the Nation's Sheriffs and Deputies in the investigation and prosecution of cybercrimes and at stepping up the law enforcement response to cybercrime and the cyber threat (the "Program");

**WHEREAS**, the Program is built around three essential Program components—a Cybercrime Investigator's Shared Resource Database, a Cybercrime Investigator's Information Sharing Environment, and Cybercrime Investigator Training and Certification by NSA—and also upon collaboration between the Nation's Sheriffs, other local and State law enforcement (including prosecutors), and cybercrime investigators in the private sector and in military and other Federal agencies;

**WHEREAS**, the NSA Cybersecurity & Crime Work Group ("NSA Work Group"), led by Sheriff David Goad, Ret., which originally developed and published the concepts underlying the Program, has pushed forward with efforts to develop, implement and fund the Program's essential components through strategic partnerships with, among others, the U.S. Department of Defense, including the National Guard, the U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and vetted and trusted private sector cybercrime investigators;

**WHEREAS**, the National White Collar Crime Center ("NW3C"), a 501(c)(3) entity that provides a nationwide support system for law enforcement and regulatory agencies tasked with the prevention, investigation and prosecution of economic and high-tech crime, is a Member of the Work Group and, in collaboration with the Work Group, has developed its "CCCE" (Certified Cyber Crime Examiner) certification for public and private cybercrime investigators that "attests to the holder's knowledge of proper digital forensic techniques and best practices for working with digital evidence", which CCCE Certification is being proposed as the first concrete step forward for the Program and its Training & Certification component;

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the NSA supports NW3C's "CCCE" (Certified Cyber Crime Examiner) certification for incorporation into NSA's Cybercrime Investigator's

Program, and congratulates the Work Group and NW3C for having taken the first concrete step in implementing the Program; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the NSA supports engagement with the Program by the U.S. Department of Defense, including the National Guard, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices, as well as by vetted and trusted private sector cybercrime investigators.



2019-10

**NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION OPPOSES THE LEGALIZATION OF RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA AND SUPPORTS THE FDA REVIEW OF MARIJUANA FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES**

**WHEREAS**, the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) is concerned with the welfare of citizens and desires to preserve the rights of citizens to live and work in communities where drug abuse is not accepted nor are citizens subjected to the adverse effects of drug abuse, and;

**WHEREAS**, the Sheriffs of America have extreme compassion for those who are suffering from debilitating illnesses, yet feel an obligation to ensure the attempt to provide relief to some does not endanger all, and;

**WHEREAS**, the dangers of illegal drugs, including marijuana (also known as cannabis or cannabis sativa), and the threat to public safety caused by their use in terms of highway safety<sup>i, 2</sup>, criminal activity, and domestic violence, are well-documented, and;

**WHEREAS**, Sheriffs believe the effort to bypass the drug approval process established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and legalize marijuana and marijuana derived products is contrary to the interests of the health, safety, and welfare of the public, and;

**WHEREAS**, state decriminalization and regulatory schemes, contrary to their states objectives, have failed to reduce the black-market availability of recreational marijuana and have oftentimes resulted in more organized drug trafficking organizations, and;

**WHEREAS**, many states are bypassing the rigorous FDA research and approval process for marijuana in favor of legislation and citizen initiatives to create a patchwork of conflicting medicinal marijuana laws, and;

**WHEREAS**, marijuana is currently listed as a Schedule I drug under the Controlled Substances Act, defined as having a high potential for abuse, and has no scientifically recognized medical benefit in the United States<sup>ii</sup>, and;

**WHEREAS**, federal statutory and regulatory barriers have prevented the thorough research and study on the use of cannabis for the purpose of obtaining definitive and undisputed scientific evidence to determine whether cannabis has a positive medical benefit to its use, and has prevented research leading to the ability to accurately quantify impairment levels of those who consume cannabis; and

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, the National Sheriffs' Association supports the reclassification of marijuana as a Schedule II drug under the Controlled Substances Act in order to remove those impediments and allow greater research;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the National Sheriffs' Association urges the United States Attorney General and Congress to take immediate and additional steps to promote and actively pursue scientific research and rigorous testing to determine any efficacy of cannabis for medical purposes by removing the federal statutory and regulatory barriers that prevent these scientific endeavors.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the National Sheriffs' Association implores the United States Congress to allocate funding to develop a scientific method to objectively quantify impairment from cannabis and to create a national standard field test capable of detecting high tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content.

**FINALLY, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the National Sheriffs' Association remains opposed to efforts to legalize marijuana for recreational purposes in the United States and opposes the bypassing of the rigors FDA research and approval process for any proposed medical uses of marijuana or its derivatives.

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<sup>i</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. U.S. Department of Transportation. "Drug Involvement of Fatally Injured Drivers: A Brief Statistical Summary." November 2010. (<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811415.pdf>).

<sup>ii</sup> U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. Drug Schedules. (<http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/ds.shtml>).