

# POLICE REFORM AND REINVENTION COLLABORATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING



11/19/2020

# PRRCC SECTION II- EMPLOYING SMART AND EFFECTIVE POLICING STANDARDS AND STRATEGIES

## 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing

- Policies that promote procedural justice
  - Section 101-4 Law Enforcement Code of Ethics
  - Section 102-4 Duties and Responsibilities, Sub. 43 (A)
  - Section 105-1 General Regulations, Sub. 57, 58 & 61
  - Section 121-1 Community Relations and Crime Prevention, Sub. 1:
  - Section 115-1A-Non-Biased Policing

# 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing Cont'd

## ➤ Procedural Justice Training

- **New York State Department of Criminal Justice endorsed Procedural Justice training curriculum to provide training in two (2) eight-hour training modules. The first module is Procedural Justice 1 (PJ1). The curriculum focuses on the four tenets of procedural justice** – treating individuals with dignity and respect; giving individuals a voice during law enforcement interactions; being neutral and transparent in decision making; and conveying trustworthy motives. Procedural Justice 2 (PJ2) focuses on implicit bias. NCPD's mission statement parallels the principles of procedural justice training and has two officers scheduled to attend the train the trainer this month and bring it back to the PD where all officers will go through a formal procedural justice training program.


# 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing Cont'd

## ➤ Community Policing

- Policies – 101-3 Mission; 121-1 Community Relations and Crime Prevention;
- All members go through comprehensive training in the police academy as well as in our Field Training Program. It is integrated in everything we do.
- 5 certified School Resource Officer who is specially trained to work in an academic environment. Training includes counseling, handling special needs students, violence in the school, gang activity, creating drug-free schools and crisis management.,
- 7 officers certified as Juvenile Officers. These Juvenile Officers are specially trained in laws and procedures of juvenile custody, laws relating to juveniles and applicable case law, juvenile diversion programs, investigative techniques, interview and interrogation techniques, interviewing the child victim/witness, child abuse investigations, substance abuse, missing person(s), signs of suicide and current trends in juvenile crime.
- Community Resource Unit – deals with quality of life issues,
- DV Unit – follow-up with DV victims a few days after we respond to such and incident,
- a Motorcycle Unit,
- a Bicycle Unit,

# 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing Cont'd

## ➤ Community Policing Cont'd

- Security Surveys – schools, businesses and houses of worship
  - Traffic studies and surveys – investigates complaints of chronic traffic conditions
  - child safety seat checks,
  - vacant house checks when people are away,
  - Senior Watch program,
  - Officer Designated Specifically to the Hamlet,
  - booth at community day, CRE at their booth at the farmer's market and recently set up our own booth,
  - Coffee with a Cop events,
  - Electronic speed signs,
  - Nixle Notifications,
  - Pharmaceutical drop off.
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# 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing Cont'd

## ➤ Stop and Frisk and Broken Windows

- *NCPD does not utilize a "Stop and Frisk" policy for minor crimes. We have a detailed Stop, Question and Frisk Policy, Section 110-7.*
- *"Broken Windows" policing theory (minor offenses committed in public contribute to a degradation of society that, in turn, incubates more serious crimes) - N/A.*

## ➤ Discriminatory or biased stops

- *Discriminatory or Bias-Based Stops, Searches and Arrests are prohibited by Departmental policy. 115-1A Non-biased Policing*

# 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing Cont'd

## ➤ Chokeholds

- *Addressed in Section 105-6 Use of Deadly Force and Firearms – “Choke holds and Carotid holds - Choke holds, Carotid holds, and similar compressions of the neck represent the potential use of deadly physical force, and shall never be used unless an officer or another person is in imminent danger of death or serious physical injury, and all other reasonable measures to reasonably repel the attack have been exhausted.”*  
*Consistent with MPTC Model Policy – “Chokeholds and Obstruction of Breathing or Blood Circulation - Any application of pressure to the throat, windpipe, neck, or blocking the mouth or nose of a person in a manner that may hinder breathing, reduce intake of air or obstruct blood circulation, is prohibited unless deadly physical force is authorized.”*  
*Reviewed as outlined under use of force review*

# 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing Cont'd

## ➤ Use of Force

- *NCPD has a Use of Physical Force policy and Use of Deadly Physical Force and Firearms policy, Sections 105-3 and 105-6. They contain an internal review procedure in any case of force being used by an officer. The situation and circumstances are automatically investigated by a police supervisor (regardless of whether or not a civilian complaint is filed). Force is never used for retaliatory or punitive reasons*
- *Use of Force is only permitted when, in performance of their duty, to prevent the commission of a breach of the peace or other unlawful act, to prevent a person from injuring him or herself, to effect the lawful arrest of person(s) resisting arrest or attempting to flee from custody, in self-defense or in the defense of another person. The use of force is not permitted for punitive or retaliatory reasons.*
- *Our Use of Force policy is available on our Town webpage.*



# 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing Cont'd

## ➤ Use of Force Cont'd

- *An annual review is conducted on our Use of Force policy. Updated 10/07/2020 - On September 3, 2020, a new standard was voted on and approved by the Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Council (LEAAC) during their quarterly meeting. This new standard has been deemed critical, therefore, increasing the total number of critical standards for accreditation from 19 to 20 and the total number of standards in general from 109 to 110. This standard, Standard 43.8 – Health of Persons in Custody, will require agencies to have a written directive that outlines a response to the medical and mental health of persons in custody pursuant to New York Civil Rights Law Article 3 §28, and in accordance with the Municipal Police Training Council (MPTC) Use of Force Model Policy.*  
*use of deadly*
- *Use of Force policy is modeled after the Municipal Police Training Councils' policy. This is required by the New York State Accreditation Program.*
- *The last outside review of our Use of Force policy was conducted by Accreditation auditors in January of 2020.*

# 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing Cont'd

## ➤ Pretextual Stops

- *prohibited*

## ➤ Quotas

- *N/A*

## ➤ Shooting at moving vehicles and pursuits

### ◦ Moving Vehicles

- *Outlined in rules and regulations Section 105-6 Use of Deadly Force and Firearms – Officers are prohibited from discharging their firearms at or from a moving vehicle, motorcycle, or bicycle (collectively, “moving vehicle”) unless officers reasonably believe deadly force is necessary to defend the officer or a third person from the use, or imminent use, of deadly force. For purposes of this policy, officers will not discharge their firearms at moving vehicles except under extreme circumstances. Such discharges will be rigorously scrutinized. Officers shall, as a rule, avoid tactics that could place them in a position where a vehicle could be used against them. When confronted with an oncoming, moving vehicle, officers must attempt to move out of its path and should generally avoid placing themselves in situations where the use of deadly force is more likely.*

### ◦ High Speed Pursuits

- *Outlined in rules and regulations Section 110-10 Vehicular Pursuits and Roadblocks.*

# 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing Cont'd

## ➤ SWAT Teams and No-Knock Warrants

### ○ SWAT Teams

- *Outlined in rules and regulations Section 119-1 Unusual Occurrences.(WCDPS)*

### ○ No-Knock Endorsement

- *A request that the search warrant authorize the executing police officer to enter premises to be searched without giving notice of his authority and purpose, upon the ground that there is reasonable cause to believe that (i) the property sought may be easily and quickly destroyed or disposed of, or (ii) the giving of such notice may endanger the life or safety of the executing officer or another person, or (iii) in the case of an application for a search warrant as defined in paragraph (b) of subdivision two of section 690.05 for the purpose of searching for and arresting a person who is the subject of a warrant for a felony, the person sought is likely to commit another felony, or may endanger the life or safety of the executing officer or another person. Any request made pursuant to this subdivision must be accompanied and supported by allegations of fact of a kind prescribed in paragraph (c) of subdivision two.*

# 1. Procedural Justice and Community Policing Cont'd

## ➤ Tasers and pepper spray

- *Less Lethal technology and tools provide officers with a use of force option that decreases the possibility of injury to suspect and officers. Outlined in rules and regulations Section 105-4A: Electronic Control Device and 105-4: O.C. Pepper Spray (oleo-resin capsicum)*

## ➤ Facial Recognition Technology

- *N/A*

## 2. Law Enforcement Strategies to Reduce Racial Disparities and Build Trust

- Summonses vs. warrantless arrests
    - *Criminal summonses are used when appropriate -*
  - Diversion programs
    - *Hope without handcuffs*
    - *Community service for offenses by juveniles*
  - Restorative Justice programs
    - *Most minor disputes within Town are handled this way*
  - Community-Based Outreach and Violence Interruption Programs
    - N/A
  - Hot-spot policing
    - *Areas are targeted for a specific reason – recent burglaries, larcenies, chronic traffic complaints.*
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## 2. Law Enforcement Strategies to Reduce Racial Disparities and Build Trust Cont'd

### ➤ De-escalation Strategies

- *Officers are trained in de-escalation strategies during recruit training (Police Academy) - Professional Communications, Procedural Justice, Crisis Intervention Training, and Roleplaying Scenarios all deal with de-escalation. It is an overall theme in the academy.*
- *Verbal Judo – many of our older Officers attended this course which was de-escalation prior to it being called de-escalation.*
- *I updated our Use of Force Policy incorporating de-escalation into it, reviewed annually*
- *Each Officer views weekly online training videos providing education on policy and police practices. Many of these have dealt with de-escalation.*
- *Use of Force Simulator 11/2019- scenario-based use of force decision-making and de-escalation training.*
- *Department de-escalation training was conducted this year and annually going forward.*

### ➤ Effective investigations into hate crimes

- *Outlined in rule and regulations Section 113-13A INVESTIGATION OF HATE CRIMES*

# 3. Community Engagement

## ➤ Community outreach plans

- *Currently no specific plan – Coffee with a cop, Community Resource Unit, Motorcycle Unit, Bicycle Unit, child safety seat checks, Senior Watch program, Officer Designated Specifically to the Hamlet, booths at community day, at the farmer's market, Coffee with a Cop events, Nixle Notifications,*

## ➤ Citizen advisory boards and committees

- *None currently – Good Idea & community survey*

## ➤ Partnership with community organizations and faith communities

- *Strong relationship with Temple Bet El and FCC, working relationship with the others. (Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Church of St John and St Mary, Grace Baptist Church, Our lady of the Wayside, Presbyterian Church of Mt Kisco, Meeting House)*

## ➤ Partnering with students and schools

- *SRO, SLO, Youth Officer*

# 3. Community Engagement

## ➤ Attention to **Marginalized Communities**

- **Limited English Proficiency** – four bilingual officers, translate app., language line, mutual aid, etc.
- **Communication Disabilities** –
  - **Hearing impaired** - Telecommunications Relay Service (**TTY/TRS**) ... **TTY** relay calls are generally made using a text telephone, also known as **TTY**, which is a communications device equipped with a keyboard for typing messages and a screen for reading messages. A **TTY** device connects to a standard phone **line**,
  - **Autism Spectrum Disorder** - Parents of autistic children and young adults under 21 years of age that have autism, can submit informational sheets and photographs of their children to this Department. This information is then entered into the Department's Records Management System (DRMS). Any search of the name and address in our RMS will flag a notification to inform officers of the persons

## ➤ **LGBTQIA**

- Nothing additional to policy and mission outlined earlier. One of our officers has a same sex partner.