

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



2003 RESOLUTIONS

**Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, PA
October 24, 2003**

Table of Contents

	Page
Summary of Resolutions Adopted in 2003	3
<u>CIVIL RIGHTS:</u>	
Bias Free Policing	7
<u>FIREARMS:</u>	
Reauthorization of the Assault Weapons Ban	9
Supports for ATF's NIBIN Program	10
<u>HIGHWAY AND TRAFFIC SAFETY:</u>	
Aggressive Traffic Enforcement for Law Enforcement Officer Survival	12
Construction of Highways/Roadways that Consider the Safety of Law Enforcement Officers and Other Emergency Responders	13
IACP / U.S. Department of Transportation Traffic Fatality Reduction Goal	15
Increasing Data Collection on Law Enforcement Officers Killed in the Line of Duty in Motor Vehicle Crashes	16
Law Enforcement Access to Driver's License Digital Images	17
Manufacturers of Equipment/Accessories Cooperating in Safety Studies, Evaluations, and Information Dissemination	<u>18</u>
Promotion of Safe Driving Practices	<u>20</u>
<u>HOMELAND SECURITY AND ANTI-TERRORISM:</u>	
The National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan	21

INTERNATIONAL POLICING ISSUES:

Extradition of Criminal Suspects 22

LEGISLATION:

Support for Continued Byrne Grant Funding 24

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS:

Anti-Drug Legalization Update 26

Clandestine Laboratory Cleanup Funding and Training 28

Department of Defense (DOD) Support to Law Enforcement 30

Internet Service Providers 31

National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS) 32

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN 2003

CIVIL RIGHTS

Bias Free Policing:

The resolution directs the IACP to commit its resources and influence to enhance trust and confidence between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, and resolves that the IACP will educate and advise agencies on methods of eliminating prejudicial practices that erode the public trust. It notes that the IACP is committed to the belief that discrimination, bias policing and racism have no place in law enforcement. It also urges every law enforcement executive to review hiring eligibility requirements to ensure the standards are free of bias and do not exclude otherwise eligible candidates.

FIREARMS:

Reauthorization of the Assault Weapons Ban:

The resolution expresses the IACP's support for legislation to reauthorize the existing ban on assault weapons, which will expire in September 2004 without further Congressional action. It also expresses the IACP's support for any technical amendments designed to correct oversights in the original law that weaken the effects of the prohibition on assault weapons.

Support for ATF's NIBIN Program:

The resolution notes the IACP's support for the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) program, and urges Congress to provide sufficient financial resources so that participating law enforcement agencies can gain the maximum benefit from the program.

HIGHWAY SAFETY:

Aggressive Traffic Enforcement for Law Enforcement Officer Survival:

The resolution urges law enforcement executives to ensure that their agencies adopt and employ traffic enforcement policies that emphasize strict enforcement, not only for public safety, but also for police officer survival.

Construction of Highways/Roadways that Consider the Safety of Law Enforcement Officers and Other Emergency Responders:

The resolution notes that because roads have not been engineered for their safety, law enforcement officers and other emergency responders are exposed to danger while conducting crash investigations, commercial vehicle inspections, traffic enforcement and during other highway incidents. It urges agencies responsible for road construction and maintenance to consider the safety of officers as a priority during the planning process, and to include features such as pullover safety lanes and observation and enforcement platforms when creating standards for the constructions of roads.

IACP / U.S. Department of Transportation Traffic Fatality Reduction Goal:

The resolution expresses the IACP's support of the U.S. Department of Transportation's national fatality goal of 1.0 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, which would represent a reduction of 9,000 fatalities by the end of calendar year 2008.

Increasing Data Collection on Law Enforcement Officers Killed in the Line of Duty in Motor Vehicle Crashes:

The resolution urges the FBI to collect additional data concerning the deaths of law enforcement officers involved in roadside traffic and commercial vehicle enforcement, commercial vehicle inspections, and other highway incidents.

Law Enforcement Access to Driver's License Digital Images:

Under the resolution, the IACP endorses the concept of providing law enforcement agencies with access to digital photos on record at motor vehicle agencies for the purpose of verifying identities. It also urges that specific policies and procedures for requesting and exchanging such images, including penalties for misusing the images, should be left to the specific motor vehicle agencies.

Manufacturers of Equipment/Accessories Cooperating in Safety Studies, Evaluations, and Information Dissemination:

The resolution urges manufacturers of equipment/accessories used to enhance the safety and visibility of law enforcement and other emergency vehicles to conduct safety testing, studies, and evaluation of their products. It also urges the manufacturers to work in conjunction with the producers of law enforcement vehicles to ensure that the vehicle's safety components are not compromised, and provide law enforcement agencies with information concerning the safe mounting and installation of the equipment in the vehicles. The resolution also directs the IACP to work with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to establish a national study panel to propose the adoption of national standards addressing emergency vehicle lighting, reflectivity, equipment mounting, and other safety features.

Promotion of Safe Driving Practices:

In response to advertising campaigns that glorify speeding and other unsafe driving practices, the resolution encourages vehicle manufacturers and the Advertising Council to promote safe driving practices and responsible advertising. It also notes that the IACP is willing to work with the Advertising Council and manufacturers in promoting, through their advertising campaigns, safe driving practices.

HOMELAND SECURITY AND ANTI-TERRORISM:

The National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan:

The resolution strongly supports the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan as a valuable tool to remedy the deficiencies in the current methods of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating criminal intelligence. It also encourages law enforcement agencies at all levels to utilize this tool in creating and/or improving its efforts in the area of criminal intelligence.

INTERNATIONAL POLICING ISSUES:

Extradition of Criminal Suspects:

The resolution directs the IACP to call on all nations to ensure that extradition treaties serve only to guarantee that accused individuals are provided with due process of law and not to provide criminal suspects with a means of evading justice. It also calls on the governments of the United States and Mexico to renegotiate the existing extradition treaty so that the possibility of capital punishment or life imprisonment does not interfere with the timely and unconditional extradition of criminal suspects.

LEGISLATION:

Support for Continued Byrne Grant Funding:

The resolution directs the IACP to strongly urge Congress to increase the current funding levels for the Byrne Memorial Grant Program. It also urges the Department of Homeland Security to increase funding to state and local law enforcement in support of investigations that support the connection between drug trafficking and terrorism, since these programs are complementary and not duplicative.

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS:

Anti-Drug Legalization Update:

The resolution reaffirms the IACP's opposition to laws and initiatives that advocate the medical use of marijuana, since they are inconsistent with established scientific and medical protocols for determining the medical value of dangerous drugs. It also directs the IACP to strongly support public awareness efforts by several federal agencies that seek to dispel the myths that medical marijuana has beneficial worth when used for medicinal purposes and that it is not harmful in recreational use. In addition, it urges state and local law enforcement agencies to become involved as anti-drug legalization advocates.

Clandestine Laboratory Cleanup Funding and Training:

The resolution directs the IACP to urge Congress to provide the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) with continued and adequate funding to confront the clandestine laboratory problem, including funding for the training of law enforcement personnel in the safe and environmentally sound disposition of seized clandestine chemical laboratories. It also calls for the development of a basic course for officers to ensure that they are knowledgeable about the dangers of clandestine labs.

Department of Defense (DOD) Support to Law Enforcement:

The resolution directs the IACP to urge Congress and the Department of Defense (DOD) to provide permanent and adequate funding resources for the DOD to assist state and local law enforcement agencies with assistance in counter-drug operations.

Internet Service Providers:

In order to ensure that illegal narcotics, the chemicals used to manufacture such narcotics, and the paraphernalia necessary to use them are not marketed on the Internet, the resolution urges Internet Service Providers to assist law enforcement in executing Internet surveillance by designing or modifying their systems to ensure that lawfully-authorized Internet surveillance can be performed.

National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS):

The Drug Enforcement Administration has developed the National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS), a fully automated pointer information system that provides participating law enforcement agencies with the response capability to determine if a drug investigative target is under active investigation by another agency. Because the success of the NVPS is dependent upon all law enforcement agencies entering target information of their criminal investigations, the resolution urges agencies at all levels to enter all criminal investigative targets into available target deconfliction systems such as HIDTA, RISS, and NDPIX, which make up the NVPS.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Bias Free Policing

*Submitted by the Civil Rights Committee
CR002.a03*

WHEREAS, bias free policing is a critical cornerstone for upholding professional ethics in law enforcement, is vitally important to strengthening public trust and confidence in our actions and responsibilities, and is an essential element in maintaining community support for tolerance and understanding of our actions as we perform our responsibilities as law enforcement officials; and

WHEREAS, the overwhelming majority of law enforcement officers perform their duty in an ethical and impartial manner free from bias. Law enforcement is expected to steadfastly protect the human and civil rights of its citizens, uphold law and order, protect people and property, respond to emergency situations and calls of assistance, all the while maintaining public trust and confidence; and

WHEREAS, biased policing is defined as an act, intentional or unintentional, that is the basis of police action that inappropriately distinguishes people by race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, age, or socio-economic status; and

WHEREAS, public trust and confidence can be easily destroyed if we let biased decision making control police behavior or to serve as a short cut in performing law enforcement duties; and

WHEREAS, hiring policies and practices are critical components in maintaining bias-free policing. A thorough and complete investigation of all candidates should be consistently conducted to find qualified candidates with indicators in their background that display traits of bias-free attitudes and an understanding of public service; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement training should be values-based with emphasis on ethics, respect, service, diversity, integrity, conflict resolution, courtesy, and communication within the cultural context of the community. Training is the responsibility of all instructors, supervisors, managers and administrators. Education in cultural and ethnic diversity should be emphasized throughout a law enforcement officer's career; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement should develop systems of accountability that hold all personnel at each level of the organization responsible for their conduct related to biased policing; and

WHEREAS, the IACP recognizes that establishing agency accountability and taking appropriate corrective action when needed is a primary responsibility of the law enforcement chief executive; and

WHEREAS, when a community has expressed a concern and/or perception that bias policing is present, it is important for law enforcement to respond in a timely and meaningful way. Data collection and an objective analysis of data are important tools in understanding crime patterns and deployment of resources. Objective analysis of data can aid in understanding the nature and extent of biased policing which can also be used for accountability, future training and supervision; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, every law enforcement chief executive should review hiring eligibility requirements to ensure those standards are free of bias and do not exclude otherwise eligible candidates. Law enforcement agencies should develop a testing and evaluating component for potential recruits to identify any bias regarding race, gender, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, age or socio-economic status; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP hereby commits its resources, energies and influence at all government levels to enhance trust and confidence between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP will educate and advise law enforcement agencies on constructive methods of eliminating prejudicial practices which erode the public trust and confidence in law enforcement; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP is committed to the belief that discrimination, bias policing and racism have no place in law enforcement.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Reauthorization of the Assault Weapons Ban

*Submitted by the Firearms Committee
FIR021.a03*

WHEREAS, the membership of the IACP passed a resolution in 1992 declaring that there are no legitimate sporting or hunting purposes recognized for certain semi-automatic, military-style guns and calling for a ban on such weapons; and

WHEREAS, in 1994 Congress passed the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, which included provisions making it a federal crime for an individual to possess or transfer assault weapons manufactured after that date; and

WHEREAS, this ban will expire on September 30, 2004 unless Congress specifically acts to reauthorize it; and

WHEREAS, if the ban were to expire, all of the guns banned under the law could go back into immediate production; and

WHEREAS, the IACP supports efforts to eliminate the staggering proliferation of these weapons that police face each day; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports legislation to reauthorize the existing ban on assault weapons; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP also supports any technical amendments designed to correct oversights in the original law that weaken the effects of the prohibition on assault weapons.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Support for ATF's NIBIN Program

*Submitted by the Firearms Committee
FIR001.a03*

WHEREAS, the reduction of firearms-related crime has been and continues to be a major goal of the IACP; and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) has created the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) program as a partnership with state and local law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, through NIBIN, ATF provides comprehensive support to state and local forensic laboratories, including ballistic imaging and comparison, maintenance and upgrades, a communications network, and user training; and

WHEREAS, as their part of the partnership, NIBIN partner agencies provide personnel to enter crime gun evidence and evaluate potential "hits"; and

WHEREAS, use of ballistic imaging and comparison equipment allows state and local forensic laboratories to conduct an initial comparison of thousands of pieces of crime gun evidence in seconds, and this capability alerts firearms examiners to potential links between crimes not otherwise known to be related; and

WHEREAS, the NIBIN network enables agencies to pool their evidence and to work together more effectively against criminals operating in multiple jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, NIBIN partner agencies not able to make maximum use of the system have given lack of available funding and personnel in forensic laboratories as a primary reason; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP recommend the NIBIN program, and make this recommendation known to its members and other law enforcement organizations; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP present Congress with our recommendation that ATF's resources be maintained at sufficient levels to provide the vital federal support for this program; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP present state and local authorities with our recommendations that state and local law enforcement resources be increased, enabling participating agencies to gain the maximum benefit from the NIBIN program; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP present Congress with our recommendation that additional funding sources be found at the federal level to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in maintaining sufficient staffing at forensic laboratories nationwide; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Governing Body of the IACP present copies of this resolution to all IACP members and ATF.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Aggressive Traffic Enforcement for Law Enforcement Officer Survival

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS009.a03*

WHEREAS, public safety is the highest priority of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Transport Canada, and law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, alcohol-related and speed-related fatalities for all persons continue to be a concern; and

WHEREAS, the deaths of law enforcement officers in crashes caused by impaired drivers and involving speed have increased significantly; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that law enforcement executives ensure their agencies adopt and employ traffic enforcement policies that emphasize strict enforcement in these areas, not only for public safety, but also for police officer survival.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
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Construction of Highways/Roadways that Consider the Safety of Law Enforcement Officers and Other Emergency Responders

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS005.a03*

WHEREAS, traffic enforcement is necessary to ensure the safe and efficient movement of people, vehicles, and goods along the streets, roadways and highways of the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, commercial vehicle inspection and enforcement are necessary to ensure the safe and efficient movement of goods along the streets, roadways and highways of the United States and Canada, as well as the protection of the surface transportation infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, traffic crashes and other highway incidents require response and investigation by law enforcement officers and other emergency responders; and

WHEREAS, streets, roadways and highways have not been engineered for the safety of law enforcement officers and other emergency responders while they are conducting crash investigations, commercial vehicle inspection and enforcement, traffic enforcement; or responding to other highway incidents; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers are exposed to significant dangers during traffic and commercial vehicle enforcement activities, during commercial vehicle inspections, during crash investigations, and during other highway incidents; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Transport Canada, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) include the aforementioned factors and consider, as well, pull-over/safety lanes and observation and enforcement platforms when they create standards for the construction of streets, roadways and highways; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the safety of law enforcement officers and other emergency responders while they are performing their responsibilities on streets, roadways and highways become an integral part of, and a major priority during, the strategic planning process, as well as the comprehensive safety strategies of the FHWA, Transport Canada, FMCSA and NHTSA; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that this priority be relayed to the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA), the Governors' Highway Safety Association (GHSA), the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA), and other related organizations.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
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IACP / US Department of Transportation Traffic Fatality Reduction Goal

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS020.a03*

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Transportation has adopted a goal of reducing traffic fatalities to 1.0 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, or a reduction of 9,000 fatalities by the end of 2008; and

WHEREAS, at-risk drivers pose a threat to highway safety and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) promotes and implements programs to target speed violators, impaired drivers and unbelted drivers; and

WHEREAS, the IACP Highway Safety Committee has led efforts to develop and implement traffic safety programs in many law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, the IACP Highway Safety Committee has assisted the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in developing programs and long term strategies for highway safety; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police continues to work cooperatively with federal, state and provincial agencies, highway safety organizations, state departments of transportation and others to help implement such programs related to highway safety; and

WHEREAS, working in partnership with federal, state, and provincial agencies and highway safety organizations, IACP and its members actively assist in the execution of impaired and occupant protection programs; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that IACP supports the U.S. Department of Transportation's national fatality goal of 1.0 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled or a reduction of 9,000 fatalities by the end of calendar year 2008.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
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Increasing Data Collection on Law Enforcement Officers Killed in the Line of Duty in Motor Vehicle Crashes

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS006.a03*

WHEREAS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) collects data on law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty; and

WHEREAS, a significant number of law enforcement officers are killed each year during motor vehicle crashes; and

WHEREAS, the data collected on these types of deaths is insufficient for a comprehensive analysis and subsequent review of policies and procedures; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the FBI, after collaboration with the IACP's Highway Safety Committee and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), collect additional data concerning the deaths of law enforcement officers involved in roadside traffic and commercial vehicle enforcement, commercial vehicle inspections, and other highway incidents; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the collected data be analyzed by NHTSA or its contractee; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the data analysis be provided to the IACP's Highway Safety Committee for consideration in revising the *Manual of Police Traffic Services Policies and Procedures*, the *Highway Safety Desk Book*, and the *Traffic Safety Strategies for Law Enforcement Executives*.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Law Enforcement Access to Driver's License Digital Images

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS003.a03*

WHEREAS, electronic information technology is an integral component of most facets of modern society; and

WHEREAS, continued advancement in electronic information technology is inevitable; and

WHEREAS, digitization and computerization of data will become the predominant data media in the future; and

WHEREAS, computerization of information is capable of improving access to—and transfer of—information from multiple sources; and

WHEREAS, data sharing among public service agencies is capable of improving national security, officer safety, and public and highway safety; and

WHEREAS, effective law enforcement in contemporary society requires swift access to information from a variety of sources, including law enforcement agencies, departments of transportation, departments of motor vehicles, and others; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP endorses the concept of providing law enforcement agencies with access to digital photos (images) on record at motor vehicle agencies for the purpose of verifying identity; and be it further

RESOLVED, that specific policies and procedures for requesting and exchanging such images, including a list of penalties and/or sanctions for misusing such images, will be left to the specific motor vehicle agencies.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Manufacturers of Equipment/Accessories Cooperating in Safety Studies, Evaluations, and Information Dissemination

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS007.a03*

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies rely upon motor vehicles as a primary means to manage traffic, to enforce traffic laws, to respond to calls for service, and to protect incident scenes; and

WHEREAS, each law enforcement jurisdiction reflects its ownership and equips its vehicles using varying schemes; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement officers rely upon the safety of their issued equipment, as well as upon the use of designated emergency vehicles, to fulfill professionally their sworn responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, officer safety and the safety of the motoring public are dependent upon the identification and proper equipping of emergency vehicles; and

WHEREAS, “the manufacturers of equipment/accessories used to enhance the safety and visibility of law enforcement and other emergency vehicles” (hereinafter referred to simply as “the manufacturers”) have the expertise, equipment, and research facilities to conduct safety testing, studies and evaluations of their own product(s), both alone and in conjunction with other products and with law enforcement vehicles; and

WHEREAS, the manufacturers have an ethical responsibility to ensure the mounting, installation and/or storage of their equipment/accessories do not compromise the safety components or the electrical systems integral to law enforcement vehicles; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the manufacturers be called upon to conduct safety testing, studies and evaluations of their product(s), both alone and in conjunction with other products; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that testing of law enforcement vehicles include crash testing at speeds up to, and including, 75 miles per hour; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the manufacturers work in conjunction with the producers of law enforcement vehicles to ensure the safety components integral to the vehicles are not compromised; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the manufacturers provide to fleet managers, law enforcement executives/agencies, and the IACP information and/or templates concerning the safe mounting, installation and/or storage of their equipment/accessories in or on law enforcement vehicles; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that if the mounting, installation and/or storage of equipment/accessories could compromise the safety features of law enforcement vehicles, this information also shall be provided to fleet managers, law enforcement agencies/executives, and the IACP; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the manufacturers be called upon to cooperate with the IACP's Highway Safety Committee and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in any study(ies) relevant to the establishment of standards, guidelines and/or best practices addressing subject areas such as, but not limited to, emergency vehicle lighting, reflectivity and reflective markings, basic equipment mounting, equipment storage and the emergency vehicle's overall basic safety features.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP, in conjunction with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), shall cause the formation of a national study panel to propose the adoption of national standards addressing emergency vehicle lighting, reflectivity, basic equipment mounting, equipment storage, and the emergency vehicle's overall basic safety features, including crash resistance.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Promotion of Safe Driving Practices

*Submitted by the Highway Safety Committee
AHS004.a03*

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) in particular, as well as the law enforcement community in general, continually promote safe driving practices; and

WHEREAS, speed continues to be a leading contributing factor in traffic crashes in the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, traffic crashes continue to result in the deaths of—and the injuries to—thousands of motorists and pedestrians each year across the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, numerous television advertising campaigns for motor vehicles tend to glorify speeding and other unsafe driving practices; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP encourages both the vehicle manufacturers and the Advertising Council to promote both safe driving practices and responsible advertising; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP, in cooperation with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), is willing to work with the Advertising Council and vehicle manufacturers in promoting, through their advertising campaigns, safe driving practices.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

The National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan

*Submitted by the Police Investigation Operations Committee
PIO019.a03*

WHEREAS, the IACP recognizes that in the aftermath of the September 11th atrocities, there is a need to address the deficiencies that exist in this country in the collection, analysis and dissemination of Criminal Intelligence; and

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee of the IACP recognized the need to address these deficiencies and to ensure that state and local law enforcement is involved in the Intelligence process; and

WHEREAS, at the direction of the IACP Executive Board, the Police Investigative Operations Committee convened the IACP Criminal Intelligence Sharing Summit in March of 2002; and

WHEREAS, the findings of that Summit, issued in a report in August of 2002, led to the creation of the Global Intelligence Working Group, which is a Federal Advisory Committee as defined under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA); and

WHEREAS, the Global Intelligence Working Group has created the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan, a plan which is consistent with the IACP Summit Report; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP will strongly support the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan as a valuable tool to remedy the deficiencies in the existing methods of collecting, analyzing and disseminating criminal intelligence, that the IACP encourages all law enforcement to utilize this tool in creating and/or bettering its efforts in the area of Criminal Intelligence, and that the Federal Government also support these efforts.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

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Extradition of Criminal Suspects

*Submitted by the Executive Committee
EXC018.a03*

WHEREAS, the law enforcement profession has a compelling interest in ensuring that individuals suspected of committing crimes are not able to evade justice by leaving the country in which the crime was committed; and

WHEREAS, in response to this problem, many nations have established extradition treaties that allow for the return of criminal fugitives to the country in which they are suspected of committing crimes; and

WHEREAS, extradition treaties are political agreements between nations; and,

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police refrains from entering into political disputes between nations unless an issue which clearly impacts the law enforcement profession is involved; and

WHEREAS, these treaties form the backbone of international law enforcement efforts and have allowed for the successful apprehension and conviction of many fugitives over the years, and

WHEREAS, the effectiveness of these treaties relies upon the timely return of criminal suspects; and

WHEREAS, the terms of some extradition treaties have proven to be too restrictive and have significantly limited the ability of law enforcement agencies to bring a criminal suspect to trial and have, in effect, allowed for the creation of safe havens for criminal fugitives; and

WHEREAS, for example, the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States allows the United Mexican States to refuse to extradite criminal suspects who face capital punishment for crimes committed within the United States, and a recent decision of the Mexican Supreme Court has unilaterally and mandatorily extended that prohibition to life sentences, and

WHEREAS, it is clear that extradition treaties and agreements that do not allow for the timely return of criminal suspects or that condition their return on the domestic sentencing laws of the requested state are an issue that clearly impacts the law enforcement profession and it is appropriate for the International Association of Chiefs of Police to express the concern of the law enforcement community in this matter and work to resolve this situation; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chief of Police calls on all nations to ensure that extradition treaties serve only to guarantee that accused individuals are provided with due process of law and not to provide criminal suspects with a means of evading justice; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls on the governments of the United States of America and the United Mexican States to renegotiate the extradition treaty so that the possibility of capital punishment or life imprisonment shall not interfere with the timely and unconditional extradition of criminal suspects.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

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Support for Continued Byrne Grant Funding

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD017.a03*

WHEREAS, federal programs designed to assist state and local law enforcement agencies have played a vital role in reducing the nation's crime rate; and

WHEREAS, state and local law enforcement agencies are on the front lines in confronting the most powerful and sophisticated organized crime groups ever to challenge domestic law enforcement agencies, i.e. the international drug trafficking organizations; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police acknowledges that the Byrne Formula Grant Program was created by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognizes that the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program is a partnership among federal, state, and local governments to create safer communities; and

WHEREAS, the problems presented by the unprecedented flow of drugs into this country by these international criminal syndicates continues to be a threat in many areas of the United States, particularly mid-size and smaller cities and rural areas; and

WHEREAS, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are eligible to apply for formula grant funds; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police supports efforts to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders and the enforcement of state and local laws similar to those in the Federal Controlled Substances Act; and

WHEREAS, the lack of Byrne Grants funding will severely affect the ability of state and local law enforcement to continue drug enforcement and demand reduction efforts; and

WHEREAS, state and local police are often the first responders to a terrorist attack. In that drug trafficking and terrorism oftentimes are connected, the terrorism prevention programs that are administered by the Department of Homeland Security should have a drug trafficking nexus. These new assistance programs should not be funded at the expense of the traditional law enforcement assistance programs. The International Association of Chiefs of Police believes that it is important to distinguish between the assistance funds that are provided to state and local law enforcement from programs administered by the Department of Homeland Security and those provided from the existing programs at the Department of Justice; and

WHEREAS, effective anti-crime programs are effective anti-terrorism programs; and

WHEREAS, evidence indicates that terrorist organizations which are funded in part by the sale of illegal drugs adds a new dimension to the need for continued investigation of narcotics-related crime; and

WHEREAS, the Byrne Grant Funding Program has proven itself an invaluable resource for cooperative federal, state and local anti-crime policing strategies, funding multi-jurisdictional drug task forces and DARE training, which are critical to state and local law enforcement responses to the drug threat; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges Congress to increase current funding levels for the Byrne Memorial Grant Program by fully appropriating amounts specified in Title XXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Homeland Security should increase funding to state and local law enforcement in support of investigations, which support the connection between drug trafficking and terrorism. These assistance programs are complementary and not duplicative.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Anti-Drug Legalization Update

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD012.a03*

WHEREAS, overall drug use in the United States decreased by more than one third since the late 1970s, however 15.9 million people in the United States still used illegal drugs in 2001; and

WHEREAS, an estimated 2.4 million Americans used marijuana for the first time in 2000; and

WHEREAS, 10.8 percent of youths 12 to 17 used illegal drugs in 2001 compared with 9.7 percent in 2000; and.

WHEREAS, among young adults age 18 to 25, drug use increased between 2000 and 2001 from 15.9 percent to 18.8 percent; and

WHEREAS, medical marijuana, called Marinol, already exists. The active ingredient in Marinol is synthetic THC, which has been found to relieve the nausea and vomiting associated with various maladies; and

WHEREAS, eight states have enacted legislation that advocate the medical use of marijuana to heal a multitude of physical ailments; and

WHEREAS, reckless campaigns to legalize marijuana mislead and confuse the public as to the true risks and dangers of illegal drug use and undermine efforts in the prevention of drug initiates among youth; and

WHEREAS, there are no Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved medications that are smoked and it is neither rational nor compassionate to provide a harmful, addictive drug with no scientifically proven medical efficacy; and

WHEREAS, inhaling smoke is generally a poor way to administer medicine in a safe, measured, and regulated dose; and

WHEREAS, the harmful chemicals and carcinogens that are by-products of smoking marijuana create entirely new health problems in addition to the hazards of tobacco use; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) reaffirms its opposition to any attempts to replace the established medical and scientific criteria for determining when an illegal drug has a *bona fide* medical purpose and, therefore, opposes these laws and initiatives as inconsistent with established scientific and medical protocols for establishing the medical value of dangerous drugs; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly supports public awareness efforts by the Office of National Drug Control Police (ONDCP), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that dispel the myths that marijuana has beneficial worth when used for medicinal purposes and that it is not harmful in recreational use; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly encourages state and local law enforcement agencies to become involved as soon as legalization efforts are apparent as an anti-legalization advocate in efforts to counter the legalization lobby.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Clandestine Laboratory Cleanup Funding and Training

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD016.a03*

WHEREAS, the number of clandestine laboratories seized nationwide by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) according to the National Clandestine Laboratory Database in CY2002 was 557. The National Clandestine Laboratory Database reports 8,911 clandestine laboratory seizures in CY2002 by state and local police. More than 90 percent of these laboratories are clandestine methamphetamine laboratories; and

WHEREAS, methamphetamine addiction and trafficking has resulted in increased violence and has severely impacted the quality of life in many communities; and

WHEREAS, significantly increasing methamphetamine production and abuse poses a unique challenge for drug enforcement in the United States. The added burdens of law enforcement include additional specialized training for officers in hazardous waste disposal, environmental contamination, and additional public safety issues (fires, explosions, and poisonous gas), in addition to the crime, violence and abuse problems typically associated with controlled substances; and

WHEREAS, in 1997, DEA reported 31 fires and 11 explosions associated with 1,451 clandestine drug laboratory seizures in which DEA participated. In CY2002, the National Clandestine Laboratory Database documented 94 incidents of laboratories which had explosives and/ or booby traps, and 2078 incidents where children were present during the seizure of the laboratory; and

WHEREAS, as part of the National Methamphetamine Strategy, DEA has taken the lead role in providing hazardous waste cleanup contractors and laboratory safety training to state and local police, who have limited resources to address this problem; and the demise of the COPS funding mechanism and dramatic increases in laboratory seizures have created funding shortfalls of crises proportions for providing these services; and

WHEREAS, pseudoephedrine which is the primary precursor required for the production of methamphetamine, is smuggled in large quantities into the country through Canada and is also readily available for over-the-counter purchases in smaller quantities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges Congress to provide DEA continued and adequate funding resources to confront the clandestine laboratory problem. This problem consists of thousands of small production laboratories across the United States, which require specialized training for thousands of police to counteract the public safety hazards. These funding resources are mandated in order for DEA, state and local police agencies to comply with OSHA regulations and successfully combat the clandestine drug laboratory problem in addition to the overall methamphetamine problem; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges Congress to provide continued funding directly to the DEA to insure adequate financial assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. This funding supports the training of law enforcement personnel in the safe and environmentally sound disposition of seized clandestine chemical laboratories and to enable DEA to efficiently and effectively administer this program; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP calls on all governments to provide their law enforcement agencies with the resources necessary to support the training of law enforcement personnel in the safe and environmentally sound disposition of seized clandestine chemical laboratories; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP asserts that a basic course should be developed for all law enforcement officials as an officer safety issue to ensure that officers will be knowledgeable about the dangers of clandestine laboratory operations in the event they are confronted with the situation; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges that private companies and commercial establishments should provide safeguards for the pseudoephedrine products under their control.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Department of Defense (DOD) Support to Drug Enforcement

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD015.a03*

WHEREAS, the total budget for the Department of Defense (DOD) counterdrug support was reduced from \$1,008 Million in FY2002 to \$882 Million in FY2003, a decrease of 12.5 percent; and

WHEREAS, the DOD support to the National Drug Control Strategy includes providing specific military skills, training support, and mobile training teams on various topics to include language training, emergency first aid, intelligence and link analysis, basic marksmanship, multi-subject tactical instruction, K-9 training, and first aid; and

WHEREAS, the DOD support to the National Drug Control Strategy includes engineer/construction assistance, research and development (into such areas as cargo inspection, tactical operations support equipment, personnel portal screeners), and technology support; and

WHEREAS, the DOD support to the National Drug Control Strategy includes ten training courses for federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel with drug enforcement responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, the DOD support to the National Drug Control Strategy includes military transportation in support of drug enforcement operations of personnel, supplies, equipment for operational movements and controlled deliveries; and

WHEREAS, the DOD support to the National Drug Control Strategy includes services supplied by the Civil Air Patrol in the area of aerial reconnaissance for the purpose of marijuana reconnaissance task force augmentation, and offshore patrols; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges Congress and the Department of Defense to provide permanent and adequate funding resources for DOD to assist state and local law enforcement agencies with assistance in counterdrug operations.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 24, 2003

Internet Service Providers

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD014.a03*

WHEREAS, the Internet is increasingly used to market a multitude of different products for sale, including drug use paraphernalia, and chemicals used to manufacture illegal drugs; and

WHEREAS, the Internet Service Providers manage the Internet that provides marketing services; and

WHEREAS, Title 21 Section 863 (a) of the United States Criminal Code prohibits the sale of drug paraphernalia; and

WHEREAS, the sale and/or distribution of drug paraphernalia over the Internet is becoming an increasing problem and contributing significantly to the distribution of illegal controlled substances throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, substances such as mannitol, quinine, inositol, and lactose are sold over the Internet and used by drug trafficking organizations to dilute controlled substances such as cocaine and heroin; and

WHEREAS, federal, state and local law enforcement should work together to target companies involved in the distribution of drug paraphernalia; and

WHEREAS, current advances in telecommunication technology have affected law enforcement capabilities to detect critical information detailing criminal activities; and

WHEREAS, the lawful intercepting of Internet communications is one of the most valuable investigative tools available to law enforcement in identifying and crippling illegal drug activities and drug trafficking organizations; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the IACP strongly urges cooperation from Internet Service Providers to assist law enforcement in executing internet surveillance by designing or modifying their systems to ensure that lawfully-authorized Internet surveillance can be performed to ensure that illegal narcotics, the chemicals to manufacture illegal narcotics, and the paraphernalia necessary to use illegal narcotics, not be marketed on the Internet.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the 110th Annual Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
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National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS)

*Submitted by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee
NDD013.a03*

WHEREAS, in 1992 the Office of National Drug Control Policy recognized a critical need for a system to increase information sharing among federal, state and local law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) responded to the request by developing the National Drug Pointer Index (NDPIX), which is a fully automated pointer information system that provides participating federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies with an automated response capability to determine if a drug investigative target is under active investigation by any other participating agency; and

WHEREAS, DEA has been working towards enhancement of NDPIX to increase information sharing through electronic connectivity and automation among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, DEA with its partners, the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), is developing a National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS) that will be comprised of RISS, HIDTA, NDPIX, and possibly other state and local target deconfliction databases; and

WHEREAS, the NVPS will be an automated system that will connect existing target deconfliction databases dealing with all crimes into one virtual pointer system. This will allow participating federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies access to all participating agency target deconfliction databases through a single point of entry; and

WHEREAS, the success of NVPS is dependent upon all law enforcement agencies entering target information of their criminal investigations; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police calls upon all member agencies (federal, state, local, and tribal) to enter all criminal investigative targets into available target deconfliction systems (i.e., HIDTA, RISS, NDPIX) that will constitute and populate the NVPS.