

Summer Board & Leadership Meeting

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Wednesday, July 16, 2025

5:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.

JOINT WELCOME RECEPTION

Columbus Hilton Downtown – Gina Knee Room

Thursday, July 17, 2025

8:00 A.M. – 9:00 A.M. CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST

Columbus Hilton Downtown – Aminah Robinson AB

8:00 A.M. – 11:30 A.M. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Columbus Hilton Downtown – Aminah Robinson C

8:45 A.M. – 11:15 A.M. MOBILE WORKSHOPS: EXPLORING TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING IN COLUMBUS

Buses will load in the hotel lobby starting at 8:45 a.m. and will depart promptly at 9:00 a.m.

Columbus is the fastest-growing city in the Midwest and the U.S. The city is proud to showcase how they are managing that growth through innovation in housing, transit and economic development. Local leaders take great pride in what they call “The Columbus Way”—a collaborative, cross-sector approach to getting things done.

Two optional mobile workshops are offered:

- Tour 1: LinkUS, Zone-In and the Peninsula
- Tour 2: Connect Housing Blocks – Innovation in Affordable Housing

PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED. TO REGISTER, PLEASE CLICK [HERE](#).

11:45 A.M. – 12:15 P.M. 2025 STATE OF THE CITIES REPORT PRESS CONFERENCE

Columbus Hilton Downtown – Bellows Ballroom F

Join us for the official release of the 12th annual State of the Cities report, a comprehensive look at the priorities, challenges and innovations shaping America’s cities, towns and villages in 2025.

Speakers:

- *The Honorable Steve Patterson, President, National League of Cities, Mayor, City of Athens, Ohio*
- *The Honorable Angela Birney, Mayor, City of Redmond, Washington*
- *The Honorable Riakos Adams, Mayor Pro Tem, City of Killeen, Texas*

- *Dr. Christine Baker-Smith, Director of Research, National League of Cities*

12:15 P.M. – 1:45 P.M. TOWN HALL AND JOINT ATTENDEE NETWORKING LUNCH

Columbus Hilton Downtown – Aminah Robinson AB

NLC will share topline findings from recent resident polling on key issues such as housing, infrastructure and crime. Attendees will then engage in a moderated discussion about what they are seeing within their communities on these important issues.

Speakers:

- *The Honorable Steve Patterson, President, National League of Cities, Mayor, City of Athens, Ohio*
- *The Honorable Kevin Kramer, 2nd Vice President, National League of Cities, Councilmember, City of Louisville, Kentucky*
- *Joshua Franzel, Ph.D., Senior Executive and Director of Research and Data Analysis, National League of Cities*

2:00 P.M. – 5:00 P.M. FEDERAL ADVOCACY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- Community and Economic Development
- Energy, Environment and Natural Resources
- Finance, Administration and Intergovernmental Relations
- Human Development
- Information Technology and Communications
- Public Safety and Crime Prevention
- Transportation and Infrastructure Services

5:15 P.M. – 6:30 P.M. NLC MEMBER COUNCIL MEETINGS

- University Communities Council
- Large Cities Council
- Small Cities Council
- First Tier Suburbs Council
- Military Communities Council

7:00 P.M. – 9:00 P.M. EVENING EVENT

Jackie O's on Fourth, 171 North 4th Street, Columbus, OH 43215

The venue is a 13-minute walk from the hotel. For those that need assistance, bus transportation will be provided. Buses will load from the hotel lobby starting at 6:30 p.m. and will run on a loop.

Friday, July 18, 2025

7:30 A.M. – 9:30 A.M. GRAB AND GO BREAKFAST

Columbus Hilton Downtown – Aminah Robinson AB

9:30 A.M. – 11:00 A.M. FEDERAL ADVOCACY COMMITTEE MEETINGS CONTINUED

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION (PSCP) COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 2025

2:00 P.M. – 5:00 P.M.

Columbus Hilton Downtown – Room Emerson Burkhart B

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS AND MEETING OVERVIEW

CITY OF ATHENS PUBLIC SAFETY PRESENTATION

Public safety leaders from the City of Athens will share local approaches to addressing key public safety challenges and highlight innovative practices.

Speaker

- *Chief Robert Rymer, City of Athens Fire Department*

FEDERAL POLICY DISCUSSION

NLC staff will provide a brief update on federal actions impacting local public safety, including funding delays, legislative proposals, and FY 2026 appropriations.

- Executive Orders
 - FEMA Review Council
 - Wildfire Mitigation and Response
 - Immigration Enforcement
- Agency Actions
 - DHS
 - FEMA
 - DOJ
- Federal Funding
 - Slow down on processing federal grants
 - Cancellation of federal grants
 - Shift more responsibilities and cost share to state and local governments
- Legislation
 - FEMA Act 2025
 - Anti Sanctuary Cities Legislation
 - DOT
 - CDBG
 - Small Business Administration
 - Justice
 - FY 2026 Federal Appropriations

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY DISCUSSION

Committee members will review, discuss and consider policy updates to the PSCP section of the NLC National Municipal Policy.

- New Resolutions
 - [Addressing Fire and Emergency Medical Apparatus Manufacturing Delays](#)
 - [Reforming Consent Decree Process](#)
- [Review of NLC's current National Municipal Policies and Resolutions](#)

OTHER BUSINESS

ADJOURN DAY 1

JOINT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION FEDERAL ADVOCACY COMMITTEE MEETING

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 2025

9:30 A.M. – 11:00 A.M.

Columbus Hilton Downtown - Bellows Ballroom D

LOCAL IMPACTS OF FEDERAL IMMIGRATION ACTIONS

The Human Development Committee and Public Safety and Crime Prevention Committee will come together for a joint session for a moderated conversation to share local impacts of recent federal immigration actions.

- Bitta Mostofi, Former Senior Advisor to the Director of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and Former Commissioner of the NYC Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

Please be prepared to share the successes and challenges in your community and the ways in which your community would like additional support, resources and best practices.

CLOSING AND ADJOURN



REGISTER NOW!

NLC POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ADVOCACY PROCESS

As a resource and advocate for more than 19,000 cities, towns and villages, the National League of Cities (NLC) brings municipal officials together to influence federal policy affecting local governments. NLC adopts positions on federal actions, programs and proposals that directly impact municipalities and formalizes those positions in the [National Municipal Policy \(NMP\)](#), which guides NLC's federal advocacy efforts.

NLC divides its advocacy efforts into seven subject areas:

- Community and Economic Development
- Energy, Environment and Natural Resources
- Finance, Administration and Intergovernmental Relations
- Human Development
- Information Technology and Communications
- Public Safety and Crime Prevention
- Transportation and Infrastructure Services

For each of the seven issue areas, a Federal Advocacy Committee advocates in support of NLC's federal policy positions. Members of each committee are appointed by the NLC President and serve for one calendar year.

Federal Advocacy Committees

Federal Advocacy Committee members are responsible for advocating on legislative priorities, providing input on legislative priorities, and reviewing and approving policy proposals and resolutions. Additionally, Committee members engage in networking and sharing of best practices.

Federal Advocacy Committees are comprised of local elected and appointed officials from NLC member cities. NLC members must apply annually for membership to a Federal Advocacy Committee. The NLC President makes appointments for chair, vice chairs, and general membership. In addition to leading the Federal Advocacy Committees, those appointed as committee chairs also serve on NLC's Board of Directors during their leadership year.

At the Congressional City Conference, Federal Advocacy Committee members are called upon to advocate for NLC's legislative priorities on Capitol Hill, as well as develop the committee's agenda and work plan for the year. Committee members meet throughout the year to further the plan, hear from guest presenters, discuss advocacy strategies and develop specific policy amendments and resolutions. At the City Summit, committee members review and approve policy proposals and resolutions. These action items are then forwarded to NLC's Resolutions Committee and are considered at the Annual Business Meeting, also held during the City Summit.

Advocacy

Throughout the year, committee members participate in advocacy efforts to influence the federal decision-making process, focusing on actions concerning local governments and communities. During the Congressional City Conference, committee members have an opportunity, and are encouraged, to meet with their congressional representatives on Capitol Hill. When NLC members are involved in the legislative process and share their expertise and experiences with Congress, municipalities have a stronger national voice, affecting the outcomes of federal policy debates that impact cities, towns and villages.

Draft Resolution 1

Urging Federal Action to Expedite Delivery of Fire and Emergency Medical Apparatus

WHEREAS, local governments depend on timely access to fire trucks, ambulances, and emergency response vehicles to ensure public safety and effective emergency response; and

WHEREAS, fire departments across the country are facing significant delivery delays due to supply chain disruptions, workforce shortages, and market consolidation in the fire apparatus manufacturing industry; and

WHEREAS, the cost of fire apparatus has more than doubled in recent years placing a heavy burden on municipal budgets and forcing departments to delay replacements or operate aging vehicles; and

WHEREAS, smaller and rural volunteer fire departments—often with limited budgets and staffing—are especially hard hit by equipment delays and price increases, leaving many unable to replace aging apparatus or compete for available resources, further widening the gap in emergency response capabilities across communities; and

WHEREAS, forcing fire departments to operate outdated or unreliable apparatus jeopardizes public safety, drives up maintenance costs, and limits firefighters' ability to respond effectively to emergencies; and

WHEREAS, these challenges undermine the effectiveness of federal programs such as the Fire Assistance Grant programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which require local governments to procure and deploy equipment in a timely manner; and

WHEREAS, industry data shows that orders for new apparatus surged following the COVID-19 pandemic, while manufacturing output declined—creating an unprecedented backlog that continues to extend lead times across the country.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities urges Congress and the federal government to:

- Increase federal funding and technical assistance to help local governments manage cost escalations and delivery delays;
- Provide greater flexibility in federal grant timelines and disbursements to reflect current manufacturing realities; and
- Promote policies that support expanded domestic production capacity, fair market competition, and reliable access to safe and affordable emergency response vehicles.

Draft Resolution 2

Calling for Reforms to the Federal Consent Decree Process and the Development of Alternative, Cost-Effective Approaches to Police Reform

WHEREAS, cities, towns, and villages across the United States are committed to building police departments that are transparent, accountable, community-focused, and committed to constitutional policing; and

WHEREAS, federal consent decrees are often imposed by the U.S. Department of Justice as a mechanism to address patterns of civil rights violations or systemic misconduct in local police departments; and

WHEREAS, while the goals of consent decrees are important, the process as currently implemented often results in costly, open-ended, and resource-intensive mandates that can stretch over many years and require extensive legal, administrative, and staffing investments from local governments; and

WHEREAS, many local police departments in a consent decree struggle to comply with broad and complex decree requirements while also meeting day-to-day operational needs and responding to community concerns; and

WHEREAS, the role of the independent monitor in overseeing consent decrees often lacks consistent standards for accountability, transparency, or efficiency, resulting in unclear progress benchmarks and uncertain timelines for resolution; and

WHEREAS, cities need a reformed consent decree process that includes measurable, transparent, and achievable goals, with clearly defined timelines, cost oversight, and genuine collaboration with local officials and police leadership; and

WHEREAS, alternative approaches such as technical assistance, collaborative reform models, peer-to-peer mentoring, and targeted federal support may offer more cost-effective, timely, and locally responsive pathways to improving police practices and public trust without the burdens of long-term consent decree oversight.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities urges the U.S. Department of Justice, Congress, and relevant federal agencies to reform the federal consent decree process by:

- Requiring that independent monitors adopt transparent, measurable, and achievable goals with clear benchmarks and timelines for completion;
- Limiting the scope and duration of consent decrees to reduce unnecessary financial and staffing burdens on local governments;
- Establishing cost accountability measures and ensuring that consent decree-related expenditures are proportionate and justified;

- Involving local officials and community stakeholders in the design, implementation, and evaluation of reform plans;
- Expanding access to alternative models—such as collaborative reform, technical assistance, and federal-local partnerships—to support effective and sustainable police reform without triggering formal consent decrees.

NLC National Municipal Policy

Chapter 6

Public Safety and Crime Prevention

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION (2025)

Primer

Providing for the public's safety is ultimately the responsibility of municipal government and one of its highest priorities. "Public safety" means not only putting an end to the levels of crime and violence that impact the everyday lives of our residents, but just as importantly, delivering life-saving rescue services, preventing fires, and preparing for and responding effectively to foreign and domestic terrorism, natural and manmade disasters, and pandemic events.

The list below is a summary of all the federal policy objectives contained in the Public Safety and Crime Prevention chapter of NLC's National Municipal Policy. The purpose of the summary is to provide a quick reference guide in responding to most legislative and regulatory actions that may affect local authority over public safety programs.

NLC SUPPORTS FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND FUNDING THAT HELP CITIES...

- implement the principles of community policing within their local law enforcement agencies.
- target, prosecute and convict violent criminals, drug dealers, sex offenders and human traffickers.
- reduce gun violence.
- prevent hate crimes and youth violence.
- establish initiatives that reduce the need for the incarceration of at risk youth, mentally ill and non-violent drug offenders.
- provide assistance to victims of crime.
- address problems associated with domestic violence through prevention, intervention, treatment, and effective prosecution.
- manage drug abuse prevention, education, treatment, and community wellness programs.
- reintegrate convicted offenders, who have completed their sentence, back in to the community.
- fight cybercrimes and cyberattacks.
- mitigate risk, respond to and recover from natural and manmade disasters.
- share information and intelligence among local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.
- maintain safe and secure roads and public transit systems.
- improve first responder voice and data communications, public alerting and 9-1-1 calling systems.
- acquire and maintain first responder equipment and technology.
- train law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical personnel.
- safeguard civil liberties and privacy of its citizens while ensuring public safety.

NLC OPPOSES ANY FEDERAL MANDATE THAT...

- is unfunded or underfunded.
- reduces or restricts local control of public safety programs.
- limits a local governments ability to enact laws to improve public safety.
- imposes or increases the liability or risk to a local government.
- conscripts local government personnel to enforce federal immigration laws.
- adopts or gives legal status to law enforcement, fire and emergency medical standards developed by bodies not having adequate representation by elected officials.
- restricts local governments ability to participate in programs that support local, state and federal law enforcement partnerships.

6.00 Introduction

The primary goal of local public safety and crime prevention efforts is to ensure that the nation's cities and towns provide a safe, healthy environment in which residents can live. To achieve this goal, federal, state and local officials must view the safety of the community in holistic terms. Officials must recognize the danger of focusing exclusively on prevention, intervention, response or punishment. Public safety efforts are more likely to result in safer communities if all solutions are integrated into a single strategy.

6.01 Crime Prevention

A. Problem Statement

Crime prevention is everyone's responsibility because crime and violence plague all American cities and towns. Serious discussions continue to be held by all levels of government over the complex coordinated services that can make a difference, but substantive action has been slow in coming. These services include preschool education, recreation, neighborhood and employment programs targeted for youth, substance abuse treatment on demand, victims assistance programs, economic development, and job training and creation.

The attention of all levels of government should not only be aimed at the perpetrators of crime and violence, but also their victims. Toward this end, NLC supports direct federal funding to cities for local victims assistance efforts and programs funded through an office for victims of crime.

The practice of community policing is an important part of crime prevention and has helped to return a sense of unity between local law enforcement and the community.

B. Goals

Prevention of crime and violence is the goal; public safety education is the key. This can be done by such efforts as implementing drug awareness programs, restricting access to guns, increasing recreational programs, returning schools to the "safe havens" they once were, providing children with successful role models, and celebrating positive successes of our youth. This nation needs to view young people as assets – not liabilities.

Action must be taken to prevent crime and violence in our communities. To accomplish this, NLC:

- Strongly supports community policing efforts;
- Supports adequate and direct federal anti-drug, anti-violence and gang prevention funding to cities and towns that can be directed towards community policing efforts, anti-crime and violence activities, and rural enforcement programs;
- Cities must continue to partner and collaborate with state and federal government to help combat youth and gang violence;
- Cities should continue to work with state and federal government agencies to provide resources for transitional services to all prisoners reentering society;
- Urges a greater role for municipal elected officials in federal decision-making regarding the local use and expenditure of federal anti-crime and violence funds. This would allow flexibility to redirect financial resources from drug interdiction activities to prevention and treatment;
- Urges on-going reevaluation of state and federal laws and regulations related to public safety and crime prevention issues. This reevaluation should include a review of laws and regulations which address the age at which juveniles are charged as

adults and should include the input of municipal elected officials;

- Urges the federal government to continue to gather information on hate crimes, family status, educational level and income as well as race in its crime statistics on perpetrators and victims and give the reporting of these variables equal prominence;
- Encourages federal law enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute cases in which crimes occur because of the real or perceived race, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability of a victim. Such investigation and prosecution should not supersede the right of state and local communities to legislate and prosecute in the area of hate crimes;
- Urges Congress to continue to support the efforts of the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) which has provided cities and towns with the hands-on, how-to, materials and publications to assist citizens in their efforts to organize and fight back against crime and violence;
- Urges the United States government to use all means at its disposal to secure the extradition of those alleged to have committed crimes against the people of the United States; and
- Encourages and supports federal efforts to address the growing forms of electronic or “cyberspace” crimes through the Department of Justice and other federal law enforcement agencies. Cooperation, specialized training and tracking equipment is essential for federal, state and local law enforcement personnel. Continued federal funding to train local governments and law enforcement agencies on how to deter, identify, and capture cybercriminals is essential to prevent and detect on-line crime.

C. Weapons and Ammunition Control

The growing illegal use of firearms in cities and towns throughout this nation is the common denominator for most violent deaths. Firearms do not kill and maim without someone pulling a trigger. Controlling weapons and ammunition is just part of a more comprehensive effort necessary to reduce violent acts. NLC urges all levels of government to adopt statutory, regulatory, and policy actions to confront, curb, and eventually eliminate firearms violence in America. Specifically, NLC asks the federal government to:

- Provide funding and resources to the ATF to help facilitate efforts of states and localities to register guns;
- Provide additional resources to ATF to help local and state governments establish programs that would make it more difficult for criminals to access weapons and ammunition.
- Continue to enact initiatives and strengthen laws imposing enhanced sentences for the use of a firearm in the commission of any federal, state, or local crime;
- Strongly support enhanced programs to arrest gun traffickers and shut down the illegal sale and distribution of firearms;
- Regulate, in a manner consistent with the Constitution, Internet facilitated firearms commerce and provide the same oversight as other types of commerce involving the sale and/or transfer of ownership of firearms; grant authority to the appropriate Federal agency to regulate and otherwise oversee the design, safety, and responsible marketing and sales of firearms;
- Support flexible federal funding for local programs that address gun violence and promote gun safety education and training in safe effective handling and secured storage of legal firearms;

- Continue the federal ban on all manufacture, sale, importation or use of armor-piercing bullets that can penetrate bullet-proof vests except for legitimate use by the military and police officers.¹
- Support passage of federal, state, and local laws imposing substantial mandatory sentences, with no possibility of parole, probation, or suspended sentence for the use of armor-piercing bullets in the commission of any crime;
- Ban the manufacture, sale, importation, or transfer of all automatic and semi-automatic assault type weapons except for legitimate use as authorized by the National Firearms Act (NFA) and by the military or law enforcement;
- Apply a waiting period of up to 30 days for the purchase or transfer of all guns so that local police agencies may check the criminal and mental health status of purchasers.
- Expand and enhance the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) to ensure every state's criminal records are easily entered and updated and to require anyone who is selling or transferring a gun to check appropriate records through and authorized federal firearms licensee (FFL) to ensure the person acquiring the firearm is not a prohibited person;
- Provide increased funding and assistance to state and local governments to upload standardized real-time data to NICS.
- Require federal licensing of gun dealers. Applicants for Federal Firearms Dealer licenses should be required to show proof of compliance with state and local laws to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) before the agency issues a gun dealer license. The ATF must be required to provide each general purpose government with a list of that jurisdiction's Federally Licensed Firearms Dealers annually;
- Require the Department of Justice to work closely with State and local law enforcement to aggressively target and hold accountable licensed and unlicensed individuals who break the law by knowingly selling or transferring firearms or ammunition to prohibited persons, gun traffickers or straw purchasers.
- Require that the background of an individual who acquires a weapon from a pawnshop, gun show or online seller shall be subject to the same scrutiny as an individual who purchases a firearm from a federal firearms licensee;
- Enact federal legislation that would allow states and/or local governments to adopt stricter standards and rules regarding purchase, storage and possession of firearms; and
- Enact federal legislation to prohibit an individual under the age of 21 from purchasing or possessing an assault rifle and or handgun.
- Urge firearm manufacturers to be responsible corporate citizens by:
 - 1) including safety devices with their products and developing new technologies to make guns safer;
 - 2) selling only to authorized dealers and distributors, and allow their

¹ Armor-piercing ammunition, sometimes referred to as metal-piercing ammunition, is ammunition that is designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor, including body armor commonly worn by police officers. Under federal law, armor-piercing ammunition is defined as any projectile or projectile core that may be used in a handgun and that is constructed entirely from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or

depleted uranium. (18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(17); 27 C.F.R. § 478.11) In addition, armor-piercing ammunition is defined as a full jacketed projectile "larger than .22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25 percent of the total weight of the projectile." 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(17)(B). 18 U.S.C. § 923(k)

- authorized distributors to sell only to authorized dealers;
- 3) allowing no firearm sales at gun shows or similar events unless all background checks are completed;
- 4) not selling firearms that can readily be converted into fully automatic weapons or that are resistant to fingerprints;
- 5) not selling large (more than 10 rounds) capacity ammunition clips;
- 6) maintaining an electronic inventory tracking plan; and
- 7) forgoing firearms sales to licensed dealers known to be under indictment.
- Enact federal legislation that would prohibit any person from knowingly transferring, purchasing, or attempting or conspiring to purchase or transfer, any firearm or ammunition from licensed or an unlicensed person on behalf of or at the request or demand of a prohibited person, known or unknown.
- Enact legislation that requires a fully federally funded and completed background check within a reasonable time frame consistent with state and local laws for all gun sales or transfers, and requires that all unlicensed or private sellers use an FFL or participating law enforcement agency to facilitate a firearms background check through NICS on the purchase or transfer of any firearm to anyone.
- Congress should provide sufficient funding to the Center for Disease Control to conduct comprehensive research to identify the underlying causes that lead to gun violence and mass shooting in communities.
- Support federal efforts to study what impact firearms owners who habitually report their weapons have been stolen or lost have on illegal gun trafficking and criminal access to guns.

- Establish a national commission that consists of federal, state, and local officials, gun rights advocates, survivors of gun violence, law enforcement officials, and medical and mental health providers to recommend legislative solutions aimed at reducing gun violence in the United States.

D. Youth Oriented Crime Prevention

It is essential that all levels of government, community leaders, the business community, and residents work together to create and sustain environments in which violence is not a pervading presence in the everyday lives of our nation's children.

1. Youth Crime and Violence

Federal juvenile justice efforts within the Department of Justice have not had enough resources devoted to them to address the full range of problems in the area of youth victimization and youth crime.

The federal government must prioritize establishing and maintaining effective youth-oriented crime prevention programs on the local level by directly funding city, town, and multi-jurisdictional initiatives. Federal partnership and collaboration with cities and towns is the best way to take advantage of local leadership on this issue while encouraging innovative thinking and cooperation across jurisdictions and levels of government.

The federal role in juvenile justice should also focus on support services for state and local governments and information gathering and dissemination in the areas alternatives to incarceration and the rehabilitation of juveniles.

NLC supports:

- Federal assistance for the establishment and operation of youth courts to ensure

swift and appropriate sanctions for certain juvenile offenses;

- Direct, flexible funding to municipalities for local juvenile justice and delinquency prevention initiatives with strict limitations on the amount of federal funds that can be used for administrative costs to ensure that a high percentage of the funds go to the local level; and
- Continued federal technical assistance to train local governments on how to apply for federal funds administered through states and units of local governments.

2. Sentencing

NLC believes that, except in cases of federal crimes, the federal government should not be involved in juvenile sentencing – this is a state and local function.

3. Corrections

The federal government should provide funding for mandates imposed on state and local governments that call for more accountability in punishing juvenile offenders. Currently not enough juvenile holding facilities are available to adequately meet the demands of the justice system. Overcrowding and the high costs of implementing specific separation requirements are problems that severely hinder rehabilitation efforts. More flexibility is needed in all areas of juvenile corrections, including alternatives to detention facilities and the education of juvenile offenders. NLC urges the federal government to provide sufficient funding for all phases of all juvenile justice mandates to achieve desired results.

4. School Safety

The federal government must provide increased federal funding to augment local

efforts aimed at improving school safety. Funding should emphasize effective and equitable school discipline policies, positive safety measures, restorative justice, de-escalation, conflict resolution, violence prevention and intervention, and the root causes of violent or disruptive behavior. Specific examples may include better racial bias training for School Resource Officers and or funding for social and psychological resources/supports for students who have suffered trauma and resources to analyze the impact of discretionary school discipline policies on students of color.

The long-term effectiveness of programs that help to improve school safety, address the root causes of violence, and reduce the unnecessary expulsion of students from school can succeed with continued investments by federal, state, and local governments. The federal government must provide funding for the implementation of effective intergovernmental partnerships to truly achieve the goal of developing a comprehensive approach to school safety, including comprehensive mental health treatment and counseling for all youth and their families, sensitivity and trauma-informed training programs, and other services that help prevent students from becoming perpetrators or victims of crime and violence.

The federal government should increase flexible funding for Title V, juvenile justice programs and innovative approaches to school safety that can be replicated by communities across the nation. The federal government must work with state and local authorities to establish more uniform guidelines and recommend mandatory reporting for crime and violent incidents in schools, including the impact of discretionary policies on BIPOC students. School districts should be required to provide the U.S.

Department of Education and other federal agencies, as well as state education agencies and state and local law enforcement agencies, with school incident reports. The school districts should also provide these agencies with an analysis of incidents and intervention techniques to create a national database of school crime and violence incidents and “best practices” for intervention. Additionally, using this data, the Department of Education should proactively investigate whether local agencies may have violated Title VI of the Civil Rights Act through their application of discipline policies.

This responsibility to report creates a difficult task of defining what a violent incident is. Intergovernmental cooperation, to establish reporting standards and criteria for federal, state, and local education and law enforcement agencies, would establish benchmarks for consistent guidelines on reporting school crime and violence.

NLC calls for a consistent commitment among all levels of government, school systems, businesses, and community groups to ensure that public safety contributes to a good quality-of-life in all communities.

5. Mass Media and Media Violence

NLC urges the federal government to adopt an approach toward violence in the media that emphasizes alternative approaches which encourage and applaud pro-social values, demystify violence, and teach youth how to handle frustration, prevent suicide, and deal with conflict.

NLC supports entertainment rating systems that will provide advance notice of violent content in programming. NLC supports a federal public health campaign in schools that targets violence in a manner similar to that used to combat drunk driving.

The federal government must:

- Provide a clearinghouse that coordinates and evaluates recently conducted credible studies on the mental health implications of mass media violence; and
- Provide flexible, direct funding and/or assistance for Internet filtering capabilities for our nation’s libraries, schools, community centers and other local public facilities that provide children access to computers and other interactive media.

E. Substance Abuse

Substance abuse is a public safety concern. Illegal drugs, as well as alcohol and prescription drug abuse, are all straining the capabilities and resources of governments, especially public safety budgets.

Despite considerable efforts, there has been little discernible progress being made in reducing the social costs of drug abuse. Efforts to control drug trafficking have been, for the most part, unsuccessful. Local law enforcement efforts continue to be hampered by inadequate and ill-defined state and federal laws, limited resources, overcrowded prisons, and overburdened criminal justice systems.

Drug abuse prevention is under-funded, particularly at the federal level, and there is uncertainty and disagreement at all levels of government about what constitutes prevention. Currently, federal funding is focused on programs which stress care to the chronic substance abuser, while providing only minimal attention to programs aimed at preventing the proliferation of illegal alcohol and drug use.

NLC supports a comprehensive strategy for substance abuse prevention, intervention, treatment and law enforcement, including alternatives to incarceration. NLC further urges that a balance in expenditures should be

sought between prevention, treatment and corrections. NLC supports:

- Federal research into alternative sentencing programs for non-violent drug use offenses;
- Funding for the creation of non-incarceration alternatives for non-violent drug use offenses;
- Federal funding and standardized training for law enforcement, fire fighters, public emergency medical personnel, and other first responders on identifying, seizing and clean-up of illicit drug producing labs;
- Reimbursement of the cost associated in the clean-up and damages to property contaminated by illicit drug producing labs;
- Funding for hazardous material equipment and training that reduces the occupational health issues associated with methamphetamine lab and other drug production lab seizures and clean-up; and
- Technical assistance, national information sharing services, and direct fiscal support for Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs; and,
- Increasing the ease of access to and prevalence of safe, environmentally sound disposal of prescription drugs through convenient take-back options for all unwanted prescription drug medications.

NLC calls on Congress to include statutory language in future substance abuse disorder prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery funding that would require States that receive a federal block grant for substance use prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery services to pass through 80 percent of the funding within 90 days of receiving the award to local

governments and programs. Once a State receives a federal block grant for substance abuse disorder prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery it should be required to inform all local governments in the State on how the State intends to distribute the funding to support local programs. NLC also urges Congress to require each State to submit a comprehensive report on how they are using federal funding to support local programs for prevention and treatment of substance abuse disorders.

1. Economic Deterrents

In order to effectively address the drug issue, the economic incentive is a critical element to any anti-drug strategy. To do so, NLC supports the following actions:

- Aggressively using all legal means to pursue actions against financial institutions that knowingly conduct financial transactions which involve proceeds from unlawful activity;
- Withholding foreign aid to source countries being uncooperative in interdiction efforts;
- Developing treaties with countries to restrict the flow of precursor chemicals into drug manufacturing countries; and
- Seizing the assets of individuals convicted for involvement in illegal drug activity. These funds should go to local law enforcement agencies.

2. Enforcement

Current enforcement efforts have simply not been effective in controlling the manufacturing, sale, distribution and use of illicit drugs. NLC believes that better definitions in state and federal laws related to illicit drug and alcohol use will enhance enforcement efforts.

To improve this situation, sufficient federal resources must be committed to ensure that

enforcement strategies are realistic and are coordinated with efforts in education, prevention, treatment and research.

NLC supports:

- The maintenance of adequate funding for local, federal and state law enforcement agencies to deal with drug-related problems;
- An increased focus on enforcement against those involved in cases that are determined as high-level manufacturing, sales and distribution of illicit drugs, especially those selling or furnishing illegal drugs to minors;
- Prosecution to the fullest extent of the law for those involved in violent crime related to illegal drug use;
- Increased penalties for those convicted of drug offenses where firearms are possessed by the offender;
- Increasing the use of federal law enforcement in the interdiction, arrest, search, and seizure of illicit use and sale of drugs;
- Federal assistance in the arrest and prosecution of those responsible for the death or injury of public safety and law enforcement personnel involving official investigations of illegal drug operations;
- The utilization of extradition as a key tool in combating international trafficking;
- The immediate deportation of illegal immigrants convicted of offenses related to the illicit sale of drugs after the court's disposition has been fulfilled;
- The aggressive pursuit and prosecution of medical personnel illicitly prescribing, selling, administering, dispensing, mixing or otherwise preparing any prescription drug, including any controlled substance under state or federal law; and
- Federal funding and assistance to every state to establish and maintain Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

(PDMP) and to ensure these programs achieve data uniformity and implement information sharing across all state PDMPs. The federal government should also require healthcare providers utilize the PDMP prior to prescribing medications to patients.

F. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a serious social crime and a criminal justice problem that significantly impacts our nation's cities and towns in a variety of ways, including emergency shelters, schools, law enforcement and emergency medical service agencies, and the courts. Domestic violence crosses all socio-economic strata and should not be viewed as a private family matter, but in the context of other crimes and problems requiring prevention, intervention, and prosecution.

All levels of government must make domestic violence initiatives a priority on their agendas. Federal legislation should be enacted to provide funding and support for local government programs to address the problems of domestic violence through prevention, intervention, treatment, and effective prosecution. Legislation must take into account the potential impacts on already overburdened probation and parole departments.

NLC encourages the federal government to:

- Provide funding and assistance to maintain successful domestic violence programs already in existence, to initiate demonstration projects, and to aid local governments and organizations in modeling programs after successful holistic approaches;
- Establish a central point for the collection and dissemination of information on domestic violence programs taking place across the country that includes examples

of what is and is not working, the progress of legislative initiatives at both the state and federal levels, recent studies on domestic violence issues, and other relevant information;

- Assist all levels of government in the development of programs that work with children exposed to domestic violence and in the development of general education programs for all children on domestic violence issues; and
- Fully fund the Violence Against Women Act programs, as well as, efforts which support the abolition of physical, sexual and psychological human rights abuse and oppression of women.

G. Prisoner Reentry

Each year prisoners are released back into society without access to immediate supervision and/or support. These prisoners face a multitude of problems including homelessness, a lack of job opportunities, educational deficits, mental health issues, substance abuse, infectious diseases, and no connection to their families and communities. Over half of all released prisoners will be rearrested causing increased costs and burdens for cities.

In order to combat this problem, the federal government must provide local and state governments with resources and funding for transitional services to all prisoners in the areas of housing, education, mental health treatment, substance abuse counseling, employment opportunities, and healthcare. In addition, the U.S. Department of Justice should adopt a policy mandating that all federal prisoners be screened for drug/alcohol addiction, mental health problems, infectious diseases and other risk factors prior to release and then require these prisoners to seek continued treatment prior to and upon re-entry. Furthermore, the federal government should encourage state

governments to require policies mandating that all state prisoners have DNA collected during the initial screening and exiting process in an effort to solve open cases.

For prisoner reentry to succeed, reintegration must be emphasized as soon as a prisoner enters a correctional institution. Emphasis must be placed on identifying a prisoner's specific risk factors, providing treatment while in custody, and following up with community-based treatment once a prisoner is released. Programs must be implemented on both the federal and state level to involve the prisoner's family unit or mentor in any decisions or treatment plans, both during incarceration and at the time of release. Federal grant money is needed to fund community-based intervention and treatment programs focusing on the issues of housing, job opportunities and training, mental health screening and treatment, substance abuse, healthcare, education, and family reunification. In addition, attention must be paid to the specific struggles and barriers associated with youth prisoner re-entry. Often, youth leaving the criminal justice system lack age-appropriate levels of education, needed social and developmental skills, and are returning to environments that do not foster rehabilitation and development. Emphasis must be placed on creating the necessary support systems and opportunities to help youth transition into adulthood, reintegrate into communities, and stop cycles of recidivism.

Successful federal, state, and local pilot projects must be expanded to address challenges related to prisoner reentry and the full spectrum of problems. The federal government should fund programs that include the cooperation of corrections officials, probation and parole officers, former offenders who can serve as mentors, families, police, prosecutors, the court

system, mental health administrators, healthcare providers, housing agencies and rental advocates, substance abuse counselors, businesses, educational and vocational training providers, victim advocates, community- and/or faith-based organizations, neighborhood associations and coalitions, researchers and records personnel, and public affairs officers.

Congress should pass legislation guaranteeing that appropriate programs such as Medicaid, Social Security Disability, educational or vocational retraining, and other federal benefits, are available to eligible individuals on the first day of their release, ensuring access to the necessary services and resources vital to making a successful transition back into society.

H. Driving Under the Influence and Distracted Driving

The enforcement of laws for distracted driving (including texting or the use of mobile devices) and driving under the influence, adjudication of cases, treatment of offenders, prudent punishment of repeat offenders and the development of public awareness are all important state and local functions.

The role of the federal government, through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in assisting state and local governments should continue and be expanded. These efforts should focus public attention on the distracted driving and driving under the influence problem, facilitate public and private sector actions to counter the problem and provide administrative support for interstate coordination of driving under the influence countermeasure efforts.

I. Stopping Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery that impacts people of all ages and of

both genders, where services, labor, or sex are supplied by victims who are forced, defrauded or coerced to work through such methods as involuntary servitude, debt bondage, and forced labor. At the heart of this heinous crime are the myriad forms of enslavement – not the activities involved in international transportation—and hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens and other permanent residents, including kidnapped and homeless youth, are considered to be at risk for or victims of trafficking. Victims of human trafficking live among us in our cities and towns, but are typically captive and isolated, unaware of their rights, powerless to access services, and afraid to ask law enforcement and other authority figures for help. Combating human trafficking requires a collaborative, comprehensive approach across all levels of government.

To combat human trafficking, sufficient federal resources must be committed to ensure that law enforcement strategies are realistic and are coordinated with efforts in education, prevention, and support of victims.

NLC supports:

- Congressional action that will provide adequate funding for the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, which gives law enforcement additional tools and resources to prevent human trafficking, investigate human trafficking crimes, promote increased cooperation among federal agencies, between the U.S. and other countries, and between federal, state and local law enforcement.
- Congressional authorization and funding of block grants to localities to support comprehensive local approaches to stopping sex trafficking of minors through prevention, support for victims, and resources and support for the police and prosecutors who pursue justice

against traffickers, pimps and others who participate in or coordinate these crimes.

- Federal programs that train key state, local government, and non-profit personnel, as well as make efforts to increase the public's awareness of human trafficking.

J. Mental Illness and Criminal Justice

As people with mental illnesses continue to come in contact with the criminal justice system, communities across the United States struggle to develop interventions and supports that improve outcomes for these individuals, their service providers, and the public.

How the criminal justice community engages people with mental illness is a matter of national concern. Untreated mental illness often leads to volatile situations that require law enforcement to intervene. These interactions can require special training, be difficult to resolve, and create unique risks to the safety of all involved.

In 2004, Congress passed the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act (MIOTCRA), which enhances local public safety by funding training for law enforcement officers on how to identify and respond to incidents involving people with mental illnesses, increasing mental health courts nationwide, improving collaboration between criminal justice and mental health systems, and improving access to effective treatment.

NLC supports MIOTCRA federal efforts that provide additional resources for veteran treatment courts, and increases resources and training for first responders (law enforcement, fire, emergency medical service personnel, and others) to properly respond to mental health calls. Federal programs that fund joint efforts between law

enforcement and health officials to reduce repeat calls for service and better serve people with mental illness are also crucial to reducing unnecessary interactions between police and the mentally ill.

Mentally ill persons who do not receive psychiatric treatment and/or fail to comply with their medications regimen are significantly more likely to face arrest. For this reason, NLC supports funding for programs that improve the screening of incoming jail and prison detainees for mental illness; the diversion of individuals to mental health programs when appropriate; increasing the availability of grants for mental health courts and other diversion efforts; providing intensive treatment while incarcerated, when necessary; requiring Bureau of Justice Statistics to regularly update the "Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates, and ensuring transitional services when leaving jail. These programs ultimately reduce the likelihood that mentally ill individuals will return to incarceration or have a future interaction with law enforcement. *(NLC's policies on Mental Health are detailed further in the HD Chapter of the National Municipal Policy.)*

K. Equity in the Criminal Justice System

Every person has a right to expect equal treatment by law enforcement officers, prosecuting authorities, judges and correctional officials. Discriminatory enforcement of criminal laws has a corrosive effect on our cities and towns, undermining the confidence of the community in law enforcement and interfering with our efforts to prevent crime and prosecute offenders.

Unfortunately, our country has a long history of disparate treatment in our criminal justice system. Numerous studies confirm that racial minorities, especially African Americans and Latinos, are more likely to be arrested, more

likely to be prosecuted and more likely to be incarcerated for offenses than whites accused of the same crime.

NLC supports federal legislation and action which eliminates discrimination in the enforcement of our criminal justice system. NLC opposes profiling of suspects based solely on race, ethnic origin, religion, gender identity, poverty or other similar factors.

In addition, the federal government should assist local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to provide data collection and analysis education and training for law enforcement officers regarding de-escalation techniques, crises intervention, appropriate use of force and enforcement techniques, explicit and implicit racial bias, and proper and unbiased investigative procedures.

L. Poverty

Crime statistics demonstrate the significantly greater risks of direct criminal victimization of poor people.² In addition, indirect victimization of crime also falls disproportionately on poor individuals. Neighborhoods with large concentrations of low income people are also generally the geographic areas of cities in which there are greater reports of crime, particularly street crime. Other chapters of the National Municipal Policy cover a variety of programs and initiatives to reduce poverty and address affordable housing issues. These should be viewed as a way to get at the root causes of crime and violence.

M. Improve Policing in the 21st Century

NLC believes that trust between law enforcement agencies and the people they

protect and serve is essential to the stability of our communities, the integrity of our criminal justice system, and the safe and effective delivery of policing services. Unfortunately, high-profile officer-involved killings have exposed racially divisive issues in the relationships between local police and the communities they protect and serve, especially in communities of color.

In December 18, 2014, President Barack Obama signed Executive Order 13684 establishing the Task Force on 21st Century Policing to examine ways of fostering strong, collaborative relationships between local law enforcement and the communities they protect and to make recommendations to the President on ways policing practices can promote effective crime reduction while building trust. The final report of the Task Force was delivered to the President on March 2, 2015 that included a total of 63 recommendations, most of which were directed at the approximately 18,000 state and local law enforcement agencies spread throughout the country.

NLC supports the report's findings that encourage collaboration with community members, especially in communities and neighborhoods disproportionately affected by crime, to develop policies and strategies for deploying resources that aim to reduce crime by improving relationships, increasing community engagement, and fostering cooperation.

NLC calls on Congress and the Administration to provide financial and technical assistance to local governments to help implement the applicable

² Marcus Berzofsky, Dr.P.H., RTI International, Lance Couzens, RTI International, Erika Harrell, Ph.D., BJS Statistician, Lynn Langton, Ph.D., BJS Statistician, Hope Smiley-McDonald, Ph.D., RTI International, "Household Poverty And Nonfatal

Violent Victimization, 2008–2012" Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, November 18, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5137>

recommendations of the Task Force on 21st Century Policing and to assist municipalities with their efforts to make sure law enforcement training provides the foundation to cultivate police officers as leaders in – and guardians of – their communities by providing increased training in racial and implicit bias, intelligent restraint and de-escalation tactics and the use of nonlethal force.

N. Federal Asset Forfeiture Program

The criminal and civil asset forfeiture has long been an effective law enforcement tool to fight against illegal profiteering and to deter crime. The federal asset forfeiture program, when it is properly managed and regulated, redirects illegally gained property to be used by law enforcement to combat criminal activity consistent with federal and state regulations.

When Congress passed the Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act of 2000 (CAFRA), P.L. 106-185, it made significant reforms to the Department of Justice’s asset forfeiture program to ensure property owners are afforded adequate due process before their property was forfeited.

NLC strongly supports the provision in the law that authorizes the Attorney General to transfer or share seized assets with other federal, state, local, or foreign law enforcement agencies who have participated in the investigation or proceedings that resulted in confiscation. The civil asset forfeiture program provides millions in additional funding to support local law enforcement agencies ability to continue to participate in federal task forces targeting criminal and gang activity.

NLC is concerned that Congress’s continued scrutiny of the civil asset forfeiture’s peculiarities in greater detail because of

ongoing allegation of misconduct by local law enforcement agencies it may once again consider legislation to change or limit the Department of Justice’s ability to transfer property and funding to state and local law enforcement agencies through the civil asset forfeiture program. NLC believes the reforms already implemented by the Department of Justice address many of the concerns that have been raised regarding asset forfeiture and that any further steps to reform the program should only be taken after careful consideration as to not further weaken this valuable tool that aids state and local law enforcement in protecting our communities.

NLC opposes federal legislation that would limit local law enforcements ability to participate in the Federal civil asset forfeiture program. We strongly believe and future efforts to change or severely limit local law enforcements ability to participate in the federal civil asset forfeiture program should not give safe harbor to the cartels and professional criminals who engage in drug trafficking, human trafficking and child pornography. NLC believes Congress should maintain the method for reimbursement of state and local agencies that have committed resources participate in joint Federal task forces, while also establishing appropriate requirements that safeguard individual rights and remove financial incentives for potential misconduct. The Department of Justice should also pursue sanctions against local law enforcement agencies that habitually misuse the federal civil asset forfeiture program.

O. Law Enforcement Training and Accountability

1. Problem Statement

The police officer-involved killings of Black people and people of color continue to expose racially divisive issues in the relationships

between local police and the communities they are sworn to protect and serve, especially in communities of color. NLC believes that trust between law enforcement officers and the people they serve and protect is essential to a municipality's stability, the integrity of our criminal justice system, and the safe and effective delivery of policing services.

When governing a municipality, nothing is more important for local officials than protecting the public's safety. In our civil society, local elected officials are responsible for managing a municipality's public safety programs, including its police department. The goal of managing law enforcement efforts by municipal governments must be to provide a safe, healthy environment in which all residents can live free from violence, fear, harassment, discrimination, and intimidation.

Unfortunately, our country has a long history of disparate treatment of minorities and people of color. Current data shows this to be especially true for Black and Latino people in our criminal justice system. The excessive use of force by law enforcement has shown that discriminatory enforcement of criminal laws has a corrosive effect that undermines the community's confidence in law enforcement and interferes with our efforts to keep all members of the community safe.

2. Goals

Local elected leaders must hold law enforcement officials accountable for unjustified, unnecessary actions that result in an abuse of power. Holding municipal employees, including law enforcement officers, accountable is the primary responsibility of local government officials. However, some state laws and labor union

contracts limit the ability of local governments to hold law enforcement officers accountable.

Local elected officials should work closely with their municipality's law enforcement executives and residents to ensure police officers have the support, resources, and training they need to serve their communities with honor, integrity, moral character, and courage.

NLC believes the federal government should provide financial and technical assistance to local governments to help them implement policies that would:

- ensure the law enforcement agency complies with the U.S. Department of Justice's Use of Force Continuum;
- prohibit maneuvers such as chokeholds that are intended to limit a person's ability to breathe or restrict a person's blood flow;
- authorize the use of "lethal" or "less lethal" force when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed or intends to commit a felony involving serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent³ risk of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or another if the subject is not immediately apprehended;
- require officers to use de-escalation techniques when there is no imminent danger to life and property;
- require other officers that are at the scene of the incident to intervene and stop the use of force by the officer(s), including using their arresting authority, if they believe the actions are unwarranted,

³ An immediate, or imminent threat can be described as danger from an individual whose apparent intent is to inflict serious bodily injury or death and the individual has the ability and opportunity to realize this intention. (source:

https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/National_Consensus_Policy_On_Use_Of_Force%2007102020%20v3.pdf)

unnecessary, or are an abuse of power by the officer(s);

- ensure the law enforcement agency can log all use of lethal or less lethal force by officers to a national database that is searchable and available to the public;
- require officers who use force when it is not necessary to be relieved of duty;
- require officers equipped with body-worn cameras to make sure the cameras are in recording mode anytime the officer is engaged in a potential incident that might require the use of force;
- prohibit officers from restricting witnesses to video record the use of force by an officer(s);
- ensure the public can call 9-1-1 or use an online reporting system when they believe an officer's use of force is unwarranted or is in violation of an individual's civil rights;
- ensure law enforcement officers and other public safety employees are provided whistleblower protections when they report an officer use of force violation; and
- require that all lethal and less lethal use of force actions be thoroughly investigated to ensure the incident warranted the use of force; and
- requiring law enforcement executives to take immediate disciplinary action against an officer who used lethal or less lethal force if it is determined that the use of force was unwarranted, unnecessary, excessive, or was an abuse of power.

NLC supports federal efforts to strengthen the local government's ability to hold law enforcement officers accountable for discrimination, criminal misconduct, or excessive use of force violations. In cases where it has been determined that the actions of a law enforcement officer or officers

discriminated against an individual's civil rights, resulted in criminal misconduct, or violated the law enforcement agency's use of force policies, the local government should have full authority to terminate the employment of a law enforcement officer or officers in accordance with established due process rules and principles to safeguard against wrongful termination.

NLC calls on Congress to:

- provide additional funding for the community-oriented policing grant program to help local law enforcement agencies implement and improve racial bias and de-escalation training; and
- prioritize the awarding of the above funding to target municipalities that have repeatedly been cited for lethal or less lethal use of force violations, civil rights violations, or abuse of power by officers; and
- provide additional federal funding and technical assistance to local governments to help administer mental health and wellness services to law enforcement officers; and
- establish a National Database of Decertified Officers that **ONLY** law enforcement agencies and state and local governments can access to vet officers who have been dismissed for such issues as unnecessary or excessive use of force, abuse of power, racial discrimination, and violation of individual's civil rights; and
- provide technical and grant assistance to local governments to establish transparent civilian oversight boards to investigate officer use of force violations.

P. Qualified Immunity for Law Enforcement Officers

Qualified immunity is a legal doctrine established by the U.S. Supreme Court that

grants government officials, including municipal law enforcement officers, immunity from money damages for civil rights violations as long as the official did not violate a "clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known. While NLC opposes federal legislation that would eliminate qualified immunity for law enforcement officers, NLC does believe that Congress and the courts should consider changes to the doctrine of qualified immunity for law enforcement officers to ensure greater accountability. NLC supports federal efforts to strengthen local government's ability to hold law enforcement officers accountable for discrimination, criminal misconduct, or excessive use of force violation.

6.02 Public Safety

A. Problem Statement

Public safety requires the commitment of all levels of government. Information sharing among levels of government must be comprehensive and timely. Through the joint efforts of local, state, and federal governments, as well as the responsible actions of individual residents and corporate citizens alike, the safety and well-being of our business and civic communities can be controlled successfully.

B. Goals

- In order to keep our cities and towns safe: The federal government should assist cities and towns across the nation in acquiring modern emergency communications capabilities and advanced law enforcement technology; and
- Federal, state and local law enforcement must share information and intelligence across intergovernmental and jurisdictional boundaries.

C. Public Safety Technology and Intelligence

1. Public Safety Technology and Intelligence Goals

NLC urges the federal government to assist local governments across the nation in acquiring modern emergency communications capabilities and advanced law enforcement technology. Specifically, the federal government should:

- Make surplus equipment available to local governments (without undue restrictions on use) that would improve emergency response capabilities;
- Provide funding for research and training opportunities and publicize these opportunities;
- Make direct, flexible grants to local governments for local law enforcement and fire safety training and equipment;
- Conduct regular, well publicized training sessions and provide coordinated technical assistance to local public safety personnel operating public safety technologies;
- Encourage manufacturers to make public safety equipment available at reasonable costs to local government that can be easily upgraded for future purposes;
- Provide technical assistance and funds to local police for the adoption of advanced policing technology, particularly alternative use of force options that help safely deescalate violent situations; and
- Provide technical assistance and support to established intergovernmental institutions to ensure a collaborative exchange of information that maximizes resources, streamlines operations, and improves the ability to fight crime and terrorism by merging data from a variety of sources.

NLC strongly urges flexibility in the use of federal public safety funds for upgraded

technology and training. Many municipalities face great difficulty in purchasing necessary public safety equipment because of budget constraints or inability to qualify for available funds. New duties placed on law enforcement related to homeland security have constrained budgets further. NLC urges the federal government to assist all municipalities with public safety advancements without imposing stringent compliance guidelines.

2. Emergency Communications

Having the capability to transmit vital information to different emergency response personnel among all levels of government without interference and delay is key to disaster preparedness and emergency response. No man, woman, or child should lose his/her life because public safety officials cannot communicate with one another.

The federal government should take immediate action to provide local governments with the broadcast channels needed to enhance their communications capabilities. Reliable and interoperable wireless communications are essential to public safety's mission to protect life and property.

The federal government should encourage regional planning for public safety communication needs and address the current shortage of spectrum channels with a long-term plan that ensures sufficient and appropriate spectrum to meet future public safety needs across the nation, communications equipment with open standards, and funding for the necessary building, operation, and maintenance of a national interoperable emergency communications system. If federal reallocation of radio spectrum forces a municipality to change radio frequencies

and/or channels to preserve its public safety and emergency communications services, there should be prompt and fair compensation made for transfer costs, such as new equipment and additional personnel and training. *(NLC's policies on public safety communications are detailed further in the ITC Chapter of the National Municipal Policy.)*

The federal government should also link all emergency warning systems across the nation, supplying all areas with appropriate equipment so that no area is left unprotected. Emergency alert systems should be used to ensure that any presidentially declared emergency, homeland security, and National Weather Services alerts are timely and accurate and provide direction on recommended protective measures local governments should take when the threat level is increased. Local governments should be reimbursed for any costs associated with heightened alerts.

NLC urges the federal government to ensure that all areas of the country have access to modernized 9-1-1 technology for emergency use. Currently, cities and towns that do not have timely emergency response services usually have not implemented a 9-1-1 system or their systems are antiquated. NLC also urges the federal government, in particular the Department of Justice and the Federal Communications Commission, to continue its efforts to improve the wireless 9-1-1 or E 9-1-1 services by working in partnership with state and local land use authorities, public safety officials, and the telecommunications industry. The telecommunications industry must fully develop and fund wireless emergency locator services and tracking systems and lead efforts to resolve interoperability problems that affect emergency communications systems throughout the nation. These efforts must

continue to respect the premise of local autonomy, avoid burdensome mandates, and reflect the need for greater funding in underserved jurisdictions.

3. Law Enforcement Technology

The ability to transmit and access information quickly and easily helps local, state and federal law enforcement agencies prevent and reduce crime. The federal government should facilitate criminal records information sharing among all levels of governmental law enforcement agencies. Such an information system would provide law enforcement agencies a tool to track and apprehend transient, violent, repeat offenders, and/or suspected terrorists and share information with prosecutors, courts, corrections, parole agencies, and other relevant agencies. This integrated system would be particularly useful to localities in securing essential data during a time of emergency or disaster.

Advanced public safety technologies including mobile data terminals, geographic information systems, and biometric information repositories increase efficiency and can help return law enforcement officers to the streets, enhancing community policing efforts. The collection and analysis of biometric evidence - particularly DNA- has proven a valuable tool in identifying suspects in both violent and non-violent crimes, as well as ruling out innocent individuals, and expansion of its use should be supported at the federal level.

Ultimately, the use of modern technology results in cost efficiencies because it allows for better management of workloads, streamlines processes, and provides rapid analysis, all of which reduce overtime among personnel. The federal government should facilitate the availability of these technologies to cities regardless of size.

4. Training

As local governments acquire new public safety technologies, the federal government should continue to promote interagency sharing of equipment during emergencies among all levels of government and provide training to local public safety personnel. To promote greater compatibility among training programs and curriculum, the federal government should lead efforts to ensure that public safety training programs provide a level of consistency among all agencies, which are essential to implement mutual aid and regional cooperation agreements. Federal assistance that enables local governments to improve public safety services will always be a key component to reducing crime, planning for and predicting disasters, and responding to emergencies.

5. Information Sharing

Access to both specific and aggregate information on public safety threats — ranging from acts of terrorism, to health threats, to gang violence trends — gathered by the federal government, should be shared with local law enforcement and other necessary agencies in potential impact areas.

The federal government must continue to improve standing task forces, centers, and institutions for sharing classified information on threats with first responders. Both federal financial and technical assistance, as well as on-site assistance of federal personnel, should be provided to local government, to assist in these information sharing institutions and joint analysis efforts.

The federal government should assist local law enforcement with acquiring the proper equipment, technology, and training to participate in information sharing activities, such as establishing fusion centers. The federal government should continue to refine policies and practices surrounding these

institutions to ensure all activities respect civil liberties and privacy concerns.

6. Less-lethal Technology

Currently, less-lethal projectile devices for law enforcement are defined as a “firearm” under the Gun Control Act (GCA) of 1968, since there is no federal definition for less-lethal technology. The development of more effective, less-lethal projectile devices that can be used in lieu of lethal force are being stifled by the arbitrary application of the GCA.

The National League of Cities supports the Federal adoption of a definition for less-lethal projectile devices that would not classify them as firearm. NLC urges the federal government to support industry-wide research and development into less-lethal technology, better de-escalation training, and to support efforts to reduce fatal officer-involved shootings.

D. Transportation of Hazardous Materials

The transportation of hazardous materials, including nuclear waste, must be made as safe as possible. Minimizing the danger of injury, environmental damage and other costs of such events requires knowledge of the materials so that appropriate measures can be taken and decisions made regarding evacuation or traffic diversion. NLC urges the federal government to provide adequate funds, training and equipment to all cities affected by the transportation and disposal of hazardous waste to assure the protection of public health and safety in the event of an accident.

The federal government must also ensure that the transport of high-level radioactive waste (HLW) be safely accomplished by employing state of the art technology, engineering and procedures.

1. Consolidation of Federal Programs

NLC supports federal efforts to consolidate hazardous materials policies and to designate the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) the lead federal department. NLC believes that when more than one federal agency regulates a hazardous material, the appropriate agencies must take steps to correct conflicting or inconsistent policies.

2. Standards

National Hazardous Materials Driver Standards

NLC supports federal hazardous materials driver training standards that are tailored to the transportation of specific materials. As a prerequisite to receiving a license, drivers of such vehicles must be required to certify that they have received special training.

3. Insurance

NLC supports existing federal regulations that require motor carriers to maintain sufficient liability coverage. NLC also supports continuation of federal law that provides supplemental liability coverage in the event of a catastrophic accident involving radioactive materials.

4. Notification and Communication

NLC encourages federal guidelines to clarify the level and frequency of notification and communications between state and local officials necessary to protect public safety. Currently available technologies and systems must be used to ensure immediate communication between transporters and all entities charged with responding to any incidences. Any carrier must be required to make an immediate notification to designated local emergency personnel when a hazardous materials incident occurs.

Federal, state, regional and local governments should cooperate in the

development of a unified data and notification system.

5. Disaster Prevention and Training

First responders regularly respond to incidents involving the release or threat of release of hazardous materials in transport, therefore emergency response should continue to be the primary responsibility of state and local governments. The federal government must ensure that first responders have the resources and capacity to address and respond to any hazardous materials incidents.

In order to respond quickly and efficiently to any hazardous materials incidents federal, state and local governments should develop a centralized emergency response command structure within each of their jurisdictions to improve inter-jurisdictional communications when an accident does occur. There must be terrorism response plans for shipments of hazardous materials.

The federal government should set minimum training and education standards, require all stakeholders to participate, and offer technical and financial assistance to support these efforts. The federal government should evaluate and certify training programs used by regional, state and local emergency personnel.

6. Enforcement

NLC believes that the federal government should continue to be responsible for the enforcement of hazardous materials transportation regulations. The federal government must be more vigilant in its enforcement of its regulations regarding unregistered carriers and shippers.

States and localities should be allowed to adopt and enforce vehicle operating requirements and standards, including the

imposition of fines or civil penalties for infractions of these federal requirements.

The Federal Railroad Safety Act should be amended so that the federal and state governments have concurrent authority to enforce federal rail safety regulations that relate to hazardous materials.

Finally, the Federal/State Rail Safety Participation program should be continued and adequately funded.

7. Financing

NLC urges Congress to appropriate sufficient federal funding to operate hazardous materials programs. NLC supports raising registration fees to pay for such programs while opposing federal preemption of local fees on carriers.

Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) grants from the Highway Trust Funds should be increased and made available to local governments.

E. Mental Health and Public Safety

1. First Responder PTSD

First responders charged with protecting life and property may experience a broad range of health and mental wellness consequences due to work-related exposures to traumatic incidents that include violent acts, death, and destruction. These “first responders” include municipal law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical employees who are responsible for the protection and preservation of life and property, and municipal emergency responders and public safety telecommunicators and dispatchers that provide immediate support services during a traumatic incident that causes physical, emotional, or psychological harm to themselves or others. Constant exposure to traumatic incidents involving death,

dismemberment, abuse, violence, and destruction may exert a psychological toll on first responders, resulting in post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), substance abuse, depression, and even suicide.

Establishing robust prevention and early intervention systems that include crisis hotlines, routine mental health checks, and peer and family support programs can be critical components of first responder mental health and wellness programs, provided they are appropriately researched and resourced.

While first responders may have access to support services to help reduce the risk of post-traumatic stress, studies have shown that they are less likely to seek because they are concerned about how they would be viewed at work if they had sought support. Studies have shown that concerns over the stigma and scrutiny from others about contemplating or attempting suicide is one of the primary reasons that prevents first responders from seeking help. When first responders know and recognize the indicators or warning signs of an impending crisis and have the skills to talk to someone with mental illness, they are more likely to be comfortable confronting or breaking down the stigma about saying something to a peer or recognizing the warning signs for a self-referral.

NLC urges Congress to establish a federal program, similar to the Department of Veterans Affairs National Center for PTSD program, within the Department of Health and Human Services that would:

- develop resources and training programs for community-based clinicians who interact with first responders and their families to help them better understand the unique risks facing their clients and what health and wellness programs may be available to them as members of the first responder community
- provide technical assistance to support the development of model policies and implementation guidance for public safety agencies to make substantial efforts to reduce the first responder PTSD and suicide
- establish a national crisis hotline for first responders
- conduct research to determine the efficacy of regular mental health checks, establish which approaches are most effective, and provide resources that move public safety agencies toward best practices to reduce mental health issues among first responders
- establish remote access or regional mental health check programs to help first responders in small cities, towns and villages
- assist local public safety agencies in implementing peer support programs to ensure all first responders have access to this important wellness service

Congress should also improve the legislative privacy protections for first responders seeking assistance from peer crisis lines and other peer-support programs.

2. Resident Impacted by Crime and Emergency

Major criminal incidents and emergencies have a significant impact on the psyche of citizens and first responders alike.

Immediate support after traumatic incidents can ensure that witnesses provide first responders with more lucid descriptions of the event and prevent significant long-term mental health concerns.

Psychological first aid, crisis counseling, and response worker support are all key to mitigating these issues. The federal government should assist with resources and the coordination of non-profit entities and state and local governments to ensure a

continuum of care is available to victims of crimes and disasters—particularly after major emergencies and incidents. These efforts must include awareness and education of access to behavioral health treatment to prevent negative effects following a devastating event.

3. 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline

The 988 Lifeline is essential for connecting those in crisis with trained counselors to address mental health and suicide-related needs in our communities. However, NLC is deeply concerned about the current lack of federal and state funding to rapidly expand crisis care services, especially in areas with racial, and economic disparities, and underserved rural regions.

To address this funding gap and strengthen crisis response capabilities, NLC urges Congress to provide sustained, direct federal support to local governments. This support will help them quickly enhance their crisis care systems, ensuring residents in marginalized communities and rural areas receive prompt assistance when calling the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline. Furthermore, Congress should allocate direct funding to local governments to establish crisis intervention teams, co-responders, and unarmed behavioral health response programs within their communities. These measures will empower local authorities to offer comprehensive aid to individuals in crisis, effectively addressing mental health emergencies and promoting the well-being of our citizens.

F. Medical and Adult-use of Cannabis (Incorporated Resolution)

Since 1996, a significant majority of states have legalized the medical use of cannabis and an increasing number of states, and the

District of Columbia have or are considering legalizing the adult use of cannabis.

To allow for greater regulation of the growing cannabis industry, the federal government should consider rescheduling cannabis by removing it from Schedule I substances under the Controlled Substances Act. After rescheduling cannabis, the U.S. Department of Justice’s Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Drug Enforcement Administration, and the United States Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration should establish federal regulations for the manufacturing, distribution and sale of legal medical and adult-use cannabis.

As states legalize the medical and adult recreational use of cannabis, Congress must also ensure local governments can establish laws and regulations on the manufacturing, distribution, and sale of medical and adult-use cannabis within their jurisdiction.

States and local governments that collect tax revenues from legalized medical and adult-use cannabis should also be able to use the funding for local public safety programs, drug treatment and mental health centers, housing programs, and after-school programs.

6.03 Homeland Security, Disaster Preparedness and Response

A. Problem Statement

The lives lost, property damaged, and economic hardships suffered due to criminal and terrorist acts and natural, manufactured and technological disasters pose severe problems for individual residents, communities, businesses and all levels of government. Local governments are the first

level of government to respond to most disasters and emergencies and must be regarded as the focal point of all disaster mitigation and recovery activities. The federal government should provide funding directly to local governments for homeland security, emergency preparedness and response.

An effective system must be developed to ensure that federal and state emergency management officials conduct substantive consultations with local officials for key decision-making affecting homeland security, disaster preparedness and response at the local level.

Federal and state technical and financial assistance should be structured to allow local officials maximum flexibility in meeting identified needs. Regarding the homeland security funding formula, NLC supports the federal government continuing to fund risk-based threats in highly populated and high-threat areas. NLC also supports a minimum level of funding for state grants sufficient to allow jurisdictions to prepare for possible terrorist-based threats, with flexibility to use the funds for dual-use (risk and all-hazards) pursuant to their state homeland security plans.

The potential for hazardous or radioactive material spills, pipeline accidents, large scale social disorders, and domestic terrorism compels all levels of government to coordinate efforts to protect communities. Such coordination must result in a comprehensive national homeland security and disaster preparedness strategy. The Department of Homeland Security must continue to have a central office for coordinating local and state domestic preparedness activities. Regional plans and cooperation must be fostered through this central office.

B. Goals

In order to maintain viable communities and an economically sound nation, all levels of government must work together to reduce the likelihood of disaster losses incurred. Specifically, the federal government should:

- Continuously strive to improve the coordination of local, state, and federal disaster preparedness plans, including Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) operations;
- Assure continued availability of adequate property and casualty insurance and excess insurance coverage to all regions of the nation, at affordable rates without unreasonable exclusions or geographic redlining;
- Provide clear and appropriate division of responsibilities between local, state, and federal governments in presidentially-declared disaster areas, with clear channels and protocols between leaders, including maintaining the appropriate role of the U.S. military forces in supporting emergency response;
- Ensure FEMA has the funding, authority, clear mandate, and flexibility it needs to respond quickly and effectively; and
- Do nothing to impede efforts by first responders and state and local authorities.

C. Prevention, Planning, and Mitigation

The highest priority of all levels of government in addressing disaster and terrorism issues should be prevention and mitigation. Mitigation saves lives and reduces injuries; reduces economic losses; maintains and protects critical infrastructure; and reduces the liability borne by local governments and elected officials.

Knowing that improved safety from disasters in the future relies on what we can learn from the disasters of today, the federal government should collect data on the effects of disasters

and lessons learned from the analysis of such data should be disseminated to aid state and local disaster-related efforts. Similarly, the federal government should provide assistance to state and local governments to help them conduct annual hazard and risk assessments to determine the vulnerability of particular areas or structures to disasters or terrorist acts based on historical and/or intelligence information.

The federal government can also help mitigate potential disasters by working closely with local governments to develop a useful uniform emergency warning system to ensure that as people travel throughout the nation, they will be informed of existing emergencies and advised how to respond. The federal government must also educate and train local emergency services on the effects of disasters and lessons on the warning system and what precautions need to be taken.

In addition, the federal government should fund and support a sustained effort to develop and improve the nation's health and medical readiness, ensuring surge capacity in disaster situations. Our nation's hospitals and other medical facilities operate at or near maximum capacity and lack the space and staff to adequately care for the influx of victims in a disaster situation. All levels of government must work together to pre-assess high-risk areas, build and pre-position the necessary medical infrastructure, including mobile and temporary response centers, and create clear and comprehensive health care related disaster plans. *(See HD Chapter 4.08 "Health" for additional policy on public health and disaster planning)*

The federal government should provide an adequate level of funding for local emergency preparedness and disaster planning and management. Such funding should allow a city to tailor its disaster

preparedness planning to the special circumstances and needs of the area, particularly to any facilities and densely populated areas that have the potential to be terrorist targets, as well as provide local governments with appropriate emergency response equipment and communication as necessary.

In addition to directly assisting cities and towns in their mitigation efforts, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Require federal agencies to develop and coordinate pre- and post-disaster mitigation programs for the types of emergencies they manage;
- Provide fiscal, technical, and staff support for the development and operation of fusion centers and other standing information sharing institutions;
- Develop a comprehensive evaluation of risk factors for potential terrorist targets;
- Make their mitigation training programs more accessible and affordable and ensure that proven mitigation technology is more widely publicized and utilized;
- Support local governments in their efforts to encourage the public and private sectors to retrofit existing structures to reduce future losses from natural disasters and to locate new construction outside of high-risk areas such as flood plains, coastal areas or on or near earthquake faults;
- Encourage lending institutions to incorporate mitigation provisions as conditions for loans;
- Enact legislation that will allow for federal assistance in the accreditation of municipal levees in a cost-effective and responsible manner;
- Support federal programs to encourage public, private, and individual disaster plans, such as Citizen Corps;

- Sufficiently fund agricultural counterterrorism and food safety efforts; and
- Adopt strict standards for the enforcement and transport of hazardous materials.

D. Disaster Response and Recovery

Federal programs should be structured to support municipal governments with adequate funding and authority to immediately and effectively respond to all types of disasters, including training and equipping first responders and the public and private medical community.

The federal government must increase funding to local governments for response, including processes to resolve equity issues in disaster relief efforts. The federal government must review all regulations dealing with disaster relief that raise equity issues, and based on such a review, propose corrective action. Specifically, when multiple cities have been damaged by a disaster, a formula or waiver process should be available to resolve disaster-related damage in a fair manner. The federal government also should allow municipalities to request their municipality be declared a disaster independently of other local government entities. Accidents or terrorist acts involving nuclear, biological or chemical (NBC) materials represent a special subset of disasters. The federal government must ensure that local governments and their first responders have the resources and capacity to address and respond to NBC incidents. The federal government should coordinate with state and local governments for public education regarding NBC incidents.

Additionally, the federal government should assist in the establishment and training of interdisciplinary, multi-jurisdictional search and rescue teams in each state to respond to

and recover from natural and manufactured disasters.

When a city is asked by the federal government to provide services to citizens from jurisdictions outside their own in times of a declared state of emergency, it is the right of that city to recoup reimbursement from the federal government for expenses. Federal agencies must reimburse cities outside the declared state of emergency for costs related to disaster evacuation and sheltering, including straight time for city employees and the use of city-owned sheltering facilities at the direction of the federal government.

E. Training and Technical Assistance

The federal government must provide technical assistance and regional training devoted to disaster preparedness and response. This technical assistance should include the gathering and regular dissemination of information to local governments on general disaster issues and terrorist threats as well as specific disasters where they occur. This sensitive information must be shared with local government without jeopardizing national security. As part of its technical assistance efforts, the federal government should encourage regions to share resources and equipment needed for preparedness and response through mutual aid agreements and regional coordination.

F. Terrorism

The federal government should help local authorities by providing appropriate training to local governments in terrorism prevention. Public safety personnel must be taught and provided the necessary equipment to manage a situation involving weapons of mass destruction, including biological or chemical weapons.

Information or intelligence on likely or imminent acts of terrorism, gathered by any means by the federal government, must be shared across agency lines and with local enforcement agencies in potential impact areas. A policy for sharing certain classified information on threats or potential threats of terrorism with first responders must be implemented. Both federal financial assistance and federal personnel should be provided to the local government immediately when terrorist acts take place. The federal government must include local governments in federal plans and operations relative to issues in their jurisdictions and provide legal assistance to local governments that have high profile public or private targets within their boundaries.

G. Border Security

NLC supports increased coordination and cooperation between federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to achieve operational control of our nation's borders. When all agencies work together and share information, our borders will become less porous and our nation will be safer. Local law enforcement should not be conscripted into Federal border patrol service. If the federal government does require local law enforcement to act on its behalf, absolute immunity and/or indemnification should be given so that localities are not liable for the actions taken on the federal government's behalf. All costs associated with enforcement, training and equipment for these duties should be paid directly to the local jurisdiction by the federal government.

H. Immigration Enforcement

1. Interaction with Local Law Enforcement

Local police have a responsibility to cooperate with the federal government to apprehend specific persons identified as having committed a crime and violated US immigration laws. Local police should

promptly report to appropriate federal immigration authorities any reasonable suspicions they have regarding persons already in their custody. However, local police should not be responsible for the enforcement of federal immigration laws or the ongoing detention of individuals merely suspected of violating those laws. Local personnel cannot be conscripted into federal service because the federal government has decided not to fund and staff its immigration enforcement agencies to meet demand. This type of action can divert local personnel from their primary duties, break important trust that has been built within the immigrant community and constitute a cost shift onto local governments. The federal government should not transfer the responsibility of enforcing U.S. immigration laws to local police by making undocumented status in the U.S. a criminal offense.

The federal government has a responsibility to share information with local law enforcement on criminal immigrants. An accessible database that can track illegal immigrants must be developed and local police must be provided access and training on the database.

If the federal government does require local law enforcement to act on its behalf, absolute immunity must be given so that localities are not liable for the actions taken on the federal government's behalf. All costs associated with enforcement, training or equipment for these duties must be paid directly to the local jurisdiction by the federal government.

2. Interaction with Local Officials

Other city personnel such as fire inspectors, educators, health personnel and social service personnel should not be responsible for reporting those persons who cannot produce proof of their legal presence in the United States.

3. Cost Recovery

Any costs associated with the detention of illegal immigrants on behalf of the federal government must be fully reimbursed to local governments. NLC strongly supports full funding of the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), which provides funding for the costs of detaining illegal immigrants.

4. Visa Requirements

The federal government must address unlawful immigration by increasing enforcement over those individuals who enter the US legally with student, tourist or business visas and remain in this country after their visas expire. To effectively track all individuals entering and exiting the U.S. under the various visa systems, the federal government must enforce visa overstays through the full implementation and staffing of the US-VISIT and the Student and Exchange Visitor Programs (SEVIS). The US-VISIT program is a biometric security measure which tracks individuals prior to entry and exit within the U.S., the SEVIS program is a web based system which maintains information on international students and exchange visitors in the United States. An accessible immigration database should be maintained that identifies when the visa expires. Appropriate and timely review of the visa status of individuals visiting the US should help to address this concern, as well as a mandatory notification of change in address.

5. Sanctuary Cities

NLC opposes federal legislation that would impose harmful sanctions on local governments that have in affect a statute, ordinance, policy, or practice that prohibits or restricts compliance when a detainer request or administrative warrant is issued by the Department of Homeland Security.

Congress should ensure that the Department of Homeland Security's detainer requests and administrative warrant comply with the U.S. Constitution's Fourth and Tenth Amendments. Congress should also provide additional resources and funding to the Department of Homeland Security to meet the statutory requirements to enforce our Nation's immigration laws and not force local governments to take on the financial responsibilities and duties of federal immigration enforcement agents.

I. Protect Against and Respond to Cyber Threats

The growing number of attacks on our cyber networks has become "one of the most serious economic and national security threats our nation faces. Cyber-based infiltrations of the nation's electric grid, water, sewer, and other critical infrastructure have already occurred, and have left behind software programs that could be used to disrupt the system. Municipalities that manage critical infrastructure such as utilities and transit systems, as well as maintain sensitive databases on individuals, public works, and industries are at considerable risk of cyberattacks.

NLC is concerned that information sharing across all levels of government and the private sector remains challenged, often leaving municipalities unaware of the latest threats to data systems. Many municipalities are often not aware of steps that can be taken to mitigate threats to networks. NLC believes there is a crucial federal role in cybersecurity related to national security, protection of sensitive information and intellectual property, and the availability and continuity of infrastructure. NLC applauds the Administration and Congress for recognizing the increasing importance of securing cyberspace, taking initial steps to review federal policy on cyberspace, and reaching

out to state and local governments, and the private sector, on this issue. We would encourage that federal engagement with state and local governments, as well as the private sector, continues to increase to ensure the safety of e-commerce and to secure critical infrastructure from online threats while not impeding on local authority.

The frameworks that have been established by the Department of Homeland Security for facilitating the sharing of information on cyber threats among all levels of government, such as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) and other members of the National Council of ISACs, as well as with the private sector, must be encouraged and expanded.

The federal government should be required to disseminate cyber intrusion detection and prevention tools to intergovernmental partners, and be permitted, when requested, to provide assistance to localities and other entities in addressing and repairing damages from a major cyber-attack and for advice on building better defenses.

NLC urges also Congress and the administration to continue to work to safeguard civil liberties and privacy of its citizens while maintaining the safety and stability of the internet.

J. Local law enforcement access to the Department of Defense's (DoD) Excess Property Program (1033 program)

In September 1996, Congress authorized DoD to donate to State and local law enforcement agencies excess property suitable for use in counter-drug and counter-terrorism activities.⁴ Local law enforcement agencies have used the equipment acquired

through the 1033 program to respond to critical incidents like the Boston Marathon bombing and other incidents where members of the public and public safety personnel have been under attack by heavily armed criminals. This equipment is used during critical incidents to protect and rescue members of the public and first responders. More than 8,000 law enforcement agencies around the country participate in the 1033 program.

Since the program's inception, the Pentagon has transferred property that has saved local taxpayers more than \$5.1 billion, according to the Defense Logistics Agency, which manages the transfers. Much of the equipment is non-military items, including but not limited to office equipment, blankets and sleeping bags, computers, digital cameras and video recorders, binoculars, flashlights, extreme weather clothing, repair tools, first-aid supplies and TVs.

NLC urges the Administration and Congress to maintain policies that ensure local law enforcement agencies continue to have access to the 1033 program to acquire surplus equipment that is essential for public safety from the DoD.

K. Disaster Insurance

The increase in floods, wildfires, earthquakes and other natural disasters makes it more complex and expensive for homeowners and businesses to purchase private insurance to recover after a natural disaster hits a community. Private insurance for natural disasters such as wildfires and earthquakes is quickly becoming unaffordable or unavailable, significantly impacting local real estate markets and the economy.

⁴ 10 U.S.C. § 2576a, which was established by section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal

Year 1997 (Public Law 104-201)

1. National Flood Insurance Program

- Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in 1968 to make affordable flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in exchange for using Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) generated and specified Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) for floodplain management by a participating community.
- The NFIP provides affordable flood insurance to property owners by encouraging local governments to adopt and enforce floodplain and water management regulations, best practices, and techniques.
- These mitigation efforts reduce and prevent flooding on new and improved structures, thereby saving lives and reducing injuries, reducing economic losses, maintaining and protecting critical infrastructure, and reducing the liability borne by local governments and elected officials.
- Congress must provide a long-term reauthorization of the NFIP to keep flood insurance rates affordable for primary, non-primary, and business properties while balancing the program's fiscal solvency.

2. Other Natural Disaster Insurances

Congress needs to ensure that the federal government can guarantee property owners have access to affordable insurance rates to cover losses from wildfires, earthquakes, tornadoes, and other natural disasters.

3. Mitigation

The federal government should work with state and local governments, the insurance industry, and other stakeholders to develop an incentive-based disaster insurance and

mitigation system that would encourage property owners to retrofit existing structures to reduce future losses from natural disasters. The federal government should also encourage lending institutions to incorporate mitigation provisions as conditions for loans.

4. Disaster Mapping

For local governments to help their communities and homeowners adequately prepare for risk, Congress should provide additional resources to FEMA to utilize the best technology and methods available to improve the mapping process, including seeking input from local government officials before approving any flood, wildfire or disaster-related map that could impact local zoning rules.

6.04 Municipal Fire Policy

A. Problem Statement

In the United States fire departments respond to nearly two million fires each year. Compared to other developed nations the U.S. is severe. Our cities have higher death rates and per capita loss due to fire than cities of comparable size abroad. It also causes more loss of life than all-natural disasters combined. Fire-related injuries number in the tens of thousands each year. Since 1992, fire and fire casualty trends have declined.

Compounding this issue, many local communities are affected by the lack of resources required to provide the necessary levels of public fire safety education and training, and firefighting personnel. Budget limitations, combined with the fire services expanding responsibilities in homeland security, emergency medical services, hazardous materials incidents response, search and rescue, and other emergency demands, translate to more duties and fewer dollars to support them.

Rural communities face particular challenges in handling the problems that fire presents. Almost all rural and small city fire protection is provided by local citizens on a volunteer basis, who have less time for training, pre-fire planning and prevention activities. In addition, the distances that must be covered in rural areas are greater and the availability of water supply is less, impeding response. Lastly, fewer new volunteers are signing up for duty, signaling a potential crisis in adequate volunteer personnel.

B. Goals

The highest priority in fire safety is the protection of life and prevention of injury to the general population and fire protection personnel.

Better management of our fire protection resources and a continued society-wide commitment to fire safety education and fire prevention are necessary. Proven technology such as smoke detectors and sprinkler systems should be more widely publicized and utilized.

Changing human behavior through fire prevention, including fire safety education and arson control, fire prevention and outreach programs and the distribution of smoke alarms are critical in addressing our fire problem.

To focus attention on this commitment, annual goals for reduction of property loss, life loss and injuries should be established, and the U.S. Fire Administration should continue to report on progress toward and barriers to achieving these goals.

C. Federal Roles and Responsibilities

Fire protection will continue to be financed on the local level, but federal government programs established to help cities address fire-related problems should be funded at a level commensurate with the size of the U.S.

fire problem. The federal government is in the best position to teach, train, and lead the fire service to higher levels of management skills. The U.S. Fire Administration and National Fire Academy should serve as a national focus for development and dissemination of fire-related research, development and training of both the general public and the nation's firefighters.

1. The U.S. Fire Administration must:

- Continue to be the focus of federal fire programs and should be funded at a level commensurate with the size of U.S. fire problems. Its programs should be designed to develop the highest level of professionalism and management skill in the administration of local fire departments;
- Strive to improve the timeliness, accuracy and geographic coverage data of the National Fire Incident Reporting System. This data and resulting analysis should be shared with local fire departments and research organizations;
- Assist small cities in utilizing master planning procedures and developing fire reporting procedures;
- Give priority to the education of fire personnel in the areas of fire safety, public education, fire prevention, and management skills;
- Research the problems of fire control and continue developing improved safety equipment for firefighters. The information gained from this research, as well as information on new techniques and technologies, should be made readily available to local officials;
- Actively and regularly solicit the advice of elected municipal officials, municipal administrators, and fire professionals on priorities for research and development efforts; and

- Research methods to improve fire prevention and share the results of this research with municipal officials.

2. *The National Fire Academy must:*

- Maintain training programs for improvement of management and leadership skills needed for the development of future fire service officers;
- Continue and enhance training programs for firefighters in order to increase fire fighter safety and reduce the number of deaths and injuries;
- Supplement state and local training efforts by developing model training programs for use by local firefighting administrations and line personnel;
- Receive sufficient funding to enable it to function both as a central educational facility and as a provider of training sessions for local fire administrations and line personnel;
- Provide a forum in which fire executives can exchange information on fire administration and management techniques, as well as new firefighting methods and technology;
- Actively solicit the advice of elected city officials, administrative personnel and fire professionals on the design of its training programs; and
- Continue and expand its “train the trainer” and other outreach programs to provide cost effective and current training materials to fire departments of all sizes, both paid and volunteer.

3. *The Consumer Products Safety Commission should:*

- Give high priority to the improvement of the fire safety of consumer products; and
- Encourage the use of voluntary performance standards, design and labeling practices and in extreme cases,

make use of mandatory standards or product bans.

D. Standard Setting

The federal government should refrain from adopting or giving other status to fire standards developed by bodies not having adequate representation by elected officials.

NLC urges that national committees constituted to develop fire service standards include significant representation of elected municipal officials and municipal fire protection professionals. Mandatory involvement of municipal officials will help to ensure that the resulting standards consider the implications of the proposed standards on local jurisdictions.

NLC believes the Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) should fully evaluate the financial, legal, and liability considerations on local governments before mandating new regulations for emergency response services, including volunteer and paid fire departments. Any new regulation proposed by OSHA should specify the available federal funding to help local governments comply with these regulations. Additionally, OSHA should refrain from adopting new regulations for emergency response services that are an unfunded mandate on local governments.

E. Arson Control

Those federal agencies who have the responsibility for the nation’s arson problem, particularly those with criminal justice and fire protection concerns, should implement policies and effective programs to reduce arson nationally. These policies and programs should continue to be coordinated through an inter-agency committee on arson control.

National arson criminal data should be accessible to state and local investigators, fire marshals, and law enforcement officials, and should encourage the comprehensive interstate reporting of arsonists. Federal arson-related training, program development, and research activities need to be improved.

The U.S. Fire Administration should be authorized and provided with adequate appropriations to conduct a comprehensive arson training, program development, and technical assistance effort of national scope. Effective programs already developed should be updated and shared through direct technical assistance.

The federal government should develop and provide programs for the orientation and education of public officials, the judiciary, and prosecutors on arson issues in addition to training fire and police personnel.

F. Firefighter Exposure to Hazardous Contaminants

National League of Cities (NLC) conducted a study in 2009 found there was a lack of substantive evidence that was available at the time to confirm or deny linkages between firefighting and an elevated incidence of cancer. The report, however, concluded the cancer research studies did provide solid groundwork from which future studies can be developed and improved and recommend collaborative efforts by government, scientists, firefighters, municipalities, national associations, and others to undertake additional research, establish a firefighter cancer database, and seek more federal funding for research.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has recently conducted extensive research on the risk of cancer to firefighters

and concluded that firefighters are exposed to highly toxic substances (including a variety of carcinogens) on the fireground. The presumed health risk associated with fire ground exposures is related to protection/hygiene practices and persistent harmful contamination found in firefighter equipment, apparatus carrying that equipment, and stations where the equipment resides. Firefighter exposure to dirty, soiled, and contaminated personal protective equipment (PPE) is an increasing concern for long-term firefighter health.

In 2018, Congress passed the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act which authorized the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to develop and maintain a registry to collect data on firefighter cancer. The legislation calls for the collection of voluntary data including whether a firefighter is a career professional or volunteer, years on the job, the number of calls responded to, and incident type so that researchers can better understand the impact of smoke inhalation and other job-related dangers that may lead to cancer.

NLC believes it is important to the health of firefighters to properly clean PPE following a fire to prevent the transfer of carcinogens, particulates and biohazards. However, the high cost of realizing a comprehensive PPE cleaning program may limit some municipal fire departments, especially in small cities and towns with volunteer fire services, from implementing standard PPE cleaning procedures.

NLC urges Congress to provide additional funding as a part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants to support local

governments in implementing comprehensive municipal fire firefighter PPE cleaning program. NLC also calls on Congress to provide sufficient funding to ensure national firefighter registry is properly maintained and the data is validated to provide an accurate account of firefighter cancer rates and causes.

NLC RESOLUTION 2025-32**IN SUPPORT OF FEDERAL EFFORTS TO RECRUIT AND RETAIN A DIVERSE
PUBLIC SAFETY WORKFORCE**

WHEREAS, municipalities across the country are having a difficult time recruiting and retaining qualified and racially diverse public safety employees; and

WHEREAS, the difficulty in recruiting and retaining public safety employees includes sworn and unsworn law enforcement officers, volunteer and paid firefighters, emergency medical technicians and paramedics, social workers and crises intervention specialists, 9-1-1 call takers, dispatchers, and public safety communications technicians; and

WHEREAS, the reasons why individuals are less likely to seek or stay in a career in public safety may include increased risk of injury or death, risk of civil liability or criminal conviction, lack of political and public support, insufficient income for the level of personal risk, risk of potential for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or other mental and physical issues resulting from in the line of duty; and

WHEREAS, lack of racial, ethnic, and gender diversity in the public safety workforce can also make it difficult to recruit women and minorities; and

WHEREAS, recruiting, training, and retaining the next generation of public safety personnel will require considerable local government resources; and

WHEREAS, many municipalities across America, especially small to medium-size cities, towns and villages, lack sufficient resources to recruit, train, and retain qualified public safety personnel to keep their communities safe.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the National League of Cities (NLC) urges Congress and the Administration to:

- Provide expertise, technical and financial support to local governments and public safety training facilities to recruit, train and retain a more racially and gender diverse public safety workforce.
- Provide additional funding for local governments to hire recruiters to help recruit a diverse municipal public safety workforce.
- Establish a national ad campaign to help recruit more women and minorities in the public safety workforce.
- Provide technical assistance to local governments to improve mental health and wellness programs for their public safety employees.
- Increase funding for the COPS hiring grants and allow the funding to be used for hiring co-responders and crisis intervention teams.
- Enact the Homes for Every Local Protector, Educator, and Responder (HELPER) Act, aimed at offering advantageous mortgage terms and conditions to eligible first

responders, encompassing law enforcement officers, firefighters, paramedics, and emergency medical technicians (EMTs). This legislation aims to enhance the support local governments provide to their first responders and incentivize qualified individuals to purchase affordable housing and pursue a career in public safety.

NLC RESOLUTION 2025-33**URGING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE DIRECT FUNDING AND ASSISTANCE TO CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES TO SUPPORT VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

WHEREAS, the rise in violent crime, including gun violence, in communities across the country is putting a considerable strain on local government resources; and

WHEREAS, local governments have leveraged federal funding through the American Rescue Plan Act, and other federal grant programs, but the needs of local governments when addressing violent crime are not met by these funds; and

WHEREAS, the residents in cities, towns, and villages believe local elected officials have the primary responsibility to deal with the violence in their communities; and

WHEREAS, local leaders are looking at recruiting, hiring, training, and retaining a municipal public safety workforce that is bigger than just law enforcement officers, firefighters, and emergency medical services to address the rise in violent crime; and

WHEREAS, local leaders recognize the importance of coordinated mental health services in violence prevention, taking on greater responsibility in providing behavioral health services to all their residents experiencing economic, social, mental health, and substance abuse crises, but are restricted by the lack of sufficient funds made available to cities, towns, and villages for this purpose; and

WHEREAS, municipal governments have little or no control over the adjudication of those committing acts of violence and rely on federal, state, and county criminal courts to ensure that they are adequately charged and processed. However, these courts are experiencing unprecedented backlogs that are causing those who are committing acts of violence to be processed through the system slowly and at times released to the community; and

WHEREAS, local government officials cannot rely solely on policing data to get a comprehensive picture of what factors are causing the rise in violence in their communities; and

WHEREAS, the partisan and divisive national political debate over the causes of violence in cities is making it harder for local officials to effectively communicate to their residents on how they are addressing the violence; and

WHEREAS, relaxed state and federal gun laws are increasing the illegal trafficking of guns to criminals in cities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the National League of Cities (NLC) urges Congress to ensure local governments can directly apply for and receive federal funding to help recruit, hire, train and retain a more racially and gender diverse violence prevention workforce that includes:

- accredited and properly vetted law enforcement officers
- crisis intervention teams
- mental health and substance abuse co-responders
- violence interrupters
- alternative or unarmed responders that can respond to non-violent and non-criminal incidents to reduce the overburden on sworn law enforcement officers
- credible messengers and mentors
- mental health call takers in 9-1-1 centers to appropriately triage mental health calls

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC urges the federal government to provide technical assistance to local governments to establish:

- co-responder programs
- community violence interventions including violence interruption programs
- crises intervention teams
- alternative or unarmed responder programs
- credible messenger/mentor programs

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC urges Congress to provide additional funding to address the backlog of criminal cases in the federal, state, and county courts to ensure those committing acts of violence are not released back to the communities before they are fully adjudicated for their crimes; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC urges Congress to provide technical assistance to local governments to develop new analytical models that don't rely solely on law enforcement data to identify and address the root causes of violence in their communities.

NLC RESOLUTION 2025-34**ON TRANSFORMING THE NATION'S 9-1-1 SYSTEM FOR ENHANCED CRISIS
RESPONSE AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

WHEREAS, the current 9-1-1 emergency response system plays a critical role in addressing a wide range of emergencies and crises; and

WHEREAS, the estimated proportion of mental health, substance abuse, and other behavioral health-related 9-1-1 calls stands at approximately 20 percent; however, this figure may be substantially underreported due to the misclassification of these calls as disturbances or other incidents to necessitate a law enforcement response; and

WHEREAS, the existing 9-1-1 system often relies on law enforcement as the default response to such calls, which may not always be the most appropriate or effective solution for individuals experiencing mental health crises; and

WHEREAS, police responses to mental health, substance abuse, and other behavioral health-related emergencies can lead to unintended consequences, such as arrests and confrontations, which can exacerbate the distress and vulnerability of individuals in crisis; and

WHEREAS, the current system's reliance on law enforcement intervention fails to address the specific needs of individuals experiencing mental health crises, thereby hindering the potential for positive outcomes; and

WHEREAS, there is a growing recognition of the need for specialized crisis response teams to address situations involving mental health crises, substance abuse, homelessness, and other non-violent emergencies; and

WHEREAS, individuals experiencing mental health crises and related challenges often require a more empathetic and supportive approach that involves mental health professionals, rather than traditional law enforcement responses; and

WHEREAS, equipping public safety answering points (PSAP) with professionals trained in mental health crises will enable them to recognize and appropriately respond to the nuances of mental health crises, fostering more compassionate and informed interventions; and

WHEREAS, community-based resources, such as mental health clinics, crisis centers, and social services organizations, can play a vital role in providing ongoing support to individuals in crisis, helping to prevent escalation and improve outcomes; and

WHEREAS, coordination between emergency services and community-based resources can lead to more holistic and comprehensive responses that address the underlying causes of crises and better connect individuals with the appropriate support networks; and

WHEREAS, local governments have begun implementing programs and initiatives aimed at enhancing crisis response through specialized teams, mental health training, and coordination with community resources; and

WHEREAS, these local efforts require additional federal support and resources to be fully effective and scalable.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the National League of Cities (NLC) recognizes the urgent need for a comprehensive transformation of the 9-1-1 system to address the needs of individuals experiencing mental health crises and behavioral health challenges and the importance of establishing and supporting specialized crisis response teams within local communities to respond to non-violent emergencies, such as mental health crises, substance abuse incidents, and homelessness; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC calls on the federal government to:

- Allocate funding and resources to enhance mental health training programs for 9-1-1 call takers, dispatchers, and first responders, ensuring that they are equipped with the skills to de-escalate situations, communicate effectively, and provide appropriate support.
- Provide financial support and technical assistance to local governments seeking to implement and expand specialized crisis response teams, mental health training programs, and coordination efforts with community-based resources.
- Facilitate and incentivize coordination between emergency services and community-based resources, including mental health clinics, crisis centers, social services agencies, and non-profit organizations, to ensure a seamless continuum of care for individuals in crisis.
- Collaborate with local governments to develop inclusive policies, practices, and training programs within the 9-1-1 system that ensure everyone has equitable access to the appropriate emergency services.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC calls on Congress to pass the 9-1-1 Supporting Accurate Views of Emergency Services (SAVES) Act that would require the Office of Management and Budget to categorize public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System.

NLC RESOLUTION 2025-35**ON ENHANCING PUBLIC SAFETY UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (UAS)
OPERATIONS BEYOND VISUAL LINE OF SIGHT (BVLOS) AND MULTIPLE UAS
DEPLOYMENT**

WHEREAS, public safety agencies are increasingly relying on unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) for efficient emergency response, search and rescue missions, disaster assessment, and other critical operations; and

WHEREAS, the ability to operate UAS beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS) would significantly enhance the effectiveness of public safety agencies in responding to emergencies and conducting operations over large areas; and

WHEREAS, to support public UAS operators acting in an active first responder capacity, the FAA may approve “First Responder Tactical Beyond Visual Line of Sight” (TBVLOS) waivers to 14 CFR 91.113(b), the 1,500 foot distance limitations on the waiver may be too restrictive; and

WHEREAS, advancements in UAS technology, including reliable communication systems, sense-and-avoid capabilities, and remote piloting systems, have made BVLOS operations safer and more feasible; and

WHEREAS, existing regulations presently confine operators to the management of a single UAS per flight, necessitating public safety agencies to employ numerous operators for the simultaneous control of multiple UAS; and

WHEREAS, technological advancements enable public safety operators to command more than one UAS within a single flight effectively; and

WHEREAS, granting permission for public safety operators to manage multiple UAS during emergency incidents would significantly bolster their capacity for situational awareness, response effectiveness, and operational efficiency; and

WHEREAS, local governments have a paramount responsibility to protect their communities, residents, and businesses from various threats, including natural disasters, hazardous incidents, and public safety emergencies; and

WHEREAS, UAS technology has proven to be an invaluable asset for local governments in disaster response, recovery, and overall public safety management; providing real-time aerial surveillance, rapid situational assessment, and data collection capabilities that aid decision-making and resource allocation; and

WHEREAS, BVLOS operations would empower local governments to extend the reach of UAS surveillance and response, allowing them to efficiently cover vast areas, navigate challenging terrains, and access remote locations that may be inaccessible through conventional means; and

WHEREAS, the deployment of multiple UAS during emergency incidents enables local governments to gather diverse streams of information, assess evolving situations from multiple perspectives, and facilitate seamless communication among response teams; and

WHEREAS, the use of UAS by public safety agencies must prioritize the protection of the privacy rights of local residents and businesses, ensuring that surveillance and data collection activities are conducted in compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and

WHEREAS, transparency requirements regarding the usage of UAS are essential to maintain the public's trust and confidence, and to provide a clear understanding of how UAS are utilized for public safety purposes; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has a unique role in ensuring law enforcement and public safety agencies in adhering to legal and ethical standards, including privacy protections and transparency.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is urged to take the following actions to enhance public safety UAS operations:

- The FAA is urged to establish clear and reasonable guidelines, standards, and procedures that enable qualified public safety agencies to conduct UAS operations beyond visual line of sight. This should include requirements for advanced communication systems, collision avoidance technology, remote piloting expertise, and comprehensive risk assessment strategies.
- The FAA is urged to permit public safety agencies to operate multiple UAS simultaneously during emergency incidents, provided that these agencies adhere to established safety protocols and demonstrate the ability to manage such operations effectively. This capability will allow for enhanced coverage, data collection, and coordination during critical situations.
- The FAA is encouraged to collaborate with public safety agencies to develop specialized training and certification programs that equip UAS operators with the necessary skills to conduct BVLOS operations and manage multiple UAS deployments safely. These programs should focus on communication protocols, emergency procedures, and the integration of new technologies.
- The FAA should review and potentially revise the distance limitations on the “First Responder Tactical BVLOS” (TBVLOS) waivers to 14 CFR 91.113(b) to ensure that they provide sufficient flexibility for first responder UAS operations in active emergency scenarios.
- The FAA should foster collaboration between public safety agencies and UAS manufacturers, technology developers, and airspace stakeholders to ensure the continuous improvement of BVLOS capabilities, safety standards, privacy protections, waiver flexibility, and transparency efforts. Additionally, the FAA should promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned among public safety agencies.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Department of Justice (DOJ) is urged to take the following actions for privacy protections and transparency of public safety UAS operations:

- In collaboration with local governments, the DOJ should develop standard guidelines local governments can implement to ensure their public safety UAS operations respect residents' privacy rights.
- The DOJ should develop standard practices public safety agencies can implement to maintain transparent records of UAS usage, outlining how UAS are deployed, the purpose of each mission, and the data collected.

NLC RESOLUTION 2025-36**URGING FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN SAFE AND EFFECTIVE COUNTER UAS TECHNOLOGIES**

WHEREAS, the increasing prevalence of unmanned/crewed aircraft systems (UAS or drones) has led to local safety and security concerns, including potential misuse by criminal organizations and terrorists; and

WHEREAS, the irresponsible operation of drones and their potential use for illegal activities such as drug smuggling, contraband delivery, and industrial espionage pose serious threats to public safety, security, and critical infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has issued warnings about the rising risk of domestic drone attacks targeting critical infrastructure, landmarks, and mass gatherings; and

WHEREAS, local governments play a pivotal role in ensuring public safety and protecting their communities from emerging threats; and

WHEREAS, the development of counter-UAS, including both drone detection and mitigation technologies, is crucial to addressing these evolving security challenges; and

WHEREAS, any counter-UAS solutions must adhere to certain criteria to ensure effectiveness, safety, and compatibility with existing communication systems; and

WHEREAS, it is essential to balance the deployment of counter-UAS technologies with the protection of public safety communication systems, cellular services, and the prevention of collateral damage; and

WHEREAS, the ability to deploy counter-UAS technologies swiftly and at an affordable cost is of utmost importance to local governments; and

WHEREAS, the establishment of flight advisories and limitations to prevent UAS systems from entering restricted, sensitive or populated areas is a valuable tool for maintaining security.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the National League of Cities (NLC) acknowledges the serious incidents involving UAS in unlawful activities such as drug trafficking and the potential for domestic drone attacks on critical infrastructure facilities, landmarks, and mass gatherings, and we urge the Federal Government to invest in the research, development, and deployment of counter-UAS technologies that meet the following criteria:

- **Non-interference:** Counter UAS technologies must not interfere with or jam public safety communications systems, ensuring that emergency responders can effectively communicate during critical situations and local security and technology systems are not interrupted.
- **Cellular Services:** The development of counter-UAS solutions should not disrupt cellular

services, thereby preserving the ability of residents to use their cellular devices to call for help.

- **Mitigation of Damage:** Counter-UAS technologies should be designed to limit potential damage from errant projectiles or falling drones to ensure the safety of bystanders and property.
- **Rapid Deployment:** The developed technologies should be quickly and easily deployed either by local governments or at their request to address emerging threats promptly.
- **Affordability:** The federal government should prioritize the affordability of counter-UAS technologies, enabling local governments with varying resources to access and implement these solutions.
- **Enforce Limitations:** Counter drone solutions must be effective and reliable to enforce strict boundaries for prevent UAS systems from entering restricted or sensitive areas but also allowing approved operators to continue.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC calls upon the federal government to collaborate with industry experts, law enforcement agencies, technology developers, and local governments to ensure the timely development and implementation of effective, safe, and responsible counter-UAS technologies.

NLC RESOLUTION 2025-37**URGING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT LOCAL GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO MASS SHOOTINGS**

WHEREAS, the safety and security of our nation's communities are of paramount importance to the National League of Cities and its member municipalities; and

WHEREAS, mass shootings continue to pose a recurring and alarming threat to our cities and towns, resulting in immeasurable loss of life, physical and emotional trauma, and a profound impact on our social fabric; and

WHEREAS, local governments are on the front lines of preventing and responding to mass shootings, requiring comprehensive strategies and resources to address this issue effectively; and

WHEREAS, addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by mass shootings requires comprehensive and collaborative action at all levels of government to effectively prevent, respond to, and recover from such incidents; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative that our society takes a comprehensive approach to address mass shootings, encompassing prevention, response, recovery, and support for victims and survivors; and

WHEREAS, strengthening background checks, enhancing mental health initiatives, improving coordination and information sharing, increasing funding for community policing, and implementing comprehensive emergency response planning are key measures to prevent and respond to mass shootings; and

WHEREAS, victim and survivor support, research, data collection, and public awareness and education campaigns are essential components of addressing the multifaceted aspects of mass shootings; and

WHEREAS, the potential obstacles to the submission of mental health records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) reporting, as stipulated by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), should be evaluated and potentially amended to ensure effective information sharing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the National League of Cities (NLC) calls on the federal government to:

- Recognize the urgent need for comprehensive action to provide substantial and sustained support to local governments in their efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from mass shootings.
- Strengthen background checks, improve coordination and information sharing among law enforcement agencies, enhance mental health initiatives, increase funding for community policing, and the development of comprehensive emergency response plans to mitigate the risk and impact of mass shootings.

- Provide assistance to local governments in their endeavors to enhance victim and survivor support, conduct research, gather data, and launch public awareness and education campaigns.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC urges Congress to:

- Amend the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) to remove any obstacles to the submission of mental health records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) reporting, ensuring effective sharing of relevant information such as individual's current mental health diagnosis, risk assessments, adjudication records, history of violent behavior or threats, and pertinent demographic information to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of background checks for firearm purchases.
- Provide increased funding for mental health initiatives, recognizing that effective mental health services and support can play a critical role in preventing individuals from resorting to violence.
- Provide increased funding in the annual federal budget to help federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies stop the illegal trafficking of guns and weapons into cities, hold straw purchasers criminally liable, and permanently shut down “bad apple” gun dealers.

NLC RESOLUTION 2025-38**SUPPORT OF COMPREHENSIVE SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SOLUTIONS,
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND COMBATING
FENTANYL AND XYLAZINE TRAFFICKING**

WHEREAS, the NLC recognizes the pressing need to address the ongoing challenges posed by substance use disorder within our communities; and

WHEREAS, the NLC acknowledges the importance of supporting programs that provide access to essential treatment, prevention, and recovery support services; and

WHEREAS, addressing the issue of dangerous substances, often found in illicit opioids and other drugs, remains a priority for our communities; and

WHEREAS, it is vital to eliminate unnecessary barriers to treatment for vulnerable populations and promote sustained access to medication-assisted treatment for those in need; and

WHEREAS, the NLC recognizes the significance of long-term recovery services, including workforce training and peer support services, in facilitating individuals' journey towards recovery; and

WHEREAS, resources and support are needed to assist communities significantly impacted by the overdose epidemic; and

WHEREAS, addressing the substance addiction crisis also requires the active involvement of law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and local levels; and

WHEREAS, the trafficking of fentanyl, a potent synthetic opioid, poses a severe threat to public health and safety in cities, towns, and villages across the nation;

WHEREAS, Xylazine, an animal tranquilizer that has increasingly been found in illicit opioids and other drugs, and does not respond to overdose reversal medications, making overdoses involving Xylazine more fatal.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities fully supports comprehensive solutions to address substance use disorder in our communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC will actively advocate for the following principles to guide these efforts:

- Allocation of resources and funding mechanisms that ensure local governments receive the necessary support to effectively combat substance use disorder at the community level;
- Integration of technical assistance into substance use disorder programs to guarantee that all communities, regardless of their size or resources, can establish and maintain

essential services; and

- Maintenance of flexibility within funding mechanisms to empower cities, towns, and villages to address a wide range of substances impacting their communities according to their unique needs.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National League of Cities calls on Congress to provide federal, state, and local law enforcement with the additional resources and technical assistance needed to address the substance addiction crisis in America's cities, towns, and villages; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NLC recognizes the urgent need to provide support to local governments to help stop the trafficking of fentanyl into cities, towns, and villages, thereby safeguarding the well-being of our residents and communities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC supports appropriately scheduling Xylazine under the Controlled Substances Act to aid law enforcement in keeping this dangerous substance off the streets.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC will continue to collaborate with federal, state, and local stakeholders to comprehensively address substance use disorder, prioritize the well-being of our residents, and promote healthier, more vibrant communities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC supports legislation that would restart benefits for Medicaid-eligible incarcerated individuals 30 days prior to their release, with the following objectives:

- **Facilitating Access to Addiction Treatment and Services:** By allowing for the provision of effective addiction treatment and services, addressing substance abuse issues and promoting healthier reintegration into society.
- **Reducing the Risk of Overdose Deaths:** By ensuring access to essential healthcare services, including addiction treatment, before and after release, we aim to reduce the risk of overdose deaths among formerly incarcerated individuals and promote their long-term wellbeing.
- **Maintaining Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility:** Facilitating a smooth transition back into the community for individuals who are already eligible, thereby enhancing their access to essential healthcare services.

NLC RESOLUTION 2025-39**URGING CONGRESS TO PASS LEGISLATION PROVIDING INCREASED SUPPORT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR WILDFIRE PREVENTION, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY EFFORTS**

WHEREAS, wildfires pose a significant and escalating threat to communities across the United States, endangering lives, property, and ecosystems; and

WHEREAS, many cities, towns, and villages are situated near federal and state forest lands that have not been adequately maintained, increasing the vulnerability of these communities to wildfire threats due to accumulated vegetation and other hazardous fuels; and

WHEREAS, the impacts of wildfires are extensive, requiring sustained efforts in prevention, response, and recovery, which place considerable strain on local government resources; and

WHEREAS, local governments are on the front lines of addressing wildfire risks, making it imperative that they receive adequate support and resources to manage these challenges effectively; and

WHEREAS, enhanced federal support and innovative funding mechanisms are necessary to enable local governments to implement sustainable land management and forest restoration projects efficiently; and

WHEREAS, collaboration among federal, state, local, and tribal governments is crucial for coordinated wildfire management and for tailoring efforts to the specific needs of impacted communities; and

WHEREAS, investment in critical infrastructure improvements, such as the development of microgrids and resilient clean energy projects, is essential for reducing the risk of power outages, maintaining crucial services during wildfire emergencies, and reducing liability; and

WHEREAS, supporting workforce development in sustainable forestry and wildfire resilience practices is vital for creating jobs and building local capacity to manage wildfire risks; and

WHEREAS, special attention is required for low-income and vulnerable communities to ensure that the benefits of improved wildfire resilience are equitably distributed and accessible to all.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the National League of Cities (NLC) hereby urges Congress to pass comprehensive legislation that provides robust support to local governments for wildfire prevention, response, and recovery; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC commits to fostering collaborative efforts with federal, state, and tribal partners to ensure that any new legislation is implemented effectively and that best practices in wildfire management are widely disseminated and adopted; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC recognizes the importance of critical energy infrastructure in preventing wildfires and urges the federal government to collaborate with local stakeholders and electric utility providers to enhance energy infrastructure resilience, reduce wildfire risks, and support a

sustainable, clean energy grid.

NLC RESOLUTION 2025-40**URGING CONGRESS TO PASS LEGISLATION TO REFORM THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT - DISASTER RECOVERY (CDBG-DR) PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, the Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program is crucial in providing flexible grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from Presidentially declared disasters, rebuild affordable housing, and restore infrastructure, especially in low-income areas; and

WHEREAS, the program currently lacks permanent authorization, which leads to delays in the disbursement of funds, thereby extending recovery timelines, stagnating local economies, and exacerbating homelessness and migration from disaster-impacted areas; and

WHEREAS, the "Reforming Disaster Recovery Act," a bipartisan legislation seeks to permanently authorize the CDBG-DR program, thus ensuring faster, more equitable, and more accountable distribution of disaster recovery funds; and

WHEREAS, the proposed legislation includes critical reforms such as ensuring balanced use of funds between infrastructure and housing, improving data transparency and oversight, establishing a CDBG-DR Reserve Fund for rapid initial recovery funding, and promoting disaster mitigation and resilience; and

WHEREAS, millions of disaster survivors across the country face catastrophic and life-threatening conditions due to extreme weather events, and the current ad hoc system of funding significantly delays essential recovery efforts; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities urges Congress to pass the "Reforming Disaster Recovery Act" to provide meaningful relief to disaster survivors and ensure that the CDBG-DR program operates more efficiently and effectively.

