

**Village of
Freeport Police
Department**

**NYS Police Reform and
Reinvention Collaborative**



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NYS Police Reform and Reinvention Collaborative Guide Response

Developing a Collaborative Plan

The Freeport Police Department has created the Freeport Police Reform Committee. This council is comprised of community leaders and residents who have expressed continued interest and concern in our community. Members submitted notable resumes and were selected based on their broad range of perspectives, experiences and values, which have helped guide this department through the reform process. Freeport has always fostered a relationship between the police and the community but we are eager to take advantage of this opportunity for continued communication and growth. Although COVID-19 has placed restrictions on the way that we have gathered, we have exercised alternative practices to hold these crucial meetings in an effort to maintain the highest possible transparency. In addition to our reform committee meetings, the Community Affairs Division will continue to regularly meet with numerous community stakeholders and representatives to gather their thoughts, ideas, and concerns as we strive to achieve a unified goal.

Policing Data to be Made Public

Some of the preceding sections mentioned transparency in reporting. Below is a summary of some of areas in which the Freeport Police Department will be publicizing data and issuing reports to be posted on the Department's website:

Use of Force

Civilian Complaints

Summonses

Transparency in Police Interactions and Initial Contact Protocol

The Department views openness in matters of public interest an issue of importance. The Police Department strives to disseminate accurate and factual accounts of occurrences of public interest, consistent with the protection of legal rights, the safety of persons involved, and with consideration for maintaining the confidentiality of certain Department records. In addition, the Department strives to make known its policies and objectives.

Initial Contact Protocol is covered in the department Rules and Regulations section 115.3:

“Members of the Department will be respectful in their contact with Superior Officers and all other persons within and without the Police Department. Members will give their rank, name, shield number, and command to any person who requests same. Members will give the rank, name, shield number, and command of another Member of the Department to any person who appears personally and can demonstrate a legitimate interest in obtaining same”.

Introduction

We at the Village of Freeport Police Department pride ourselves on being at the forefront of local-suburban policing. Since 1893 this department has made every attempt to adapt to the current climate in an effort to provide the best possible police service to the residents and visitors of this great village. The Freeport Police Department services over forty-three thousand (43,000) residents in our 4.87 square mile jurisdiction. Our diverse population is comprised of 29.9% Black or African American, 24.6% White, 43.3% Hispanic, and 1.3% Asian. The listed data is based on the 2010 US Census report.

While the primary responsibility of crime prevention is undeniable, we understand that this can only be accomplished through mutual trust and cooperation with the community that we serve. As a nation we have become more conscious and aware of these difficult times but they present a unique opportunity to cultivate a stronger bond with our residents and adapt more effective policing practices with a significant emphasis on racial disparities.

We believe that the mark of true professionalism is ones' commitment to quality, high performance levels, open-mindedness, and a willingness to try innovative and various methods, techniques and strategies to service the public. Change is not feared by those who seek to improve and who are willing to take a creative and inventive approach to problem solving.

We are robustly committed to the idea that policing must be highly professional, ethical, competent, and pleasant. We strongly believe that preserving the integrity of our police department is imperative and cannot be compromised without great harm. Equally, we recognize the magnitude placed on accountability and we undoubtedly hold our Members to a higher standard. We ask that members of the department apply the golden rule in all of their law enforcement contacts with the public:

"If the facts and circumstances were exactly the same and you were standing in the other person's shoes, would you genuinely feel that you had been treated fairly, courteously and properly?"

Chief of Police Michael J. Smith's Opening Comments:

The Freeport Police Department is working in conjunction with the Nassau County Police Department to develop and institute police reform as per Governor Cuomo's Executive Order No. 203. Our department has reached out to the public to gather important input from residents and stake holders in the community in order to effectively work together, so we may collectively answer the public's call for police reform. I would like to thank members of the Freeport's various civic associations, members of our local clergy, local residents and members of the Nassau DA's Freeport Advisory Committee for all of their contribution and constant efforts.

We have developed new contacts, friends and resources that have provided valuable insight that I hope we can build upon. It is my belief that through open and honest communication between the Freeport Police Department and the public, mutual trust and respect can be obtained. Our department sponsored over thirty meetings and two open-houses to listen to the public's concerns and ideas. It is my intension to continue meeting with members of the community to improve the relationship between the police and the public on a continual and regular basis well after the April 1st, 2021 deadline. We reached a common ground on many proposals that are addressed in the following pages. Some of the issues presented during discussions are best addressed through legislation at a county or state level. Our department will abide by legislation, if enacted, dealing with such topics as, 'Stop and Frisk', Civilian Complaint Review Board, No-Knock Warrants and Pre-Textual Stops. The following are just a few of the changes we have or are in the process of implementing:

- Publishing our Use of Force policies on the Freeport Village website.
- Increase training of our officers in areas of bias and de-escalation techniques.
- We have trained our officers on recent regulations regarding strangulation and a duty to intercede.
- Updating our traffic ticket program (TRACS) to include the race of the motorist for statistical analysis in line with the STAT Act.
- Assuring the public that facial recognition cameras are not used by the Freeport Police Department.
- Formation of a Community Affairs Division to deal with non-criminal incidents and to interact with the youth, senior citizens and broader majority of the residents in our community.
- Expanding the use of body worn cameras.
- Provide statistical data on Use of Force, Complaints and Summonses.
- Educating the public on the use of the department's Military Vehicles for storm response and assurance that these vehicles will not be utilized for police enforcement.

History of the Village of Freeport Police Department & Functions:

Formed in 1893, the Village of Freeport Police Department is nestled in the South Shore of Long Island within the confines of the Nassau County Police Department. The incorporated Village of Freeport is the second largest village in New York State and offers a robust and diverse community. The Freeport Police Department has grown to over one-hundred (100) Sworn Police Officers who vary in heritage, upbringing and beliefs to better reflect the community it serves. Each day Freeport Police Officers are engaged in providing countless law enforcement services that pertain to Quality of Life concerns, assistance with auto accidents, medical emergencies, traffic enforcement, the investigation of crimes and the apprehension of those who violate the law. Over the past 127 years, the department has been constantly striving to be a model for what local-suburban policing should be. Today, the 100+ officers are dispersed through a variety of units and are comprised as follows:

- **Administrators**
 - Chief
 - Assistant Chief
 - Deputy Chief
- **Members of the Patrol Division**
 - 15 – Desk and Patrol Supervisors
 - 5 Lieutenants
 - 10 Sergeants
 - 48 – Uniformed Patrol Officers
 - 6 – Traffic Safety Enforcement Officers (TSE)
 - 12 – Bicycle Patrol Unit Officers (BPU)
- **Community Response Units**
 - 7 – Detectives
 - 6 – Plain Clothes Officers (CRU)
 - 7 – Special Enforcement Team Officers (SET)
 - 3 – Community Affairs Unit Officers (CAD)
- **Support Units**
 - 4 – Technical Services Unit Officers (TSU)
 - 4 – Dispatchers

- 1 – Crime Analyst
- 6 – Clerical Staff
- 6 – Parking Enforcement Members

We are aware of the importance of transparency; therefore we have provided a brief overview of what those types of functions entail for these various units. Our Uniformed Patrol Division officers are the first responders to any type of request for police assistance. Officers handle assignments from rendering aid to ailing residents to responding to accident scenes and securing written reports. They are the most visible representatives of the Police Department. The conduct and manner of each individual officer's performance is the best indicator of the Police Department's commitment to fulfilling the spirit and intent of our Mission Statement.

The Traffic Safety Enforcement (TSE) Unit consists of six (6) officers. These officers perform speed limit compliance enforcement using radar and laser equipped unmarked police vehicles. They also perform enhanced traffic enforcement in select areas throughout the village and at intersections with high accident rates or in response to resident complaints. A few of the TSE officers have received training in Commercial Vehicle Enforcement. These officers' using specialized equipment, have the ability to inspect commercial vehicles for safety and overweight violations. This added enforcement protects the safety of pedestrians and other drivers on the roadway in additions to reducing the wear and tear of the local roads due to overweight vehicles.

Our Bicycle Patrol Unit (BPU) officers are certified upon their completion of the bicycle training course offered through the Nassau County Police Department. Bicycle patrol has been shown to be an effective way to increase officer mobility and visibility in congested areas; their quiet operation can provide a tactical approach to crimes in progress. Our BPU officers were deployed during the numerous peaceful protests in our town and proved to play an essential role in bridging the gap between the public and the police by allowing the officers and residents to advance side by side.

Freeport Police Detectives handle a large portion of the investigatory aspect in this department. Comprised of seven (7) detectives, they are tasked with collecting evidence and gathering facts, interviewing witnesses, keeping detailed records of their cases, and testifying to their findings, to name a few. These detectives take pride in their profession and don't rest until resolutions are found.

The primary focus of our Community Response Unit (CRU) is street crime enforcement, Quality of Life issues, and the follow up of all misdemeanors, violation, and many felony investigations. Secondary duties are to assist the Uniform Patrol Division when needed. These officers are assigned to the unit for a period of two (2) years and in that time they work in conjunctions with numerous agencies in joint operations. At the completion of their two-year assignment, the officers are reassigned to the Patrol Division with a better understanding of how to meet and provide the type of policing that the community requires and deserves.

The Special Enforcement Team, known as SET, is another unit designed to address Quality of Life issues from noise complaints to SLA violations. During the summer months, a focal point for SET officers is in the vicinity of Woodcleft Avenue. Additionally, these officers manage vehicular and pedestrian traffic and a wide array of Village Ordinance violations.

Our newest unit, the Community Affairs Division (CAD) is comprised of two (2) officers and one (1) sergeant who is the liaison between the police and community. This unit has proved to be a necessary and integral part in developing a strong foundation with our residents and visitors alike. The unit will center their efforts on noncriminal methods of reaching agreements in addition to offer various services to our residents.

Our support units are comprised of the Technical Services Unit (TSU), our dispatchers, crime analyst, clerical staff, and parking enforcement members. Most notably, our TSU officers oversee the daily operation of all technical systems of the police department in addition to providing support to the Patrol Division and Community Response Unit as required. This unit is responsible for the department Records Management System, mobile ticket system, license plate reader system, body worn camera system, radio and recording systems, sex offender management and data upkeep, budget preparation and accounting, and speed trailer deployment to mention a handful of duties.

Fostering Community-Oriented Leadership, Culture and Accountability

Institutional culture is the driving force behind the behavior exhibited by its members. The command staff at the Freeport Police Department understands the importance of maintaining consistency between that culture and the goals of the department. Effective policy and strong leadership will ensure that these objectives are in line with the goals of the community. Departmental culture must promote the pursuit of those goals with honesty and integrity. Members of our staff must be held accountable when deviations result in misconduct.

Addressing the misconduct timely and transparently will cultivate ongoing community confidence and will ensure that abuses will not be tolerated.

Employing Smart and Effective Policing Standards and Strategies

Effective policing cannot be done without the support of those which are served. The standards and strategies implemented by the police department must be in line with what is expected by the community. As stated above, these standards and strategies must be imposed by the leadership and properly executed by its members, to create a police culture in line with the joint aspirations of the department and community. By doing this, we can make certain that the individual interactions between the police department and the public will help to create a foundation of positive, trust-based relationships and advance the goals of protecting the community.

Recruiting and Supporting Excellent Personnel

When it comes to police-community relations, it is important to note that the individual interactions, which occur countless times each day, leave the greatest impressions on residents and visitors. The personnel of this department are the most essential facet to the relationship built between the department and the community. With this in mind, the recruitment of new officers, retention of quality officers and continued training of these members is at the forefront of our focus. The Freeport Police Department understands the importance of community-based policing and cultivates this by implementing our residency requirements. Prospective officers are required to live in Freeport for one (1) year prior to applying for the position. The officer must then maintain residency in the village for two (2) years after being hired.

“The less anonymity in a community, the better we will all fair.” – SS

Fostering Community-Oriented Leadership, Culture and Accountability

Community-Based Outreach and Conflict Resolution

Definition:

The concepts of community-based outreach and conflict resolution are founded to address the particular needs of the people through a police agency that encourages community engagement to foster trust, fairness, and legitimacy. Implementing community-based services to support victims and offenders can assist in overcoming barriers and enhance the comprehensive understanding of community-policing by responding to the emotional and physical needs of those serviced. This type of practice allows police agencies to provide education to the public to increase crime awareness, knowledge of our readily available resources, and to enhance collaboration and trust through proactive outreach.

Policy:

In 1995, the Freeport Police Department and Freeport Public Schools collaborated to create the Adopt-A-Cop program. The program was designed to develop positive relationships and mutual respect between officers and students. Through this program, every fourth grade class “adopts” two (2) or three (3) Freeport Police Officers during the school year. The officers visit their assigned classes throughout the year and participate in various kid-friendly activities. The officers educate the children about their profession, showcase officer tools and equipment, assist in classroom lessons, and visit the children during special events and school concerts. On the whole, the officers are able to interact with these impressionable students and demonstrate that “cops are just like us”.

The program culminates each year in June with a special event, held at the Freeport Recreation Center, where the adolescents enjoy refreshments provided by the Freeport PBA and receive their very own ‘Adopt-A-Cop’ tee shirt. The event brings all of the fourth-graders in the district together for the first time, preparing them for leaving elementary school and taking their next step as fifth-graders in an intermediate school. The students spend the day with their adopted officers as well as officers from special units from NCPD including Aviation, Marine Bureau, K-9, the Mounted Unit, Highway Patrol and BSO. The children get to meet not only the officers but the police dogs, police horses and get to see the inside of the NCPD helicopters and Marine

Bureau Boats. Officers are frequently approached by past participants who share fond memories of the program and even as adults can recall which officer they adopted when they were in fourth grade. Our department has hired many Adopt-A-Cop students who grew up to become police officers, since the program was originated twenty-six (26) years ago.

Another form of community-based outreach is the Freeport Police Activity League (PAL). PAL's purpose is to operate youth clubs and provide sports, crafts, educational and other programs of a team and individual nature for all boys and girls in the Village of Freeport. The goal is to prevent juvenile delinquency, steer children clear from gang activity and to aid in the positive interaction of police officers and youth. The PAL brings the youth in the communities together to harbor friendships that will continue to grow in school and create a stronger society as they mature.

Modifications:

The Village of Freeport Police Department began its Community Affairs Division (CAD) in the spring of 2020. This unit is comprised of two (2) Police Officers and one (1) Sergeant who report directly to the Chief of Police. The mission of Community Affairs unit is to develop and maintain a partnership in the community between the police, residents, schools and businesses. This division collaborates with community leaders, civic organizations, clergy groups, school officials and concerned citizens to educate them on police policies and practices in order to develop solutions to challenges that arise within the Village communities. We are confident that by strengthening these relationships and building trust; the safety of the public will be improved and the bond between the public and the police will be fortified. Our department has thought carefully on how best to serve our residents and how to convey a welcoming department. The CAD members wear blue police polo shirts and khaki pants, which by design shift away from the perceived 'police uniform'. By changing the attire of our CAD officers, we hope to convey a friendlier approach to policing.

One major adjustment not noted will certainly be the way in which we expand our well-known Adopt-A-Cop program throughout our school district and not solely to our fourth grade elementary students. We are fully aware that this type of outreach is not only vital but indispensable to our youth at their most suggestible age. Because the Adopt-A-Cop program is volunteer based, we will work with our neighborhood leaders to construct a plan in which we can come together for this essential future program.

Five Main Focuses for the Community Affairs Division:

1. Conflict Resolution Through Mediation

The Community Affairs Division has found success in addressing ongoing conflicts by using non-traditional methods. Our CAD Officers have already addressed numerous neighbor and landlord/tenant disputes by using mediation tactics instead of traditional police enforcement. We understand that completing a police report is not always a sufficient resolution. Finding the source of the problem and discovering a solution has proven to achieve the desired end result of problem solving and limiting the need for future police intervention. It is important to note that now more than ever, it is critical to provide mental health services to our residents. We use multiple services but wish to note two important ones here. CAD is equipped with direct access to the FEMA operated Mental Health Association of Nassau County (MHANC). MHANC is properly trained to help those in crisis cope by providing emotional support, stress management practices and identifying the best practices that will ultimately facilitate mental health recovery. Another resource at the disposal of CAD is the Long Island Dispute Resolution Centers (LIDRC). LIDRC provide conflict resolution interventions that help individuals, families, businesses, and the community at large to resolve a wide range of disputes.

2. Continued Outreach and Conversation with Residents and Leaders to Build a Better Department

Regularly reaching out to local civic groups, clergy, schools, small businesses, and the general public has been a major focus of the Community Affairs Division. It is through this outreach that a clear vision can be received for what the residents want from their local police agency. New ideas and policing methods are generated and communication is reinforced. Hosting additional police 'Open House' tours for students and adults alike will continue our journey to building a strong foundation of trust and understanding with our community.

3. Following Up with Residents to Ensure their Needs have Been Met

The Village of Freeport Police Department has recognized that in many instances, the initial interaction with a uniformed police officer may be helpful but that some residents in need may require follow up visits. In order to repair relationships between parties, more than one encounter with police professionals is necessary. With this in mind, CAD officers have actively followed up with victims and complainants to ascertain their mental status and their need for further police assistance/involvement. The Community Affairs Officers have followed up on various assignments ranging from the tragic death of a loved one, minor parking disputes, and landlord/tenant disagreements, to name a few.

4. Restorative Justice

Restorative justice seeks to change an offender's behavior by educating him or her on the deleterious consequences that his or her actions have on the community and the victim. The purpose of justice is to restore the victim; the community and the offender so that they may all be integrated back into, and enhance the community. Our hope is to use this valuable tool as one of our future practices by working with our Village Court and other agencies when feasible. Although never formally labeled as restorative justice, our department engages in restorative justice on a daily basis by acting as an arbitrator between parties so as to avoid criminal proceedings. Also, the new Appearance Ticket Protocol which will be discussed in the Procedural Justice, Systemic Racial Bias and Racial Justice in Policing section will align with Restorative Justice ideals. In lieu of jailing offenders for offenses involving Marijuana, offenders are issued Appearance Tickets.

5. Becoming a Conduit between the Community and Readily Available Services

CAD officers are equipped with information on countless referral agencies and a wide range of programs in an effort to provide the best service to our residents. We will explore the creation of a Community Assets' Map to offer collective resources which individuals and the community have at their disposal; those which can be leveraged to develop effective solutions to promote social inclusion and improve the health and well-being of citizens. These assets will include organizations, associations and individuals which already have a growing rapport with our CAD officers and the police Department.

The Community Affairs Division maintains the department's Facebook (Village of Freeport Police) and Instagram (@freeportpoliceny) pages. The Police Department is also featured on the Freeport Village's website. We hope that these pages promote transparency, allow insight to the daily operations and act as an avenue for accessible contact. The response to this division has been stellar and we anticipate future ways to utilize CAD so that it can best serve the residents and department.

The Community Affairs Division is now working closely with the Nassau County District Attorney's Office Freeport Advisory Committee to interact with and better gauge what the residents of this village want in their police department. Our CAD officers will continuously strive to foster tolerance and understanding among our diverse population through constant community engagement.

To ensure FPD Officers stay connected and engaged with the community, community-based outreach and conflict resolution practices were discussed during the Fall 2020 in-service training where all police officers were required to attend.

Problem-Oriented Policing

Definition:

In theory, problem-oriented policing replaces primarily reactive, incident-driven policies with strategies that proactively identify underlying issues that can be targeted to alleviate crime at its roots. Problem-oriented policing requires the careful analysis of issues to design tailor-made solutions in response to similar obstacles. Police officers identify potential matters of concern, analyze the issues using a variety of data sources, design and implement response strategies, and assess the success of the strategies. Officers work closely with citizens to address crime concerns and Quality of Life issues.

Policy:

The concept of Problem-Oriented Policing has been successfully integrated into FPD policing strategies for decades. In 2000, the Community Response Unit was established to place plain clothes police officers in the areas they are needed most. The purpose of the Community Response Unit (CRU) is to respond to the community's needs in order to provide an improvement in the Quality of Life concerns for all the residents of the Incorporated Village of Freeport, as mentioned earlier. The Freeport Police Department's CRU, is made up of a Commanding Officer (Lieutenant), a Sergeant, seven (7) Detectives, and six (6) Police Officers. At the completion of their two-year assignment, the Officers are reassigned to the Patrol Division with an improved appreciation of alternative policing methods that aren't always acquired as a uniformed officer.

In 2015, the Village of Freeport Police Department established the Special Enforcement Team. This team, now comprised of one (1) Sergeant and six (6) Police Officers, is dedicated to addressing specific problems in the village which have been identified as needing extra police attention. The six (6) uniformed police officers are assigned to three (3) teams and are responsible for strategic enforcement ranging from Quality of Life violations to index crimes. Omnipresence is a pillar of our SET unit through their increased officer visibility, deterring criminal activity and offering faster availability in higher activity areas.

The Nassau County Police Academy instructors are mindful in educating recruits on the methods of Problem-Oriented Policing. All police recruits are mandated to take a two (2) hour course encompassing the value of community-oriented policing and problem solving. This training is continually ongoing through department training courses and real time police scenarios.

Modifications:

Supervisors from SET, CAD and CRU will be working together to dissect issues and develop a plan to address it in the most effective way possible using all available resources. We recognize that not every problem can or should be solved with traditional enforcement methods. Knowing this, each specialized unit/team can be used strategically to gain the optimal outcome to serve the interest of the department and the community.

Use of Force Policies

Definition:

The use of force, in the context of law enforcement, may be defined as the "amount of effort required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject". This necessary and permitted amount is usually under specific circumstances, such as in self-defense or in defense of another individual or group. Situational awareness is essential to judge when a crisis requires use of force to regain control. Police officers should only use the amount of force necessary to mitigate an incident, make an arrest, or protect themselves or others from harm.

Policy:

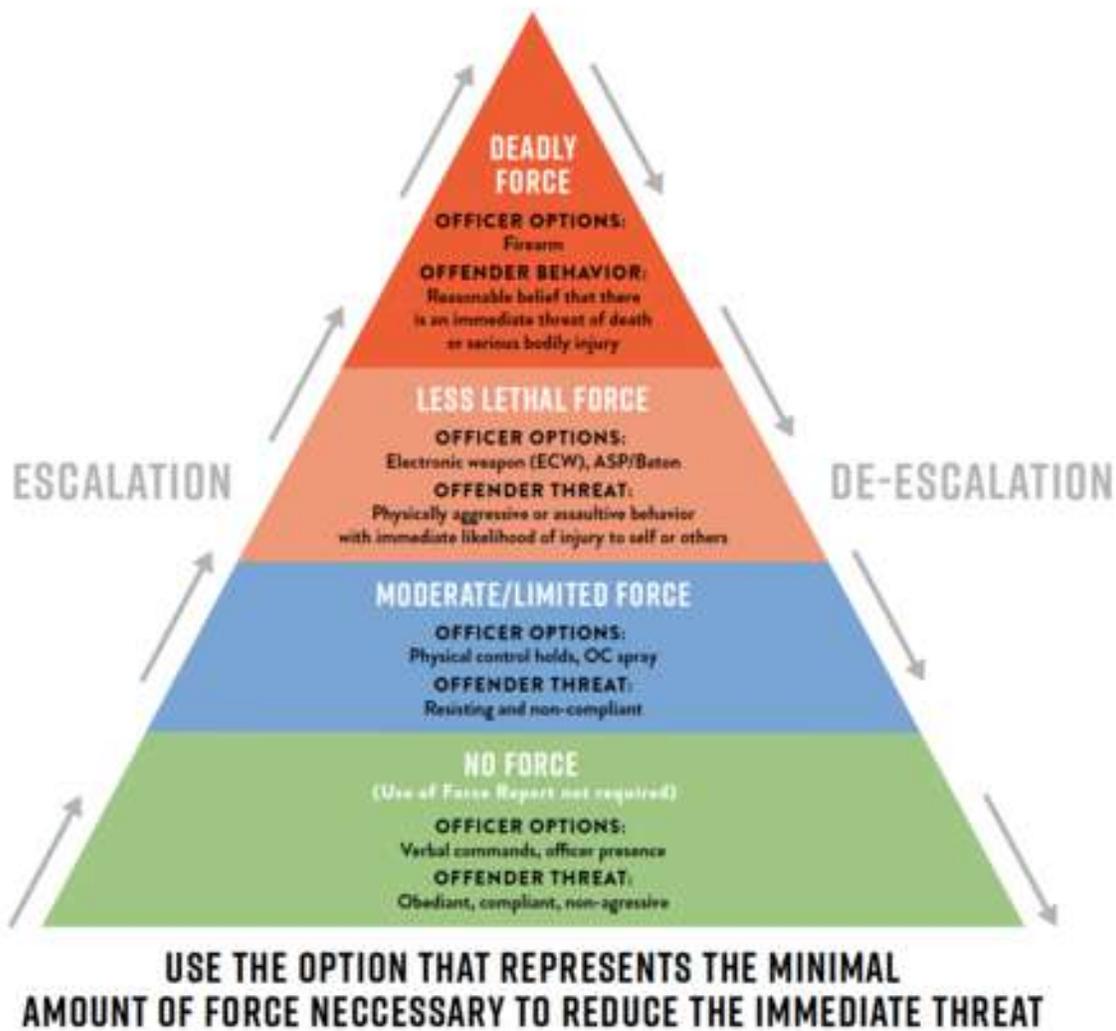
The use of force by members of law enforcement is a matter of utmost concern both to the public and the law enforcement community itself. When faced with a situation where the use of force is objectively reasonable under the circumstances, the guiding values of members for the Village of Freeport Police Department shall be those principles set forth, as well as the paramount objective of reverence for the sanctity of human life. In all cases, the primary duty of all Members of the Department is to protect human life and provide for the safety of the community. Force is authorized when reasonably believed to be necessary to affect a lawful arrest or detention, to prevent the escape of a person from custody, or in defense of one's self or another. The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene. Whenever feasible and consistent with personal and public safety, members should de-escalate the use of force once a particular threat and/or resistance has dissipated. The progression of force goes from

verbal, physical, non-lethal, impact and firearm. Officers are trained to recognize that this progression can go in both directions from escalation to de-escalation as the situation evolves.

To determine the objective reasonableness of force, members shall consider the following factors:

1. The severity of the crime or circumstances;
2. The level and immediacy of the threat or resistance posed by the suspect;
3. The potential for injury to citizens, officers, and suspects;
4. The risk or attempt of the suspect to escape;
5. The knowledge, training, and experience of the officer;
6. Officer/suspect considerations such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury or exhaustion, and the number of officers and subjects;

7. Other environmental conditions or exigent circumstances.



Source: Philadelphia Police Department Use of Force Policy, Directive 10.1

<https://>

www.google.com/search?q=use+of+force+continuum&rlz=1C1CHBF_enUS877US877&source=lnms&tbn=isch&biw=1230&bih=858#imgrc=v6tkmwmPUu_1UM

The Department recognizes the vital need for its Members to logically analyze situations, oftentimes rapidly and under tense circumstances, and to respond appropriately to the wide range of emergent incidents, threats and risks they are faced with. A Member's decision to use force in a particular situation, including the type and degree of force, should exhibit a rational and constructive thought process.

The decision-making framework utilized in circumstances involving the use of force should incorporate the following:

1. Gathering of information
2. Assessment of the overall situation

3. Consideration of police powers and Department policy
4. Identification of available options and the determination of a suitable course of action
5. Continuous reassessment.

Members of the Department who witness another Member of the Department using force that he/she believes to be clearly beyond what is objectively reasonable are duty bound to intervene to prevent the use of unreasonable force if and when he/she has a realistic opportunity to prevent harm. Members of the Department who observe another member using force that exceeds the use of what is objectively reasonable shall promptly report these observations to his/her supervisor (Sec. 102.10). In every situation, Members of the Department are expected to act with intelligence and employ sound judgment in furtherance of the spirit of this policy. The use of non-lethal types of force should be considered during any encounter, it is recognized that the use of deadly force may be the only viable option available at times.

Rules and Regulations Section 102.10, Reporting Violations:

"Any officer who has knowledge of other officers who are violating any laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the department, or who disobey orders, shall bring the matter to the attention of his or her immediate supervisor. The supervisor shall determine if further action is to be taken in the matter. Should any officer feel that the matter is of sufficient gravity, or involves supervisory personnel, he or she may bypass the official chain of command, and directly advise the Chief of Police or a Command Staff officer."

Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

A Member of the Department is only justified in using deadly force when it is to protect him/herself or another person from what the Member reasonably believes is an imminent threat of serious physical injury or death, or to stop a fleeing suspect where:

1. the Member has probable cause to believe the suspect has committed a felony involving the infliction or threat of serious physical injury, and

2. the Member reasonably believes that the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious physical injury to the Member or to others.

The basis for such a determination depends on the totality of circumstances. A Member of the Department must be able to clearly explain his or her reason(s) for the use of deadly force, the external circumstances that formulated his or her decision to utilize deadly force, or not to use alternative non-lethal methods of force, as well as the factors that led to the conclusion that the Member's life, the life of another Member of the Department, of the lives of the public, were in imminent peril and the use of deadly force was reasonable and necessary. When feasible, Members of the Department shall provide a warning prior to the use of deadly physical force.

Members of the Department shall notify their immediate supervisor as soon as possible of instances involving the use of force. Following involvement in any such incident, Members of the Department are required to complete FPD Form 21, the Use of Force Report (See Exhibit 20). Use of force incidents are reviewed by the Command Staff, Desk Officer, Commanding Officer of the Firearms and Defensive Tactics Division. These events will be examined to determine trends in weapons used, outcomes, reasons for usage, and where and when force is being used. All Members are held accountable for their actions during an incident.

Members of the Village of Freeport Police Department will only use force in accordance with existing law and forbids the use of force except what is provided by the Village of Freeport Police Department policy, Rules and Regulations 115.20, therefore, the use of force for punitive or retaliatory reasons is strictly prohibited.

Rules and Regulations 115.20, Use of Force:

"While the use of reasonable physical force may be necessary in situations which cannot otherwise be controlled, force should not be resorted to unless other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or would clearly be ineffective under the particular circumstances. Officers are permitted to use whatever force is reasonable and necessary to protect others or themselves from bodily harm, or to affect a lawful arrest of one who is physically resisting such arrest."

Any unauthorized use of force which could be criminal in nature is immediately forwarded to the Nassau County District Attorney's Office for review. In all cases, the primary duty of all Members of the Department is to protect human life and provide for the safety of the community. It should be noted that members of law enforcement who use unreasonable force diminish the confidence of the community they serve, expose their

department and fellow officers to legal and physical hazards and violate the rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force is used.

The Freeport Police Department is aware of the public concern for shooting at moving vehicles. General Order 9.10, Use of Deadly Force, III F.3 (See Exhibit 1) prohibits firing at or from a moving vehicle unless deadly force is being used against the Police Officer or another by means other than a moving vehicle.

New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services mandates Police Academies to instruct Use of Force for eleven (11) hours. The majority of Freeport Police Officers have attended the Nassau County Police Academy. The Nassau County Police Academy addresses use of force for nineteen (19) hours including eight (8) hours of reality-based training. Academy staff utilizes training supplements to assist with fluid and dynamic situations. Simunitions and Virtual Reality Simulators replicate reality-based scenarios including an active shooter, when a subject points gun at officer, when subject turns around towards officer with a cell phone in hand, de-escalation of person in crisis and professional communications. Some Freeport Police Officers attended the Suffolk County Police Academy or New York City Police Academy of which both offer comparable training to the NCPD Academy. Officers at the Freeport Police Department are mandated to Use of Force/In-Service Firearms training twice a year for an eight (8) day during the Spring and Fall; in addition to ongoing training throughout the year.

Modifications:

The Nassau County Police Department issued Legal Bureau Bulletin 20-004 (See Exhibit 11); effective on 06/12/2020 which was disseminated to members of the Freeport Police Department notifying them of the added law text, Aggravated Strangulation NYS PL 121.13-a:

“A person is guilty of aggravated strangulation when, being a police officer as defined in subdivision thirty-four of section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law, he or she commits the crime of criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation, as defined in section 121.11 of this article, or uses a chokehold or similar restraint, as described in paragraph b of subdivision one of section eight hundred thirty-seven-t of the executive law, and thereby causes serious physical injury or death to another person. Aggravated strangulation is a class C violent felony.”

This law change was again addressed during the fall of 2020 Use of Force/In-Service Training. Our police department is aware of community concerns regarding forms of force that restrict breathing. Members of the

Department will not use any restraint technique during arrest or transport of an offender that dangerously inhibits a restrained person's breathing. Members of this police department have all been trained on the dangers of positional asphyxia and how it relates to the apprehension and detention of those in custody. The Freeport Police Firearms and Defensive Tactics Training Division strictly adhere to the NYS DCJS curriculum for defensive tactics and comply with the NYS directive banning the use of choke holds.

To further explain the circumstances in which officers restrain a defendant, the Freeport Police Department refers to General Order, Arrest Processing, 1.10, I.B.2, Handcuffing (See Exhibit 6):

“With assistance present, advise the subject that he or she is under arrest and place them in handcuffs with their palms facing outward and the double lock mechanism of the handcuffs engaged. Only handcuffs so equipped are to be utilized by members of the Freeport Police Department.”

The basic objective of these guidelines is to ensure the safety of the officer, the public, and the person in custody. Any questions an officer may have regarding the proper procedure in matters involving handcuffing should be resolved in the interest of safety.

General Order 1.10 articulates the Safekeeping of Prisoners (See Exhibit 6):

“Members of the Force are responsible for the humane treatment and safekeeping of a prisoner in his custody or detained in a building or part thereof over which he has supervision”.

Department Rules and Regulations 142.20, Physical Force states that *the indiscriminate use of force is prohibited, and officers may use force only to protect themselves, and others or to affect an arrest and detain an individual in custody. Generally, officers making an arrest may use only such force as they reasonably believe is necessary to:*

- 1. Detain an offender, make the arrest and sustain the detention.*
- 2. Overcome resistance.*
- 3. Prevent escape, or recapture after escape.*
- 4. Protect himself, herself, or others.*
- 5. Officers may use only such force as is necessary and justifiable.*

The Village of Freeport Police Department understands that in order to embolden our relationship with the communities we serve; we must promote further transparency, especially with matters of use of force. The

department's use of force policies have been added to the village website so that they can be read by the general public. Officers are made aware of recent legislation via electronic means, training orders, and In-Service training.

Complaint Tracking and Transparency

Policy:

In 2016, the department became the first police agency in New York State to mandate the use of body worn cameras (BWC) for all uniformed police officers and supervisors. The primary objectives for the use of these cameras are outlined in General Order 5.20 (See Exhibit 5) and are as follows:

1. Body Worn Cameras allow for accurate documentation of police-public contacts, arrests and critical incidents. They also serve to enhance the accuracy of officer reports and testimony in court.
2. Audio and video recordings also enhance this agency's ability to review probable cause for arrest, officer and suspect interaction, and evidence for investigative and prosecutorial purposes and to provide additional information for officer evaluation and training.
3. The Body Worn Cameras may also be useful in documenting crime and accident scenes or other events that include the confiscation and documentation of evidence or contraband.

Its use is outlined in section B of the same general order:

1. Unless it is unsafe or impractical to do so, or mechanical issues that impede the use of the device are present, officers shall make every reasonable effort to activate their BWC prior to making contact in any of the following incidents:
 - a) Enforcement encounters where there is reasonable suspicion that the person is involved in criminal activity or violation of law. This includes, but is not limited to dispatched assignments, self-initiated activities, traffic stops or any other investigative or enforcement encounters.
 - b) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording.
 - (1) Officers may activate the BWC before or during any other incident at their discretion.
 - (2) An officer shall have the latitude to terminate the recording when there is no likelihood of force being used or anything else of evidentiary value occurring. It shall be deemed a violation of this policy for an officer to fail to activate the device or

intentionally terminate a recording in order to commit a violation of law or department policy.

2. Whenever possible, officers should inform individuals that they are being recorded. In locations where individuals have a reasonable expectation of privacy, such as residence, they may decline to be recorded unless the recording is being made pursuant to an arrest or search of the residence or the individuals. The BWC shall remain activated until the event is completed in order to ensure the integrity of the recording unless the contact moves into an area restricted by this policy.

Files are stored in accordance with NYS record retention laws and no longer than useful, for the purposes of training or for use in an investigation or prosecution.

The Freeport Police Department holds its members to a high standard of professional and individual conduct in order to serve the citizens of the village and its visitors with confidence, integrity and respect. In addition to its enforcement, members are required to obey the law and to respect the dignity of all people. In furtherance of our mandate and commitment to the principles of honesty and ethical behavior in all actions; all complaints are thoroughly and impartially investigated at the supervisory rank, followed by multiple levels of review before final approval. All allegations of misconduct are thoroughly investigated. Civilian complaints may be filed twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week. Anonymous complaints are accepted and complaints will be taken from anyone, with or without a connection or direct relationship to the incident. Investigative findings are provided to complainants who choose to provide their contact information.

The rules set forth regarding the investigation and reporting of alleged acts of misconduct are contained in Rules and Regulations sections 152.60 and 152.65:

Rules and Regulations 152.60: The officer assigned to the investigation of an alleged act of misconduct on the part of another officer or employee of this Department shall conduct a thorough and accurate investigation. Such investigation shall include formal statements from all parties concerned, when necessary and pertinent. In addition, the investigating officer should gather and preserve any physical evidence pertaining to the case and all other information bearing on the matter. The Chief of Police or his designee will maintain close liaison with the District Attorney in investigating alleged criminal misconduct.

Rules and Regulations 152.65: Alleged acts of misconduct must be investigated and the results of the investigation must be reduced to a written report. The investigating officer shall summarize the pertinent facts including:

- 1. An abstract (summary) of the complaint or alleged act of misconduct.*
- 2. Pertinent portions of the statements of all parties to the incident.*
- 3. A description of the incident, physical evidence and other evidence important to the case.*
- 4. The observations and conclusions of the investigating officer.*

All complainants, no matter where or how lodged, are promptly reviewed. Investigations are conducted by supervisors, followed by multiple layers of review before findings are approved. The Investigating Supervisor thoroughly interviews the complainant and available witnesses, and collects and reviews all evidentiary material. At the completion of the investigation, findings are provided to complainants who elect to provide their contact information.

Rules and Regulations 152.70: Investigative findings are categorized as follows:

- 1. Unfounded: The investigation indicates that the act or acts complained of did not occur or failed to involve police personnel.*
- 2. Exonerated: Act did occur but was justified, lawful, and proper.*
- 3. Not Sustained: Investigation fails to discover sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegations in the complaint.*
- 4. Sustained: The investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to clearly prove the allegations made in the complaint.*
- 5. Not involved: Investigation establishes that the officer under investigation was not involved in the alleged incident.*

Depending on the nature of the activity, repercussions for substantiated complaints range from verbal discipline and retraining, to fines and loss of pay and in more extreme instances, termination. Officers that engage in activity which may contain criminality, are screened by the Nassau County District Attorney's Office for evaluation and if necessary, prosecution. Officers that engage in excessive force may find themselves in criminal, civil and civil rights proceedings. Members found guilty of criminal activity are subject to the same sanctions and penalties imposed by the law as the civilian population. Founded investigations for violation of

rules or regulations are referred to the Department's Command Staff for consideration of discipline, which is ultimately determined by the Commanding Officer.

There are levels of discipline depending on the offense and circumstances. These are outlined in Rules and Regulations Section 152.07:

1. *Reprimand (Oral or Written).*
2. *Fine not exceeding twenty (20) days in pay.*
3. *Suspension without pay for up to twenty (20) days after a hearing before the Board of Trustees.*
4. *Dismissal from the Department after a hearing before the Board of Trustees.*
5. *Such other penalty as may be authorized by applicable law.*

"If such employee is found guilty, a copy of the charges, his written answer thereto, a transcript of the hearing and the determination shall be filed in the office of the Chief and a copy thereof filed with the civil service commission having jurisdiction over such position. A copy of the transcript of the hearing shall on request of the employee be furnished to him without charge. If the employee is acquitted, he shall be restored to his position with full pay for the period of suspension less any unemployment benefits he may have received during said period. A copy of the transcript of acquittal will be filed in the office of the Chief and the employee's personnel file and sent to the Board of Trustees. All issues relating to reinstatement, rehearing and statute of limitations shall be governed by New York State Village Law."

Modifications:

In accordance with the repeal of section 50-a of the New York State Civil Rights Law and the amendments to Article 6 of the New York State Public Officers Law (Freedom of Information Law) founded complaints and dispositions thereof will be made available to the public as required by law. NCPD Legal Bulletin 20-003 (See Exhibit 13) was issued notifying the members of the Freeport Police Department of the amendments to the law. Outside of notifying the interested parties whether the complainant was founded, unfounded, undetermined or exonerated, no details were released to the public at large. With the repeal of 50-a and in fortifying police department transparency, the Freeport Police Department has decided to issue a bi-annual report on civilian complaints. This report will include the number of complaints to each of the aforementioned categories along with the statistics of their investigative findings. Our department will also be releasing bi-annual data regarding use of force and summonses.

Regarding Body Worn Cameras, being the first department in NYS to mandate the use of body worn cameras for all uniformed police officers and supervisors; the Department now requires all CRU officers to wear the BWC on their person. The Department has purchased magnets that allow our plain clothes officers and supervisors to attach the BWC to the magnet of their outermost garment, allowing for the proper use of the BWC in accordance with General Order 5.20.

Policy on Reporting of Officer Misconduct by Other Officers

The Freeport Police Department Rules and Regulations, Section 102.10 (Reporting Violations) is again referenced below to address the reporting of officer misconduct by other officers.

“Any officer who has knowledge of other officers who are violating any laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the department, or who disobey orders, shall bring the matter to the attention of his or her immediate supervisor. The supervisor shall determine if further action is to be taken in the matter. Should any officer feel that the matter is of sufficient gravity, or involves supervisory personnel, he or she may bypass the official chain of command, and directly advise the Chief of Police or a Command Staff officer.”

Rules and Regulations Section 152.50 (Misconduct Observed by Police Personnel) referenced again, discusses supervisory responsibility when faced with misconduct observed by themselves or other officers.

“Whenever command or supervisory officers observe or are informed of the misconduct of other departmental employees, which indicates the need for disciplinary action, they shall take authorized and necessary action and render a complete report, in writing of the incident and their actions to the Chief of Police or other Command Staff officer.”

Modifications:

During the summer of 2020 all members of the Village of Freeport Police Department were required to attend a LEXIPOL webinar regarding an officer’s duty to intercede during incidents involving excessive force, false arrest and/or deprivation of medical care.

The 2nd Circuit Court which encompasses the Village of Freeport has addressed this as follows:

“A police officer is under a duty to intercede and prevent fellow officers from subjecting a citizen to excessive force, and may be held liable for his failure to do so if he observes the use of force and has sufficient time to act to prevent it.” Figueroa v. Mazza, 825 F.3d 89, 106 (2nd Cir. 2016)

If New York State enacts legislation that requires all police departments to establish a civilian complaint review board; the Freeport Police Department will, with the authorization from the Mayor and Village of Freeport Trustees, establish such review board in accordance with NYS legislation.

Department Values and Culture when Off-Duty

Policy:

The actions of members of the department off-duty can have drastic effects on the perception of the department as a whole. It is clear that the perception, whether justified or not, must be considered in the department's ability to achieve its overall goal in crime prevention. The unbecoming conduct of an officer whether on or off duty is addressed in Rules and Regulations section 107.00:

“Police officers are the most conspicuous representatives of government, and to the majority of the people, they are symbols of stability and authority upon whom they can rely. All officers' conduct is closely scrutinized, and when their actions are found to be excessive, unwarranted, or unjustified, such actions are criticized far more severely than comparable conduct of persons in other professions. Since the conduct of officers, on or off duty may reflect directly upon the Department, officers must at all times conduct themselves in a manner which does not bring discredit to themselves, the Department, or the Village.”

Employing Smart and Effective Policing Standards and Strategies

Evidence-Based Policing:

Evidence-based policing is the theory that effective policing requires a tightly focused, collaborative approach that is measurable; based on sound, detailed analysis; and includes policies and procedures that promote and support accountability. Evidence-based policing practices are guided by research and evidence demonstrating their effectiveness. Departmental policies and decisions are based on practices and strategies which accomplish police missions most effectively and efficiently. Data is accumulated continuously to test hypotheses with empirical research findings. The focus on data-driven, science based criminal justice strategies serves to develop effective, economical, and innovative responses to crime. Governor Cuomo's

Executive Order No. 203 lists strategies for evidence-based policing to include: use of force, procedural justice, addressing systemic racial bias or racial justice in policing, implicit bias awareness training, de-escalation training and practices, law enforcement assisted diversion programs, restorative justice practices, community-based outreach and conflict resolutions, problem-oriented policing, hot spot policing, focused deterrence, crime prevention through environmental design, and violence prevention and reduction interventions.

Procedural justice

Definition:

Procedural justice is the theory that citizens need to participate in a decision-making process that is neutral and promotes transparency. Citizens want to be treated with dignity and respect and are more likely to view an interaction as fair when the police are transparent about why they are resolving a dispute a particular way and when they show a genuine concern for the interests of the parties involved.

Policy:

The Village of Freeport Police Department understands that procedural justice and police legitimacy play an essential role in establishing a positive relationship with the community. Police legitimacy exists when the public views the police as authorized to exercise power to maintain social order, manage conflicts, and solve problems in the community. The Freeport Police Department establishes long-lasting community partnerships when the public has confidence in the morality of the police and in its ability to safeguard the communities it serves. The ability to maintain procedural justice directly impacts the public's willingness to defer to the authority of law enforcement and reaffirms their belief that police actions are morally justified and appropriate. The public reacts favorably when they believe officers are sincerely trying to act on behalf of the best interests of the citizens with whom they interact. Procedural justice policing has the potential to facilitate the role of citizens as agents of social control. When officers are perceived as legitimate, there is less resistance to their actions and greater potential for compliance without the use of force, making officers more effective at policing. Officers reduce racial disparities and build trust by promoting engagement over enforcement.

The Police Academy conducts a Procedural Justice course which is ten (10) hours long and exceeds the NYS DCJS' mandated two (2) hours. The Procedural Justice course includes sections on de-escalation and professional communication. The Police Academy stresses the importance of enhancing trust in the

community, the use of language skills, the study of police behavior and interaction with police and how mannerisms of interactions shape the public's view of police. In order to make forward progress towards procedural justice and police legitimacy, the NCPD Academy instills the Four Pillars of Procedural Justice in officers. These four principles are fair in process, transparent in actions, providing opportunity for voice and being impartial in decision making. Officers are reminded to give others a voice. People want to be able to explain their situation or tell their side of the story to the officer. The opportunity for the citizen to make arguments and present evidence should occur before the officer decides how they are going to resolve the encounter. It is imperative to remain neutral in order to achieve impartial decision making. Consistency in decision making must be achieved at all times. Decisions need to be reasoned, objective and factually driven. Transparency and openness regarding the rules and procedures being employed to make decisions facilitates the perception of neutrality. Recruits are instructed to secure the situation and then explain the reason for their presence.

It is important for officers to right their wrongs, when appropriate: admit it, apologize for it, and work to correct it. Pride should not get in the way of doing the right thing. Respect is an active process of engaging people from all backgrounds in a non-judgmental manner. Respectful treatment is practiced to increase our awareness and effectiveness. Individuals are sensitive to whether they are treated with dignity and politeness and to whether their rights are being respected. People may not remember the details but they will remember how they feel around the Officer. Recruits are reminded that during an encounter it is okay to give the person the last word because Officers have the last action. As reviewed in many topics of the Police Academy, the importance of being sensitive to cultural differences and being empathetic to a person's situation is continuously emphasized.

Modifications:

The community strongly agreed that in order to facilitate police reform, the Department had to confer with many different groups, organizations and individuals. The Freeport Police Department set out to meet with numerous clergy groups, civic associations, DA's Freeport Advisory Council members, individual residents and most notably the NCPD 1st Precinct Youth Council. During these meeting and open forums, the Department was able to gain valuable input from our residents. The Nassau County Police Department initiated a Young Adult Council (YAC) in every precinct holding monthly meetings with the teens. Freeport was invited to participate in the 1st Precinct where currently three (3) Freeport residents are a part of the crucial dialogue

that is needed from the young people of this community. This council is comprised of nine (9) members between the ages of fourteen (14) and twenty (20) with different social views and upbringings. These young adults have been affected both positively and negatively by their police encounters and offer a candid narrative on their beliefs of police practices. The Freeport Police Department also hopes to partner with the Council of Unity.

Council for Unity is an organization that offers customized curriculum, training, and technical assistance to schools, communities, police departments, and correctional facilities. The program is designed to promote family, unity, self-esteem, empowerment, tolerance and achievement. The Council for Unity model teaches essential interpersonal and life skills such as leadership, self-expression, mediation, conflict resolution and advocacy, helps reduce and resolve personal conflicts, (gang) violence, bullying, and intolerance. Participants gain greater self-awareness, self-esteem, and social skills, as well as a greater understanding of, and appreciation for, diversity and community. Another positive outcome is greater academic and workplace success. By building a relationship with our youth, we will gain knowledge and understanding of how best to serve our future generation.

Systemic Racial Bias/Racial Justice in Policing

Definition:

Racial justice in policing is the concept that racial bias impairs the perceptions, judgment, and behavior of police personnel and obstructs the ability of police agencies to protect and serve the communities in a fair and just manner. The missions of a law enforcement agency are only effective when it incorporates the experience, judgment, knowledge, and energy from a wide spectrum of racial, ethnic, economic, and geographic backgrounds. In order to succeed in these missions, police officers must earn and retain the trust and confidence of the citizens in how they fulfill their responsibilities as custodians of justice. Police officers must earn and retain the trust and confidence of citizens in order to effectively fulfill their responsibilities in preserving peace.

Policy:

Freeport Police Department General Order 5A (See Exhibit 8) regarding investigative stops and enforcement addresses racial profiling. *“Motorists or pedestrians shall only be subject to investigative stops, seizures or detentions based upon the articulable minimum standard of reasonable suspicion. “No person is to be stopped*

based on racial profiling.” Racial profiling is defined in this order as the intrusive contact or detention by the police of a person on the basis of their ethnic or racial group membership.

The Police Department does not condone racial profiling and members of the Department will not engage in racial profiling. Racial profiling undermines the efforts of law enforcement by causing a loss of respect for the law and a loss of creditability for the Department. Even the perception of racial profiling creates a distrust that discourages participation in the criminal justice system. Racial profiling occurs when a police officer relies on race or ethnicity as the primary basis for law enforcement action such as a traffic stop, pedestrian stop or request for a consent search. However, when an officer has information which links a specific criminal activity to an individual whose race, ethnicity or other identifying characteristic is known, that information may and should be appropriately used to identify and locate the individual. Discretion is at the core of a police officer’s job and it permits innovative and flexible problem solving.

However, it also provides opportunities for the presence of conscious and unconscious bias and prejudice that could affect decision-making. A Fourth Amendment basis to stop does not legitimize stops which are initiated essentially because of race or ethnicity. Discriminatory or bias-based stops, searches and arrests are strictly prohibited. Such stops can cause deep cynicism about fairness and the legitimacy of law enforcement and the judicial system. As stated in the introduction, we ask that members of the department apply the golden rule in all of their law enforcement contacts with the public. If the facts and circumstances were exactly the same and you were standing in the other person's shoes, would you genuinely feel that you had been treated fairly, courteously and properly?

General Order 5A was established to ensure respect for individual dignity. Individual dignity is highly valued in a free society and all persons have a right to dignified and respectful treatment under the law. Respect for individual dignity is an obligation that all Department Members must consider in their daily contacts with the public. Our Police Department attempts to treat all persons with dignity and respect as individuals, and to exercise additional patience and understanding where language or cultural differences might be encountered.

Modifications:

A Village of Freeport Police Department law enforcement strategy to reduce racial disparities is to issue appearance tickets in lieu of arrests for marijuana offenses. The Freeport Police Command Staff issued a directive on 09/12/2019 regarding Marijuana Offenses Field Processing which directs Officers to issue an

appearance ticket for a marijuana offense at the place of occurrence. Nassau County Police Legal Bureau Bulletin 19-004 (See Exhibit 12) was disseminated to Freeport Officers and informed our Members of the changes in NYS law regarding Unlawful Possession of Marijuana.

Our Department is making every effort in improvements to our summonses tracking system to better document demographics on the citizens stopped. Through proper documentation of demographics, the Freeport Police Department can generate reports on field stops (See Exhibit 25) and summonses. These reports are reviewed and investigated for any anomalies or potential biases by the Commanding Officers so they may take corrective action. Racial disparity and systematic biases are covered during In-Service training and through continuous training to ensure that Officers understand the deep seeded issues that occur in our society.

“Stop, Question and Sometimes Frisk”

The Freeport Police Department does not practice random “Stop and Frisk” or the purpose of finding something without pretext, nor teach it. We teach our members “Stop, Question and sometimes Frisk” in accordance with the provisions provided in the Criminal Procedure Law (CPL) 140.50. These stops are always based on a minimum of a reasonable suspicion that a crime has is or is about to committed. The frisk part of this is not absolute and is also regulated by law.

140.50 Temporary questioning of persons in public places; search for weapons.

- 1. In addition to the authority provided by this article for making an arrest without a warrant, a Police Officer may stop a person in a public place located within the geographical area of such officer’s employment when he reasonably suspects that such a person is committing, has committed or is about to commit either (a) a felony or (b) a misdemeanor defined in the penal law, and may demand of him his name, address and an explanation of his conduct.*
- 2. Any person who is a Peace Officer and who provides security services for any court of the unified court system may stop a person in or about the courthouse to which he is assigned when he reasonably suspects that such a person is committing, has committed or is about to commit either (a) a felony or (b) a misdemeanor defined in the penal law, and may demand of him his name, address and an explanation of his conduct.*

3. *When upon stopping a person under circumstances prescribed in subdivisions one and two a Police Officer or Court Officer, as the case may be, reasonably suspects that he is in danger of physical injury, he may search such person for a deadly weapon or instrument, article or substance readily capable of causing serious physical injury and of a sort not ordinarily carried in public places by law-abiding persons. If he finds such a weapon or instrument, or any other property possession of which he reasonably believes may constitute the commission of a crime, he may take it and keep it until the completion of the questioning, at which time he shall either return it, if lawfully possessed, or arrest such person.*
4. *In cities with a population of one million or more, information that establishes the personal identity of an individual who has been stopped, questioned and/or frisked by a police officer or peace officer, such as the name, address or social security number of such person, shall not be recorded in a computerized or electronic database if that individual is released without further legal action; provided, however, that this subdivision shall not prohibit Police Officers or Peace Officers from including in a computerized or electronic database generic characteristics of an individual, such as race and gender, who has been stopped, questioned and/or frisked by a police officer or peace officer.*

In sum and substance, the Freeport Police Department instructs officers to conduct field stops. We operate on the standard of proof of reasonable suspicion. Reasonable suspicion is defined as a quantum of knowledge sufficient to induce an ordinary prudent and cautious man under the circumstances to believe criminal activity is at hand. Factors to establish suspicion are: high crime area, time of day, day of week, season, sights and sounds, proximity to scene, presence at scene, carrying objects associated with criminal activity, clothing or disguises, description, furtive gestures, change direction or flight, unusual nervousness, independent knowledge, training and experience, and evasive, false, inconsistent statements. This standard of proof is reached through an officers training and experience and is based on a number of the aforementioned factors that are observed by the Officer to get him to conduct a field stop. In order for an officer to frisk a field stop subject, the officer must reasonably suspect he is in danger of physical injury. Officers can frisk for weapons and only weapons during this encounter unless the subject gives consent to search for evidence. Frisk of an individual is never automatic and only undertaken to pat down for items that can harm Officers.

To demonstrate the Police Department's commitment to fair and equitable policing and to provide unbiased and professional police service to every member of the community, the Freeport Police Department utilizes a

field interview report. This requires officers to record the gender and race/ethnicity of the person(s) subject to field stops. Officers are also required to record a disposition indicating if the person(s) stopped were issued summonses, warned, no police action was taken, interviewed, indicate if a case was generated, or if an arrest was made. By tracking demographics in this capacity, the Department can ensure there will be no biases and disparities in ticketing.

Modification:

The Freeport Police Department understands that during these difficult times it is imperative to be transparent and exceedingly unbiased. During our meetings with residents, we have collectively agreed that upon a stop of a subject, and if the Officer deems it possible, the Officer will communicate the reason for the stop. The Officer will identify him or herself and provide information to the subject to ease the tension and of the encounter. Notably, it is fundamental to note that the Freeport Police Department more closely adopts PEOPLE V. DEBOUR 40 N.Y. 2d 210 (See Exhibit 16). DeBour's Four Levels of Street Encounters: 1) the right to request information 2) the common right law of inquiry 3) a forcible stop and detention 4) probable cause to arrest.

Crowd Control

Policy:

The purpose of this strategy is to establish guidelines for managing crowds, protecting individual rights, and preserving the peace during demonstrations and civil disturbances. It is the policy of the Freeport Police Department to protect individual rights related to assembly and free speech; effectively manage crowds to prevent loss of life, injury, or property damage; and minimize disruption to persons who are not involved. This Department cannot succeed without support from the communities we serve. We are increasingly building on the concepts of legitimacy and procedural justice; which put communities at the heart of policing here in the Village of Freeport. During 2020, our nation witnessed unprecedented times and many gathered to address the crisis. Many of the demonstrations remained peaceful; however, some cities around the country watched the widespread violence and significant property damage.

In the Village of Freeport we have had numerous protests with thousands of participants, regarding a wide range of societal issues. The protests remained extraordinarily peaceful with no injuries, damage to property or arrests. We attribute this accomplishment to our communication with the organizers, before and during

such events and our internal preparation and planning. Our commitment to de-escalating potential disturbances and maintaining immense professionalism during these trying times proved to be advantageous to the success of the demonstrations. Our Police Officers upheld the utmost restraint due to their understanding and application of de-escalation techniques, utilizing verbal judo, active listening and persuasive speaking to maintain control. The public was able to exercise their 1st Amendment right while being protected by Officers.

Unless exigent circumstances that justify immediate action, officers shall not independently make arrests or employ force without authorization from a supervisor. In the past, our crowd management techniques were based upon long standing tactical formations and riot control. While these methods are still legitimate when violence is occurring; today we prefer to rely upon pre-operational planning, communication and collaboration, when possible, to achieve public safety and protect civil liberties.

The Freeport Police Department does not utilize surplus military equipment for crowd control. The only surplus military equipment, obtained through the NYS Military are high water vehicles used during natural disasters.

Modifications:

It is our vision for the future of the Department and the community, to maintain and enhance the confidence and trust of the people we serve. We hope to continually strengthen and expand the partnerships between the police and the communities we serve by keeping the dialogue with our residents consistent. Our Community Affairs Division is eager and willing to meet with organizers as they understand that this is a critical component in community policing. In continuing these relationships, we hope to increase the confidence and recognition that this department does in fact support the right to protest while still being fully invested in public safety. CAD will continue to identify problems, develop solutions, and establish relevant Department priorities and policies with the assistance from the public.

The FPD has a commitment to continued learning. At our In-Service training, our Officers and Supervisors will continue to acquire the best practices related to crowd control and management. Specialized units like the Community Affairs Division, the Community Response Unit, the Special Enforcement Team and Bike Units will work together to more effectively manage large scale events.

Pretextual Stops

If a Police Officer has probable cause to believe that a motorist has violated a vehicle traffic law (VTL), he may stop the automobile even though the Officer's underlying reason is to conduct another investigation. Our courts acknowledge pretextual stops in this manner. In *People v. Robinson*, 97 N.Y. 2d 341 (2001), New York State's highest court found such pretextual car stops to be constitutional.

People v. Robinson, 97 N.Y. 2d 341 "A police officer has probable cause to detain a person temporarily for a traffic violation, that seizure does not violate U.S. Constitutional amendment IV even though the underlying reason for the stop might have been to investigate some other matter."

Although probable cause of a VTL violation is required for a pretextual car stop, Courts before and after the *Robinson* decision have consistently held that investigative car stops, based on reasonable suspicion, are constitutional. The Freeport Police Department abides by the current NYS legislation.

Hot Spots Policing

Definition:

"Hot Spot Policing" is a strategy that involves the targeting of resources and activities to those places where crime is most concentrated. This premise focuses on the "High Visibility Intermittent Random Policing" (HVIRP) of small geographical areas that are experiencing high volumes of crime. Concentrating on offender-based and place-based policing can reduce violent crime and neighborhood disorder. The logic is that if crime is highly concentrated on specific streets in a municipality, the police should focus their interventions at those places.

Policy:

These "Hot Spot Policing" tactics are mainly employed by the specialized CRU, SET and TSE units. Each of these units has a commanding officer who regularly monitors the deployment, effectiveness and need of increased or decreased focus at particular locations. The Nassau County Police Academy recognizes how valuable hot spot policing is and incorporates it into a three (3) hour course on intelligence led policing. Additionally, several members are persistently trained in this strategy throughout their career to guarantee up-to-date knowledge on the best police practices.

Modifications:

The Freeport Police Department is known to mobilize specific units to particular regions where there is an increase in crime, violations and Quality of Life issues. Our command continues to deploy these specialized units in an effort to minimize the issues which can plague our neighborhoods. The Community Affairs Division will also be utilized to ensure that all available avenues of problem solving are explored. The Department Supervisors will continue to meet regularly to discuss “Hot Spot” locations and plan on a case by case basis.

Summonses

Informal Quotas

The Freeport Police Department does not hold its Member to any sort of quota, informal or otherwise. Quotas are illegal. Union representatives are always on guard for any activities that resemble informal requirements or suggestions that imply we are seeking quota compliance.

Summons Demographics

Summons demographics regarding race and ethnicity have been added to our TRACS Summon System. The current NYS DMV system does not acknowledge your race and ethnicity as part of your license/I.D. pedigree. Our Officers are manually collecting this data by either asking the subject or taking an educated guess; in accordance with the STAT Act.

The Use of SWAT Teams and No-Knock Warrants

This department utilizes the Nassau County Police Department’s Bureau of Special Operations (BSO) as its primary tactical team. The Freeport Police Department has a very conservative policy regarding the deployment of the BSO tactical team and search warrants. We only utilize this option when all other alternatives have been exhausted to apprehend a suspect. When executing a search warrant, every possible attempt is made to minimize the dangers to those involved and to notify of the presence of the police. The Freeport Police Department has not conducted a forced entry, no-knock search warrant in the past 3 years.

High-Speed Pursuits

The Freeport Police Department issued General Order 15 (See Exhibit 9) in regards to vehicle pursuits. The Department recognizes that the vehicular pursuit of fleeing suspects poses a danger to the lives of the public,

Police Officers and the suspects involved in the pursuit. The Department also recognizes that in certain circumstances, the proper law enforcement response requires a pursuit. The policy of the Police Department is to minimize the risks of pursuit by limiting vehicle pursuits to only those situations where the escape of the suspect poses a greater risk of harm to the general public than does the pursuit itself. There must be a justification for a pursuit. When initiating or continuing a pursuit, an officer's foremost thought must be justification based upon:

1. The potential threat to public and personal safety.
2. Possible alternative action to locate and apprehend the offender.
3. The seriousness of the criminal activity.

These pursuits are then closely monitored by police supervisors who continually assess the dangers present based on all circumstances including time of day, location, speed, etc. If at any point the dangers exceed the justifications for the pursuit, the pursuit is terminated.

Prohibited Race-Based 911 Calls

Section 79-n subdivision 2 of the New York State Civil Rights Law was amended to establish civil penalties for a *person who intentionally summons a Police Officer or Peace Officer without reason to suspect a violation of the penal law, any other criminal conduct, or an imminent threat to a person or property, in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person.* A person in violation of this law is liable in a civil action for injunction relief, damage, or any other appropriate relieve in law or equity. NCPD Legal Bulletin 20-004 (See Exhibit 11) was issued notifying the members of this department of the new law.

Hate Crime Investigation

The Freeport Police Department effectively identifies, investigates and prosecutes hate crimes. Hate crimes are investigated vigorously. A Police Officer is typically the first to respond to a bias incident/hate crime incident. A preliminary investigation is conducted at scene, which includes complainant/victim statement, witness statement, and capture of video or photographic evidence. If a summary arrest cannot be made, the investigation is then referred the local Detective Division or Nassau County Detective Squad. Once a Detective is assigned, a subsequent investigation is conducted, which includes re-interviewing of complainant/victim and witness. A secondary video canvass will be conducted in the field. Additionally, the

investigating detective will research prior bias/hate crime incidents to determine if there is a discernible pattern or commonalities. If probable cause is established, an arrest will be made. Incidents of a hate crime are reported to Nassau County Data Processing. The Freeport Police Department adheres to the NYS Discovery Law and all arrest information is turned over to the Nassau County District Attorney's Office. The information can then be disseminated to community leaders/groups. The Nassau County Police Department's Office of Chief of Detectives assigns a control number to all bias incident/hate crimes and maintains daily, weekly, monthly and annual statistics. The statistics are categorized by incidents involving race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability, or sexual orientation of a person. This data is shared monthly with the Chief of Department, District Attorney's Office, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and Anti-Defamation League. (List of Hate Crimes attached – See Exhibit 14).

Failure to Pay Fees and/or Fines for Summonses

The guide suggests some police departments create a debtors' prison and prioritize revenue-generation at the expense of civil rights. The Police Department does not issue arrest warrants for failure to pay fees or fines. That is a function of the Courts (criminal or traffic). Officers write summonses based on observation and violations of rules of the road; Officers do not seek, nor is it their job to inquire regarding a citizen's financial means. Such an inquiry could be considered too invasive, insulting, unprofessional, and not germane to the circumstance. These questions are to be asked by the Courts and their purpose is to determine how such fines will be paid. Officers do have discretion to issue a ticket or warning based on a number of factors to include, the nature of the infraction, the rate of violations and accidents at high frequency accident locations, complaints from the public regarding persistent traffic violations as well as other variables including enforcement efforts directed as a result of traffic analysis. The act of driving is a privilege in New York State, all one must do to keep that privilege is follow the rules according to New York State Department of Motor Vehicles.

Mental Health, Homelessness and Veterans

Policy:

The policy of the Freeport Police Department, regarding Mental Aideds, is to assist persons who are in need and outlined in General Order 11E (See Exhibit 7). This includes necessary aid in a humane and sensitive manner to persons who appear to be suffering from a mental illness or disability. Given the unpredictable

nature of the mentally ill, officers should never compromise or jeopardize their safety or the safety of others when dealing with individuals displaying symptoms of mental illness.

When responding to a call for a mental aided, the officer is to make certain they have adequate assistance, a Patrol Supervisor, and an ambulance at the scene. In situations where the mental aided exhibits violent behavior and the situation is likely to result in serious harm, personnel from the NCPD Emergency Services Unit (ESU) will respond as well. A substantial risk of physical harm is defined as a threat or attempt at suicide or serious bodily harm, conduct demonstrating danger to oneself, or a risk of physical harm to other persons who are placed in reasonable fear of violent behavior. The responding officer is to assess the situation and obtain the following background information: aided's mental and medical history, prescription or illegal drugs being taken, current problem, aided's behavior prior to police arrival, and aided's history of violent behavior, if any. It is the responding officer's responsibility to determine if the mental aided is conducting themselves in a manner in which they are likely to inflict serious harm to themselves or others. If they are not a threat to themselves or others but appear to need evaluation, the officer will refer available resources such as Mobile Crisis Outreach Team, the National Alliance on Mental Illness, 211, and the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. If the aided appears to be a threat, officers must secure the immediate area to facilitate taking the subject into custody as per New York Mental Hygiene Law 9.41: *Any peace officer, when acting pursuant to his or her special duties, or police officer who is a member of the state police or of an authorized police department or force or of a sheriff's department may take into custody any person who appears to be mentally ill and is conducting himself or herself in a manner which is likely to result in serious harm to the person or others. Such officer may direct the removal of such person or remove him or her to any hospital specified in subdivision (a) of section 9.39 or any comprehensive psychiatric emergency program specified in subdivision (a) of section 9.40, or, pending his or her examination or admission to any such hospital or program, temporarily detain any such person in another safe and comfortable place, in which event, such officer shall immediately notify the director of community services or, if there be none, the health officer of the city or county of such action.*

While the aided is in custody, the Police Officer must search the aided, place the aided into the ambulance, unload their service weapon prior to entering patient compartment while guarding the aided during transport. During transport, Members of the Police Department are prohibited from using any restraint technique which could dangerously inhibit a restrained person's breathing.

When an encounter with a mental aided involves a suicidal person, a barricaded individual or persons held against their will, the Nassau County Police Department Hostage Negotiation Team (HNT) is available to the Freeport Police Department and will be assigned. HNT Negotiators conduct Police Academy training with recruits in de-escalation, crisis communication, rapport building and verbal threat assessment.

Village of Freeport Police recruits in the Nassau County Police Academy undergo twenty (20) hours of NYS DCJS Mental Health curriculum. The purpose of this course is for recruits to be able to identify behavioral signs of emotional distress and people in distress, to effectively communicate with an emotionally disturbed/mentally ill person, and to help people with mental illnesses connect to resources. This curriculum uses role-play for reality-based training simulating people in crisis. In addition to the DCJS Mental Health course, the NCPD academy addresses mental health training for the following courses: crisis intervention, de-escalation and professional communication, hostage negotiation, autism awareness, and interview and verbal skills. Suffolk County PD and NYPD Academies employ comparable training programs.

The NYS Police Reform and Reinvention Collaborative Guide pose the question if the Department should deploy social service personnel in lieu of or in addition to police officers in some situations. The Freeport Police Department must consider its responsibility if a request for assistance is made. The Nassau County Police Department Academy conducts extensive mental health training for recruits and during In-Service training. This training includes active listening, the importance of empathy and persuasive communication as discussed in previous sections.

Modifications:

The Freeport Police Department is now working with the Mental Health Association of Nassau County (MHANC). As discussed earlier, this FEMA funded program will be a useful outlet for our community as it provides emotional support, education, information and disaster-related stress management, to name a few. The Department will also have the Mobile Crisis Outreach Team (MCOT) at their disposal. This group is comprised of a group consisting of Qualified Mental Health Professionals (QMHP) who may respond to locations in Nassau County/Freeport to make assessments of individuals who appear to be having psychiatric problems. The MCOT operates out of the Nassau County Department of Human Services, Office of Mental Health, Chemical Dependency and Developmental Disabilities Services. At the determination of the supervisor at scene, the Mobile Crisis Outreach Team will be notified of the incident and possible assistance from their agency will be discussed.

The Freeport Police Department Community Affairs Division has also begun working with the LIRR and “Services for the Underserved” for homeless outreach throughout the village. Additionally, our CAD Unit has also met separately with S:US coordinators who specialize in veteran services. These agencies will work together to conduct periodic visits throughout the Village in an attempt contact with those who may benefit from the services available. As mentioned previously, the Department will explore Community Assets Map to offer collective resources which individuals and the community have at their disposal to meet the specific needs of the community with specialized assistance.

Recruitment and Supporting Excellent Personnel

Department Staffing

The NYS guide suggests that departments should consider staffing fewer uniformed officers and more civilians. The duties of our Uniformed Members are reviewed regularly and as a relatively small department, the main assignments are that of traditional police duties which must be conducted by Sworn Police Officers. The department employs a police clerical department staffed by 6 civilians, 4 civilian dispatchers, 6 civilian parking meter attendants and 1 civilian crime analyst.

Below is a breakdown of the appointment for Freeport Police Department designated positions as well as ranks achieved through test scores:

The ranks within this department are generally governed by Civil Service. Written tests are given for the ranks of Police Officer, Sergeant, and Lieutenant to establish the list based upon the candidates’ test scores. The Police Department, Nassau County Police Department and the Civil Service Commission continues to work with consultants and the communities to recruit a diverse group of candidates to take the police entrance exam in order to become police officers and supervisors that are representative of the Village. The Village constantly attempts to have an accurate representation of our community through our Officers by creating a Preferred Resident list allowing the Department to hire Freeport residents first. This Preferred Resident list is used by the Department to determine the order that candidates are processed and hired. The process is extremely regulated by civil service law and allows little interjection by the police department.

In an effort to create a more diverse department, the Freeport Police Department will be promoting the Police Officer Civil Service Exam through the Police Department website, distributing pamphlets, utilizing social media platforms and engaging the youth in the community. If a citizen is interested in becoming a police officer, they can contact 1-800-RECRUIT. A recorded message provides prospective applicants with additional information on upcoming tests and instructions on how to apply to take the test. The message also provides applicants to another phone number should they wish to speak with an NCPD officer about joining the Department. Interested applicants can also utilize the Nassau County Police website to keep up to date with upcoming test announcements. Users will then access the test Pre-Registration Application Form which can be electronically submitted. Once the test is announced, the Department will utilize the contact information provided on the pre-registration form to contact the applicant. Freeport residents may also contact the Freeport Police Department Community Affairs office for additional information on recruitment by calling 516-377-2425/516-377-2428.

Members of Community Affairs Unit will partner with local schools and other locations of large gatherings throughout the Village in order to recruit diverse candidates for our Department. Once schools reopen for guests, Community Affairs Officer will participate in career day informational sessions and other school events to discuss the job opportunities within this profession. CAD will also work with clergy, civic and other Freeport groups to further expand their recruiting reach, in addition to our local P.A.L.

The Freeport Police Department will also partake in NCPD's newly implemented mentoring program. This initiative is spearheaded by the fraternal organizations of the NCPD which include: Nassau County Guardians Association, Nassau County Police Hispanic Society, LGBTQ of Nassau County, Columbia Police Association of Nassau, Nassau County Association of Women Police, Police Emerald Society of Nassau County, and the Shomrim Society of Nassau County. One of our CAD Officers is directly involved in the creation of this membership program through the NCPHS. This program will allow applicants to contact fraternal organization they feel will be best suited to provide guidance in their application process. The program will help applicants comprehend the hiring process from how to study to how to best exceed in the physical portion of the NCPD Police Academy.

Incentives for Officer to Advance Policing Goals

Promotion of professional progression through the many divisions of the police department is a traditional method for incentivizing officers to advance their careers. Officers who are drawn to promote traffic safety may request to be transferred to the Traffic Safety Enforcement Team, others interested in investigations outside of Uniformed Officer duties, may request to become part of the Community Response Unit (CRU), the Special Enforcement Team (SET) or be selected to the Detective Division. Those Officers who wish to enhance community service may request to be transferred to Community Affairs Division (CAD). If officers have aspirations of becoming a Sergeant, Lieutenant or Chief, a written test must be taken and passed in order to be considered for the promotion.

Supervisors perform quarterly reports on the progress of their subordinate police officers and relay those findings to the Chief of Police. These quarterly reports are a good tool in identifying officers who have excelled in specific areas and may benefit from being placed in specialized units.

There are many Civic Groups that issue accolades to our members, such as the Elks Club, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), Town of Hempstead Police Awards, Local Chambers of Commerce, etc. These awards are usually nominated by the Commanding Officer. The Freeport Police Department has a recognition program and it's delineated in General Order 12 (See Exhibit 10). This order includes medals and certificates. The majority of these medals are for bravery, exemplary service and lifesaving.

The Governor's Guidance suggests establishing a policing award where community members could nominate officers. The Freeport Police Department recognizes this as a great opportunity to distinguish the hard work and dedication of our Department Members. It is our hope to utilize our Community Affairs Officer to encourage participation from our community members. After researching citizen nominated policing awards in other departments throughout the country, we feel an excellent model for us to be guided by is the Denver Police Department's Citizen Appreciate Police (CAP) Award. This award was formed by a non-profit in 1978 to recognize Denver Police Officers who assisted public citizens beyond the scope of traditional policing. The CAP Board consists of fifteen (15) civilian volunteers that meet four times a year to review nominations, select recipients and present awards. Nominations for the CAP Award come primarily through letters from community members wishing to thank officers for deeds that have assisted a person immensely, outside of acts of bravery. Nominations could be accepted via email or mailed to the board. Awardees would receive a

recognition pin or bar for their uniform and a plaque or certificate. Additionally, the award ceremony pictures could be posted on the Department's Facebook and/or Instagram page with further directions on how the community could nominate future recipients. The nomination and selection process should be part of the Board's responsibility and they could use social media to advance these goals. Police Supervisors could also nominate a member with the Board ultimately selecting the recipient.

Implicit Bias Awareness Training

Definition:

Implicit bias awareness is a theory acknowledging that individuals are susceptible to making automatic associations of individuals between groups of people and stereotypes about those groups. This may lead to automatically perceiving crime based on an individual's membership in a particular group. Training and exposing police officers to the existence of unconscious bias is believed to help reduce and manage implicit bias. Diversity training that addresses implicit or unconscious bias can help individuals manage and minimize its existence by increasing awareness and ensuring respectful encounters both inside the organization and within the communities. Respectful language, thoughtful and intentional dialogue, and consistent involvement, both formal and informal, in community events help ensure that quality relationships of trust between police and communities will be built.

Policy:

It is imperative our officers are more accepting and respectful to everyone's principles and lifestyles. The Nassau County Police Academy educates our recruits about implicit bias for a total of sixteen (16) hours. Eight (8) hours are spent on decision making which includes concepts of implicit bias including how to reduce stereotypical ideology and subconscious biases. Eight (8) hours of training is also spent on cultural diversity. This exceeds the NYS DCJS mandate by three (3) hours. A variety of re-enacted and different scenarios are presented by means of role-play to simulate potential community interactions. Members of the community are invited to lecture recruits about their culture and address common misconceptions or prejudices they experience in their everyday lives. These speakers address new recruits about their community's experience with police officers and the role these officers will be undertaking as guardians of that community. SCPD and NYPD Academies have comparable training programs.

Modifications:

It is important for our Police Officers to be visible in their communities and know their residents. Many residents do not interact with the police outside of enforcement contexts. This can result in negative associations with the police. Reimagining and reinventing methods to further interact with the community members in a non-enforcement context help to reduce bias on the part of community members and police officers. The Freeport Police Department Community Affairs Division meet monthly with faith based leaders, civic association groups and community activists who take the opportunity to articulate to police personnel the impact their actions have on this community. These significant discussions assist our Department on approaches to increase positive interactions with our residents.

In June of 2020, the Nassau County Police Academy added an additional eight (8) hours of training addressing anti-bias, morality, ethical awareness and cultural diversity. This supplementary eight (8) hour training will occur just prior to recruit graduation. The academy staff stresses ethical and moral courage and the importance of holding each other accountable for their actions. We also understand that these unconscious biases are exactly that, unconscious but it does occur, therefore we tend to diminish the biases through continued and innovative training to our Members. Any and all recent legislation regarding implicit bias awareness will be taught during the In-Service trainings and our Officers will be educated on such matters.

De-Escalation Training and Practices

Definition:

The concept of de-escalation refers to the range of verbal and non-verbal skills used to slow down the sequence of events, enhance situational awareness, conduct proper threat assessments, and allow for better decision-making in order to reduce the likelihood of a situation escalating into a physical confrontation or injury. Maintaining public trust is an essential element of effective policing and without it; public deference to police authority diminishes, with minor incidents more likely to escalate to the use of force. A key factor in enhancing an agency's legitimacy in the community is reducing the need for use of force through the practice of de-escalation whenever possible.

Policy:

The Village of Freeport Police Department has a comprehensive ideology on de-escalation practices. Through effective communication and control over their own emotions, officers can bring almost any interaction with

their constituents to a successful, non-violent conclusion. De-escalation practices enhance the safety of police officers and the public. The most important tool an officer has available to them is communication and the ability to verbally disarm an individual. Our Officers understand the importance of using verbal, non-verbal and often times non-threatening methods to ease the worries of our community members and create a still environment, whenever possible.

In the Nassau County Police Academy, the recruits are taught the Five Universal Truths of Human Interaction: 1) people feel the need to be respected, 2) people would rather be asked than told, 3) people have a desire to know why, 4) people prefer to have options instead of threats, and 5) people want the opportunity to have a second chance. The academy instructors also stress the magnitude of understanding that being in charge of a situation does not necessarily mean you are in control. Officers can gain control of a situation through effective communication. Officers should use verbal, non-verbal and tactical communication to be persuasive speakers. Officers are also provided with methods of interaction in basic street encounters as well as appropriate dialogue for each aspect of the encounter.

De-escalation requires the ability to be not only a convincing speaker, but also an active and engaged listener. To be an active listener, an officer must be open and unbiased, listen to all of what is conveyed (verbal and non-verbal), interpret the meaning and respond appropriately and be free of judgment. The Freeport Police Department stresses the importance of empathy, as it recognizes the necessity to understand someone's feelings and emotions. Empathy is key to understanding another person's perspective. In order to successfully de-escalate a situation, an Officer is required to consistently assess, engage and resolve. Assessment of a situation is one of the most vital aspects of response to that circumstance. Officers are given very limited information prior to responding to an assignment; therefore the initial assessment is extremely significant. How Officers engage the situation is the most critical part of conflict resolution. Officers must control themselves and free their minds of anger, fear, judgment and ego so they can respond without any outside influence. Resolution is where the encounter will end, whether positively or negatively. If the Officer can maintain control of the situation and themselves, a successful conclusion is nearly a guaranteed. In all situations, it is imperative that Officers respond evenly and not reactively. When an Officer reacts, they are no longer in control as the situation is controlling them. Police recruits are also taught to identify their weaknesses. Once identifying the trigger, Officers can make efforts to avoid them. By recognizing that a weakness exists, the Officer can consciously avoid being triggered by others and therefore remain in control.

Although police recruits receive de-escalation training in the police academy, there is only so much that can be learned in a controlled environment. Accordingly, all new Freeport Police Department Officers are assigned to work with a Field Training Officer (FTO) for several weeks where they will be mentored on real-time approved police practices. These experienced officers play a critical role in his/her duties to exemplify the best habits and foundations that will be carried out through the police recruits career at the Freeport Police Department. Moreover, these FTO's provide recruits the opportunity to witness firsthand applications of effective de-escalation techniques. The recruits are graded daily on their performance and a careful assessment is made on whether or not they will go on to uphold the values and morals of this Department. New officers also get to observe how experienced officers interact with individuals from a multicultural community with the end goal of gaining the communities trust and respect.

Modifications:

The Use of Force/In-Service Training of Fall 2020, included a segment specifically dedicated to the use of de-escalation tactics. All sworn members of the Freeport Police Department were required to attend this training which was administered by the Freeport Police Department Firearms and Defensive Tactics Instructors. Our Firearms and Defensive Tactics Team consists of four (4) certified veteran Freeport Police Officers along with a Lieutenant Supervisor. These training sessions are held twice a year during an eight hour day. Multiple police practices and segments are discussed, including de-escalation refreshers, Use of Force Continuum review, First Responder Certification and pertinent new legislation, if applicable.

Supporting Officer Well-Being

As stated in the NYS Guidance, a career in law enforcement is inherently a physically and emotionally dangerous job. The village of Freeport is committed to supporting and promoting the physical, emotional, and mental wellness of the men and women of the Freeport Police Department. During the course of a career in law enforcement, an officer may be exposed to numerous traumatic events. There are multiple avenues that are available to an officer in need. Our Officers are made aware of the NPC Peer Support Team which is comprised of Nassau County Officers, Chapels, and includes two (2) of our certified Freeport Police Members. This Peer Support group is called upon after a traumatic event occurs involving an officer and are available twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week to all Village of Freeport Police Officers. At times, officers can be mandated to the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) by Supervisors.

The Freeport Police Department also employs three (3) Freeport Police Chaplains' as an additional support system to department members. Additionally, our Members are offered several support networks such as First Responder Support Network, Cops Alive, Copline, National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and 1st Help. These services are completely anonymous to deter officers from feeling shame or fear of losing their job.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, our Officers were placed in a difficult position of executing their duties to the community and observing the effects of the pandemic on the community all while ensuring the safety and health of themselves and their families. The Command Staff was conscious of the mental and physical well being of our Officers during these strenuous times by reminding them of our peer support group and the multiple avenues for relief. Supervisors periodically checked on officers and virtual training material was also disseminated to educate our Members.

The Department understands that the stress level of an Officer could be correlated with shift lengths. The Freeport Police Department's Officer Charts are negotiated by the unions and Nassau County. This Department observes a nine (9) hour rule which states, once a Member signs off-duty, they are not permitted to sign on-duty for a minimum of nine (9) hours. This rule is in place to provide officers a mechanism to rest and not be pressed to respond for duty before adequate recovery time is taken.

Modifications:

The NCPD Wellness Committee was established in November of 2018 to coordinate the efforts of the Employee Assistance Office and Peer Support Group. This committee consists of department representatives from the Medical Administration Office, Police Benevolent Association, Superior Officers Association, Detectives Association and the Police Academy. The Committee meets monthly to discuss and implement initiatives to support members' physical and mental well being. The Wellness Committee hosts health-related voluntary seminars and training sessions. Additionally, they recommend current issues and topics to be covered during mandatory In-Service training. Freeport Peer support officers will continue to receive annual refresher training. The Department will look into ways of continuous mental health screening for our Members. If our Members are sound of mind they can improve their police service to the community.

Member Training

Freeport Police Department Rules & Regulations 140.40, training and Education state that: *Officers are encouraged to participate in training and education programs offered by the Department, and shall be required to attend programs designated as mandatory. The Chief of Police will be notified in writing of all training received.*

Our department is fully aware that it is not only fundamental to educate the public but we find it just as crucial to educate our officers; this is why continuous police training is the pillar of policing. Through new and informed knowledge we provide our Officers with the finest tools to perform their duties for the community they serve. Most Freeport Police Officers will be certified via the Nassau County Police Academy. SCPD and NYPD are also comparable. The Nassau County Police Department Academy is governed by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Program. The NCPD Academy staff utilizes NYS curriculum which requires six-hundred ninety-nine (699) hours in training, in addition to the NCPD's four-hundred (400) hours of supplemental training. NYS provides evidence-based curriculum and scenario training. The quality and efficacy of the Department's training programs is assured by utilizing state certified curriculum and conducting an annual review by academy staff.

Beyond the NYS minimum training required, the Freeport Police Department incorporates supplementary training throughout an Officer's career in various capacities. The Freeport Police Department utilizes training agencies such as the Nassau County Police Academy, the NYS Police Troopers Academy, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, NYS Division Of Criminal Justice Services, the East Coast Gang Investigators Association, Morrelly Homeland Security, NYS Office Of Emergency Management, NYS Missing Persons Clearinghouse, United States Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms , the DEA Northeast Regional Laboratory, the Taser International and The National Alliance Of Mental Illness. These are only a handful of resources used for training. In an effort to maintain ongoing transparency, you will find in this packet a twenty (20) page list of the training our Members have attended over the years.

Final Thoughts

The NYS Execute Order No.203 requested that the over five hundred (500) agencies across the state work together with their local communities to develop and implement reforms for a safer and fairer policing standard. The Freeport Police Department seized this great opportunity for required transformation towards

a unified goal. The NYS Police Reform and Reinvention Collaborative allowed our Department to develop a reform plan that is inclusive of the ideals and demands of our stakeholders; strengthening the rapport between members of this community and the police. It is our hope to carry on with honest dialogues to ensure healthy, productive engagement, and mutual trust and respect. It is usually not one single incident that sparks community outrage but unending deterioration of the core foundation of the relationship between the police and the residents it serves. Therefore, we will encourage and empower our community members to air out their issues and collectively craft satisfying solutions; providing ample constructive modifications.

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOA1_00	10/28/00	Narcotic Enforcement Officers Assoc. Conference
TOA1_01	04/11/01	2001 National Hurricane Conference
TOA1_02	04/01/02	2002 National Hurricane Conference
TOA1_03	04/22/03	Use of Force Conference
TOA1_04	04/13/04	Use of Force Conference
TOA1_05	03/20/05	2005 National Hurricane Conference
TOA1_06	04/10/06	2006 National Hurricane Conference
TOA1_07	04/04/07	New York Law Enforcement Expo
TOA1_08	01/22/08	2008 Street Survival Seminar
TOA1_09	04/20/09	Use of Force Conference
TOA1_14	03/22/14	Use of Force Conference
TOA1_15	02/24/15	2015 Tactical Team Leadership Forum
TOA1_16	02/25/16	Police Community Relations Summit
TOA1_17	07/21/17	Training Conference – Domestic Violence in Later Life
TOA1_18	04/04/18	Keeping Cities Safe in a Changing Environment
TOA1_19	03/14/19	2019 Use of Force Conference
TOA1_20	02/14/20	Long Island Fraud & Forgery Conference
TOC1_16	01/14/16	Field Training Officer (FTO) Certification
TOA2_00	11/07/00	Video Camera Technology & Training Conference
TOA2_01	06/25/01	Maglocen 14 th Annual Gang Inform. Sharing Conference
TOA2_02	04/14/02	2002 National Summit on Use of Force
TOA2_03	04/13/03	2003 National Hurricane Conference
TOA2_04	04/05/04	2004 National Hurricane Conference
TOA2_05	03/29/05	Use of Force Conference
TOA2_06	04/21/06	Use of Force Conference
TOA2_07	04/16/07	Use of Force Conference
TOA2_08	07/27/08	2008 NYS Chief's of Police Annual Training Conference
TOA2_13	10/15/13	International Association of Chiefs of Police Training Conference
TOA2_14	06/08/14	Mid-Atlantic Law Enforcement Executive Development
TOA2_15	04/16/15	Use of Force Conference
TOA2_16	04/21/16	District Attorney's Criminal Justice Conference
TOA2_17	07/21/17	2017 NYS Chiefs of Police Annual Training Conference

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOA2_18	04/19/18	3 rd Annual Criminal Justice Conference
TOA2_19	04/03/19	Transform Law Enforcement Colloquium
TOA3_01	05/30/01	LI/NYC Emergency Management Conference 2001
TOA3_02	07/08/02	Magloclen 15 th Annual Gang Inform. Sharing Conference
TOA3_03	06/06/03	U.S. Conference of Mayors
TOA3_04	03/31/04	7 th Annual Intern. Crime Mapping Research Conference
TOA3_05	10/30/05	Annual Intern. Drug Enforcement Conference
TOA3_06	06/26/06	Magloclen 19 th Annual Gang Inform. Sharing Conference
TOA3_07	05/21/07	The Art of Detecting Deception Inform. Training Conference
TOA3_08	03/30/08	Use of Force Conference
TOA3_14	07/07/14	2014 NYS Chiefs of Police Annual Training Conference
TOA3_15	07/07/15	2015 NYS Chiefs of Police Annual Training Conference
TOA3_16	07/10/16	2016 NYS Chiefs of Police Annual Training Conference
TOA3_17	10/16/17	International Association of Chiefs of Police Training Conference
TOA3_18	07/10/18	2018 NYS Chiefs of Police Annual Training Conference
TOA3_19	04/04/19	District Attorney's Criminal Justice Conference
TOA4_01	07/05/01	2001 NYS Association of Chiefs of Police Annual Train. Conference
TOA4_02	07/30/02	Counter-Terrorism & Security Summit
TOA4_03	07/02/03	Magloclen 16 th Annual Gang Inform. Sharing Conference
TOA4_04	08/05/04	2004 NYS Chiefs of police Annual Training Conference
TOA4_05	11/07/05	National Coordination Meeting
TOA4_06	06/28/06	2006 NYS Chiefs of Police Annual Training Conference
TOA4_07	06/27/07	2007 NYS Chiefs of Police Annual Training Conference
TOA4_08	11/14/08	NY Gang Investigation Assoc. 2 nd Annual NYC Regional Conference
TOA4_14	10/21/14	International Assoc. of Chiefs of Police Training Conference
TOA4_16	08/01/16	White House 21 st Century Policing Briefing
TOA4_18	07/12/18	54 th FBINAA Annual Training Conference
TOA4_19	04/22/19	2019 New York State Intelligence Summit
TOA5_01	08/03/01	Local Hurricanes Planning Meeting
TOA5_02	07/30/02	2002 NYS Association of Chiefs of Police Annual Training Conference
TOA5_03	08/13/03	2003 NYS Association of Chiefs of Police Annual Training Conference
TOA5_06	09/28/06	Annual International Drug Enforcement Conference

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOA5_07	07/31/07	First Annual Civil Rights Law Enforcement Conference
TOA5_16	10/13/16	2016 International Association of Chiefs of Police Training Conference
TOA5_18	10/01/18	International Association of Chiefs of Police Training Conference
TOA6_01	09/25/01	Youth Gangs, Guns & Drugs Conference
TOA6_02	09/25/02	The U.S. Conference of Mayors
TOA6_03	08/15/03	L.I. Street Gang Information Sharing Conference
TOA6_06	10/10/06	113 th Annual IACP Conference
TOA6_07	09/13/07	17 th Annual Narcotics Investigators Information Sharing Conference
TOA6_19	08/20/19	2019 Animal Crimes Conference
TOA7_01	10/03/01	IACP Training Conference
TOA7_02	10/07/02	Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association
TOA7_03	09/02/03	44 th International Drug Conference
TOA7_07	09/13/07	2 nd Annual Diamond State Street Gang Conference
TOA7_19	09/06/19	IALEFI – Regional Training Conference
TOA8_01	10/05/01	42 nd Intern. Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association Conference
TOA8_03	09/23/03	Nat'l Conference on Incident Command for Emergency Response
TOA8_07	10/05/07	International Narcotics Enforcement Organization Assoc.
TOA9_01	11/26/01	National Intelligence Academy Covert Video Course
TOA9_03	09/23/03	IACP Training Conference
TOA9_07	10/22/07	8 th Annual East Coast Gang Information Sharing Conf.
TOA10_01	11/29/01	EPA Region III Chemical Emergency Preparedness & Prevention Conference
TOA10_03	11/13/03	Regional Homeland Security/Counter Terrorism Summit
TOB1_00	09/08/00	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)
TOB1_01	01/24/01	Domestic Violence: What We've Done & Where We're Going
TOB1_02	02/27/02	Grant Opportunities
TOB1_03	01/13/03	Synergistic Approach to Gang Interdiction Seminar
TOB1_04	01/26/04	Crime Buster Strategies for Targeted Enforcement Initiatives
TOB1_05	01/06/05	Homeland Security Funding regional Briefing
TOB1_06	05/26/06	NYS Police Sex Offense Seminar
TOB1_07	01/05/07	N. C. Police Department Joint Gang Conference
TOB1_08	01/28/08	NYPD Auto Crimes School
TOB1_09	05/20/09	Mid-Atlantic law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOB1_16	04/04/16	Executive Briefing
TOB1_17	09/19/17	Pedestrian Safety Training for Law Enforcement
TOB1_18	06/28/18	2018 New York State Intelligence Summit
TOB1_19	04/24/19	Tactical Narcotics Debriefing
TOB2_01	03/22/01	Grant Writing Seminar
TOB2_02	03/11/02	Spherion Technologies Window 2000/XP Roundtable
TOB2_03	02/21/03	Bio-Terrorism/Smallpox Briefing
TOB2_04	03/19/04	Identity Theft-Understanding & Investigation
TOB2_05	03/14/05	Police Carbine Instructor School
TOB2_06	06/08/06	SPIN – Safe School Seminar
TOB2_07	04/05/07	NYSEMO – Semi Annual Meeting
TOB2_15	05/19/15	Public Sector Labor Law Update
TOB2_16	04/14/16	Workers Compensation Medical Fraud
TOB2_18	10/01/18	ECGIA Informational Gang Roundtable
TOB2_19	05/28/19	Mid-Atlantic Law Enforcement Executive Seminar
TOB3_01	05/02/01	Defensive Tactics Seminar
TOB3_02	04/03/02	IMPACT Software Users' Meeting
TOB3_03	03/03/03	Governor's Traffic Safety Committee Grant Seminar
TOB3_04	03/29/04	NC Traffic Safety Board – Grant Information
TOB3_05	04/02/05	Coalition Against Child Abuse & Neglect Training Seminar
TOB3_06	10/06/06	Transportation Security Issues Training Course
TOB3_07	04/27/07	LEAD Development Center Training Seminar
TOB4_01	05/04/01	National Center for Missing & Exploited Children Seminar
TOB4_02	05/22/02	IMPACT Software Users' Meeting
TOB4_03	04/09/03	I-Safe Internet Safety Program
TOB4_04	04/29/04	Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings
TOB4_05	05/23/05	Law Enforcement Legal Update Seminar
TOB4_06	10/06/06	Law Enforcement Legal Update Seminar
TOB4_07	06/07/07	Mid-Atlantic Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar
TOB4_16	06/30/16	Language Access Seminar
TOB5_01	05/10/01	Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Seminar
TOB5_02	06/07/02	Less than Lethal Force Options & Techniques

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOB5_03	04/14/03	Open Software Solutions, Inc. (OSSl)
TOB5_04	04/29/04	Incident response to Terrorist Bombings
TOB5_05	05/24/05	Fugitive Investigations Training Seminar
TOB5_06	10/18/06	Gangs in our Schools Seminar
TOB5_07	07/03/07	Criminal Street Gang Investigations Training Seminar
TOB5_16	10/12/16	2016 Suffolk County Gang Seminar
TOB6_01	05/11/01	Emergency Management Project Save
TOB6_02	08/27/02	Commercial Vehicle Safety Inspection Course
TOB6_03	05/15/03	Anti-Terrorism Force Protection Training
TOB6_04	09/09/04	Basic Intelligence Officer's Awareness Course
TOB6_05	07/19/05	Citywide Incident Management System (CIMS) Training
TOB6_06	12/12/06	2006 Gang Summit
TOB6_07	09/19/07	General Motor's Fuel Cell Training
TOB7_01	05/24/01	Windows 2000 Server for Government
TOB7_02	10/16/02	High Impact Supervision Course
TOB7_03	05/22/03	Tracs-Electronic Ticket & Accident Reporting
TOB7_04	09/14/04	Performance Appraisal Class
TOB7_05	07/20/05	Armor Certification Training
TOB8_01	11/20/01	E-Government Strategies & Plans
TOB8_02	10/18/02	OFC. Of Funding & Program Assistance Grantee Workshop
TOB8_03	05/29/03	Fugitive Investigation
TOB8_04	09/22/04	NYS Paramedic Refresher Program
TOB8_05	10/11/05	Grantee regional Outreach Information
TOB9_01	11/28/01	NYCOM Summit on terrorism & Public Safety
TOB9_03	06/02/03	2003 L.I. Regional Emergency Management Summit
TOB9_04	10/12/04	Project Development & Implementation Training
TOB10_01	12/26/01	IMPACT 2000 Training
TOB10_03	09/18/03	Basic Intelligence Officer's Awareness Course
TOB10_04	10/12/04	Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Course
TOB11_03	09/18/03	H&K MP5 Rifles, Burst Trigger Groups, USP Pistols Armor Course
TOB11_04	12/05/04	Street Survival Seminar
TOB12_03	09/23/03	Federal Grant Workshop

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOB13_03	09/23/03	Grant Workshop For Law Enforcement, Fire & EMS
TOB14_03	10/16/03	Police Motorcycle Operator Refresher Course
TOB15_03	10/28/03	Al Qaeda: Training & Tactics for International Terrorism
TOC1_00	10/27/00	Heckler & Koch Submachine Gun Operators School
TOC1_01	01/05/01	General In-Service Training
TOC1_02	01/04/02	NCPD EVOC
TOC1_03	03/13/03	Auto Crime Awareness Course
TOC1_04	01/29/04	Emergency Vehicle Operators Course – EVOC
TOC1_05	01/19/05	In-Service Training
TOC1_06	02/03/06	Analytical Investigative Techniques
TOC1_07	02/01/07	EPA Hazardous Materials Technician Class
TOC1_08	12/26/07	Canine Bomb Detection Training Course
TOC1_14	12/12/13	Suicide Intervention Dispatcher Training
TOC1_15	01/02/15	Introduction to Vehicle Concealment
TOC1_17	01/05/17	Arresting Communication
TOC1_18	01/03/18	Basic Course in Police Supervision
TOC1_19	01/03/19	NY/NJ HIDTA Training Seminar
TOC1_20	01/10/20	Reality Based Training Instructor Course
TOC1_21	01/26/21	Crime Strategies & Implement During the Pandemic
TOC2_00	11/01/00	Heckler & Koch Submachine Gun Instructor Course
TOC2_01	01/10/01	Auto Crime Awareness Course
TOC2_02	01/23/02	General In-Service Training
TOC2_03	03/14/03	High Impact Supervisor Course
TOC2_04	01/29/04	Emergency Vehicle Operators Course – EVOC
TOC2_05	01/25/05	Law Enforcement Legal Update Seminar
TOC2_06	02/23/06	NYS Pilot EMT-P Renewal Program
TOC2_07	02/07/07	NCPD Lead Center Training
TOC2_08	01/09/08	DCJS Instructor Evaluation Workshop
TOC2_09	01/14/09	Introduction to Islamist Terrorism
TOC2_14	12/12/13	DCJS Police Course in Supervision
TOC2_15	01/02/15	DCJS Police Course in Supervision
TOC2_16	01/21/16	ECGIA Informational Gang Roundtable

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC2_17	01/10/17	FBI National Academy Training Program
TOC2_18	01/11/18	Problem-Orientated Policing Training
TOC2_19	01/22/19	DCJS Use of Force Refresher
TOC2_20	01/13/20	Larger, Stronger Non-Compliant/Combative Persons
TOC2_21	02/11/21	HIS Task Force Officer Course
TOC3_01	01/11/01	General In-Service Training
TOC3_02	01/28/02	NCPD EVOC
TOC3_03	03/26/03	Basic School Resource Officers Course
TOC3_04	03/02/04	Domestic Violence Training Seminar
TOC3_05	03/02/05	Marine Law Enforcement Refresher Training
TOC3_06	03/10/06	Incident Action Plan Table Top Exercise
TOC3_07	03/02/07	Search Warrant Training
TOC3_08	01/09/08	Identity Theft Seminar
TOC3_09	01/27/09	Instructor Development Training
TOC3_14	02/16/14	NYS DCJS GIVE Bidder's Conference
TOC3_15	01/15/15	Basic Criminal Investigations Course
TOC3_16	02/08/16	Taser X2 Cew Training
TOC3_17	02/10/17	In-Service Training
TOC3_18	01/18/18	DWI Detection & Standardized Field Sobriety Testing
TOC3_19	02/19/19	Identification and Handling of Illicit Narcotics
TOC3_20	01/13/20	Basic Narcotics Officer Course
TOC3_21	02/18/21	NE-IAATI Training: Document Fraud
TOC4_00	11/06/00	General In-Service Training
TOC4_01	01/11/01	NCPD EVOC
TOC4_02	01/28/02	NCPD Radar Certification Course
TOC4_03	04/03/03	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Identification for the Patrol Officer
TOC4_04	03/02/04	Auto Crime Awareness
TOC4_05	03/03/05	7 Habits of Highway Effective People for Law Enforcement
TOC4_06	03/15/06	Field Training Officer Program
TOC4_07	03/05/07	Mid-Atlantic Chapter Training
TOC4_08	02/22/08	Advanced Auto Theft School
TOC4_09	01/27/09	Gang Intelligence Roundtable Meeting

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC4_13	10/15/13	Interview & Interrogation Training Course
TOC4_14	03/03/14	Facebook for Law Enforcement Online Training
TOC4_15	01/26/15	NY Law Enforcement and Law
TOC4_16	02/16/16	Social Networking Investigations
TOC4_17	02/18/17	The Bullet Proof Mind
TOC4_18	01/18/18	Cell Phone Use in Drug Trafficking Investigations
TOC4_19	03/05/19	Courtroom Testimony & Demeanor
TOC4_20	01/15/20	Taser Certification Training
TOC4_21	02/18/21	The Importance of Research
TOC5_00	11/09/00	K-9 HIDTA Training
TOC5_02	02/17/02	Verbal Judo Training
TOC5_03	04/21/03	Counter Terrorism Awareness Course
TOC5_04	04/06/04	Field Training Officer Program
TOC5_05	02/25/05	Emergency Vehicle Operators Course EVOC
TOC5_06	03/20/06	Radar/LIDAR Certification Course
TOC5_07	04/12/07	Mandated Reporting Requirement & Available Service
TOC5_08	02/28/08	NYPD Auto Crimes School
TOC5_09	02/02/09	Virginia Tech Massacre & The Evolution of School Attacks
TOC5-14	03/03/14	Search Warrant Training
TOC5_15	01/28/15	2015 DCJS Cellular Phone Investigations Training
TOC5_16	02/23/16	Counter Terrorism Symposium
TOC5_17	02/19/17	Cell Phone Use in Drug Trafficking Investigations
TOC5_18	01/24/18	2018 Crime Fighting Symposium
TOC5_19	03/07/19	Effectively Responding to Emotional Crisis
TOC5_20	01/28/20	Heavy Equipment Theft Training/NICB
TOC5_21	03/01/21	Field Training Officer Program
TOC6_15	02/05/15	Advanced Social Media ~ Part 2
TOC6_00	11/22/00	NCPD EVOC
TOC6_01	01/29/01	HIDTA – Drug Prevention 7 demand Reduction Course
TOC6_02	03/11/02	Executive Blueprint Symposium: Organization & Management
TOC6_03	05/01/03	NY/NJ HIDTA Training – Criminal Street Gangs
TOC6_04	04/08/04	Awareness Level – Incident response to Terrorist Bombing

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC6_05	04/02/05	Emergency Vehicle Operators Course EVOC
TOC6_06	04/20/06	Radar/LIDAR Certification Course
TOC6_07	05/09/07	2007 Current Trends in Gang Training
TOC6_08	03/05/08	Field Training Officer Program
TOC6_09	02/01/09	Understanding Islamic Terrorism & Islamic Names
TOC6_14	05/13/14	2014 DCJS Law Enforcement Bicycle Patrol Training
TOC6_16	02/23/16	Field Training Officer
TOC6_17	02/23/17	Child Passenger Safety Course
TOC6_18	02/02/18	Commercial Motor Vehicle Awareness Training
TOC6_19	04/15/19	Digital Video Retrieval Training
TOC6_2020	02/04/20	Use of Force Refresher Course
TOC6_21	03/01/21	2021 Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program
TOC7_00	11/27/00	NCPD Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Course
TOC7_01	03/30/01	General In-Service Training
TOC7_02	03/29/02	NCPD Radar Certification Course
TOC7_03	05/01/03	NY/NJ HIDTA Training – Rave Clubs & Designer Drugs
TOC7_04	05/11/04	Supervisory In-Service Training
TOC7_05	04/02/05	In-Service Training
TOC7_06	04/20/06	Illegal Gun Trafficking Training
TOC7_07	06/05/07	2007 Current Trends in Gang Training
TOC7_08	03/05/08	AEMT Refresher Course
TOC7_09	02/17/09	Instructor Development Training
TOC7_14	05/14/14	Carbine Instructor School 14-1
TOC7_15	03/16/15	Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement
TOC7_16	03/02/16	Drug Trends: Fentanyl & Heroin in the U.S.
TOC7_17	02/23/17	Issues in Use of Force and Legal Updates
TOC7_18	02/23/18	Practical Guidelines for Motorcycle Enforcement
TOC7_19	04/17/19	Search & Seizure Training
TOC7_20	02/14/20	Motorcycle Safety & Enforcement Training Program
TOC7_21	03/02/21	Procedural Justice for Law Enforcement Executives
TOC8_00	12/01/00	General In-Service Training
TOC8_01	04/03/01	NCPD EVOC

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC8_02	04/02/02	NCPD EVOC
TOC8_03	05/20/03	Canine Police Officer Training on Street Gangs
TOC8_04	06/22/04	Emergency EVOC
TOC8_05	04/20/05	EVOC
TOC8_06	05/02/06	Train the Trainer Course for NJMS
TOC8_07	06/19/07	NYS DCJS Search Warrant Training
TOC8_08	03/05/08	NYPD Auto Crimes School
TOC8_09	02/24/09	PDCN Radar/Laser Certification Course
TOC8_14	04/14/14	John E. Reid 3-day Interview & Interrogation Technique
TOC8_15	04/02/15	Police Motorcycle Operator Certification Course
TOC8_16	03/09/16	Below 100 Instructor Training
TOC8_17	03/01/17	Field Training Officer (FTO) Certification
TOC8_18	02/26/18	Disability Awareness Training LE
TOC 8_19	05/03/19	Commercial Vehicle Weight & Permits School
TOC8_2020	03/17/20	DOT In-Service Training Cancelled
TOC8_21	03/03/21	Winning Interdiction-Conducting Complete Traffic Stops
TOC9_00	12/05/00	NCPD Radar Certification Course
TOC9_01	03/01/01	High Impact Supervision Course
TOC9_02	04/26/02	HIDTA Command & Control (Task Forces) Training
TOC9_03	05/20/03	Homeland Security Grant Funding Opportunities Sem.
TOC9_04	06/23/04	Emergency Care K9 Seminar
TOC9_05	04/21/05	Law Enforcement Mountain Bike Certification Course
TOC9_06	06/11/06	IBR Training
TOC9_07	06/27/06	Identification Procedures "Line Up & Show Ups"
TOC9_08	03/11/08	RMS Core Team Workshop
TOC9_09	03/12/09	Parking Enforcement Aide Course
TOC9_14	05/26/14	ICS-400 ICS for Major and/or Complex Incidents
TOC9_15	04/02/15	Instructor Development Course
TOC9_16	03/31/16	DCJS Course in Police Supervision
TOC9_17	03/01/17	DWI/SFST Refresher Course Cancelled
TOC9_18	03/13/18	Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement
TOC9_19	05/28/19	School Safety Symposium 2019

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC9_20	04/15/20	Law Enforcement Peer Support Training
TOC10_01	03/08/01	Mountain Bike Law Enforcement School
TOC10_02	04/28/02	Law Enforcement Autism Conference
TOC10_03	05/27/03	Canine handlers Explosives Awareness Course
TOC10_04	11/01/04	Emergency Vehicle Operators Course ~ EVOC
TOC10_05	06/05/05	Emergency Vehicle Operators Course ~ EVOC
TOC10_06	06/28/06	National Incident Management System Training
TOC10_07	07/03/07	Persons w/Disabilities & Sexual Assault: Train the Trainer
TOC10_08	03/12/08	PDCN Radar/Laser Certification Course
TOC10_09	03/23/09	Visual Analytic: D.I.G. Computer Training
TOC10_14	07/02/14	Sig Sauer Pistol Armorer's Course
TOC10_15	04/07/15	Field Training Officer (FTO) Certification
TOC10_16	03/28/16	Pedestrian & Bicycle Law Enforcement Training
TOC10_17	03/02/17	ECGIA Informational Gang Roundtable
TOC10_18	03/22/18	Axon/Taser Instructor Certification Course
TOC10_19	05/28/19	2019 Motorcycle Officer Refresher
TOC10_20	07/10/20	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
TOC11_01	03/27/01	Detective Division Investigators In-Service Training Course
TOC11_02	04/29/02	Law Enforcement Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction
TOC11_03	06/12/03	Basic Methods of Security
TOC11_05	07/29/05	NCPD Academy Role Play
TOC11_06	07/05/06	Statewide Wireless Network
TOC11_07	08/20/07	Officer Survival Preparing
TOC11_08	03/20/14	Commercial Equipment Direct Assist. Program (CEDAP)
TOC11_09	03/23/09	Sex Offender & Community Safety
TOC11_14	07/28/14	Advanced active Shooters Scenario: Tactics & Operations
TOC11_15	05/12/15	Animal Cruelty Training
TOC11_16	04/04/16	In-Service Training
TOC11_17	03/13/17	DCJS Course in Police Supervision
TOC11_18	03/23/18	NC School & Community Safety Task Force
TOC11_19	06/06/19	2019 DCJS Law Enforcement Bicycle Patrol Training
TOC11_20	07/10/20	Duty to Intercede: Conceptual, Cultural & Legal Aspects

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC12_01	03/29/01	Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies Training
TOC12_02	04/30/02	NCPD EVOC
TOC12_03	06/30/03	Hurricane Inter-agency Information Exchange for South Shore Nassau
TOC12_05	09/28/05	Basic Investigators Course – NCPD Academy
TOC12_06	07/31/06	Mandatory Website Training Classes
TOC12_07	08/21/07	Commercial Equipment Direct assistance program (CEDAP)
TOC12_08	03/24/08	Undercover Operations
TOC12_09	04/07/09	DCJS Officer Safety Training Course
TOC12_14	08/12/14	Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Training
TOC12_15	05/18/15	Motorcycle Operator in Service Training
TOC12_16	05/11/16	Field Force Operation Training
TOC12_17	03/22/17	Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents (I-300)
TOC12_18	05/08/18	Valor Executive Leadership Workshop
TOC12_19	06/10/19	Bullet Proof Mind
TOC12_20	07/10/20	DCJS Use of Force In-Service Training
TOC13_01	03/30/01	General In-Service Training
TOC13_02	04/30/02	Basic HIDTA Training Course
TOC13_03	07/03/03	Threat Assessment Working Group Meeting
TOC13_05	10/05/05	Police Motorcycle Operator refresher Course
TOC13_06	07/31/06	G2 Sentinel Video Surveillance System Training
TOC13_07	10/10/07	NCPD Basic Supervisors Course
TOC13_08	03/24/08	Buffer Zone Protection Program Workshop
TOC13_09	04/15/09	Law Enforcement Mountain Bike Certification Course
TOC13_13	08/19/03	Identification Procedures – Photo Array training Course
TOC13_14	08/27/14	Field Training Officer (FTO)/Taser Certification
TOC13_15	06/02/15	Defensive Tactics Instructor School
TOC13_16	05/31/16	2016 Interagency Motorcycle Officer Refresher
TOC13_17	03/27/17	Effectively Responding to Emotional Crisis
TOC13_18	05/16/18	Public Sector Labor Law Update 2018
TOC13_19	07/08/19	Officer Wellness Curriculum Orientation Training
TOC13_20	07/10/20	Advanced Narcotic Operations Course
TOC18_01	04/27/01	NCPD Motorcycle Training

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC14_02	05/06/02	Auto Crime Awareness Course
TOC14_03	08/01/03	General In-Service Training
TOC14_06	08/02/06	K9 narcotic Identification Search Training
TOC14_07	10/16/07	Domestic Violence Training
TOC14_08	03/31/08	NYPD Auto Crimes School
TOC14_09	04/21/09	PDCN Radar/Laser Certification Course
TOC14_12	10/25/12	Impact Workshop
TOC14_13	09/19/13	Advanced Roadside Impaired Driver Enforcement (ARIDE)
TOC14_14	09/03/14	IALEFI – Regional Training Conference
TOC14_15	06/01/15	Informant Management
TOC14_16	06/01/16	2016 DCJS Law Enforcement Bicycle Patrol Training
TOC14_17	04/03/17	DWI/SFST Refresher Course
TOC14_18	05/17/18	Sound Meter Training 2018
TOC14_18a	05/17/18	Sound Meter Training 2018 Amended
TOC14_19	08/27/19	In-Service Training
TOC14_20	08/16/20	Narcotics Enforcement & Trafficking Investigations in Hotels/Motels
TOC15_01	04/09/01	Auto Crime Awareness Course
TOC15_02	05/21/02	NYC Auto Crime School
TOC15_03	04/03/03	Responding to Alien Crime
TOC15_06	08/10/06	(SLATT) State & Local Anti Terrorism Training Program
TOC15_07	10/17/07	First Annual Gang Seminar
TOC15_08	04/09/08	License Plate Reader (LPR) Training
TOC15_09	04/29/09	Teenage Safety – Underage Drinking Conference
TOC15_13	09/24/13	Interview & Interrogations Training
TOC15_14	09/17/14	Field Training Officer (FTO) Certification
TOC15_15	05/14/15	ECGIA Informational Gang Roundtable
TOC15_16	06/14/16	Property Evidence Room Management Course
TOC15_17	04/03/17	Sig Sauer Armorer's Certification
TOC15_18	06/14/18	Advanced Narcotic Operations Course
TOC15_19	09/03/19	Maglocen Informational Gang Seminar
TOC15_20	07/27/20	Baic Narcotics Officer Course
TOC16_02	06/13/02	Operation Jetway Interdiction Training

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC16_03	09/22/03	Supervisory In-Service Training
TOC16_06	09/13/06	Properly Handling Animal Abuse Cases
TOC16_07	10/22/07	Street Level Interdiction & Vehicle Searches
TOC16_08	04/10/08	NCPD Motorcycle Training
TOC16_09	05/05/09	ECGIA Gang Intelligence Meeting
TOC16_13	10/04/13	NYS DCJS 2013 Domestic Violence Information Training
TOC16_14	10/06/14	NCPD Executive Briefing
TOC16_15	06/10/15	Radar/Laser certification Course
TOC16_16	07/07/16	NYS Licensed Premise Training for Supervisors
TOC16_17	04/10/17	FBI Firearms Instructor Shoot Off
TOC16_18	07/30/18	Law Enforcement Active Shooter Emergency Response
TOC16_19	09/04/19	DCJS Course in Police Supervision
TOC16_20	07/27/20	Leading and Managing a Task Force Unit
TOC17_01	04/29/01	NCPD EVOC
TOC17_02	08/02/02	Amber Alert program Presentation
TOC17_03	10/03/03	General In-Service Training
TOC17_06	11/22/06	CONTOMS (Counter Narcotics & Terrorism Operational Medical Support Program)
TOC17_07	11/05/07	Incident Command System ICS-300 Training
TOC17_08	04/10/08	NYPD Auto Crimes School
TOC17_09	05/11/09	Commercial Motor Vehicle Criminal Interdiction
TOC17_13	10/25/13	Field Training Officer Program
TOC17_14	10/06/14	Joint Narcotics Training Session
TOC17_15	06/10/15	Radar/Laser Certification Course
TOC17_16	07/21/16	NYPD Specialized Training School
TOC17_17	04/12/17	Basic Criminal Investigations Course
TOC17_18	09/14/18	Basic Course in Police Supervision
TOC17_19	09/17/19	Executive Briefing
TOC17_20	07/27/20	Interview & Interrogation for Law Enforcement
TOC18_01	04/27/01	NCPD Motorcycle Training
TOC18_02	09/01/02	NCPD EVOC
TOC18_03	10/03/03	Supervisory In-Service Training Cancelled
TOC18_07	11/19/07	Legal Issues for NY Law Enforcement Officers

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC18_08	04/10/08	NYPD Auto Crimes School
TOC18_09	05/12/09	ICS-300 Incident Command System Training
TOC18_13	10/28/13	Money Laundering & Asset Forfeiture
TOC18_14	10/06/14	Crime Prevention Through Environment Design
TOC18_15	08/24/15	Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs & The Narcotics Connection
TOC18_16	09/08/16	Data Analysis and Predictive Policing
TOC18_17	04/18/17	Basic Criminal Investigations
TOC18_18	11/15/18	Strategies for Dismantling MS13
TOC18_19	10/07/19	Vehicle & Residential Concealment Course
TOC18_20	07/27/20	Spanish for the Uniformed Patrol Officer-Online Webinar
TOC19_01	04/26/01	NCPD Radar Certification Course
TOC19_02	09/02/02	Supervisory In-Service Training
TOC19_03	10/09/03	NYPD ESU-Specialized Training-Tactics School
TOC19_07	12/04/07	Crime Analyst Training
TOC19_08	04/10/08	Prescription Drug Abuse Training
TOC19_09	05/14/09	PDCN Radar/Laser Certification Course
TOC19_13	11/19/13	Impact Records Management System Workshop
TOC19_14	10/14/14	Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement
TOC19_15	09/22/15	2015 IALEFI regional Training Conference
TOC19_16	09/29/16	IALEFI Annual Training Conference
TOC19_17	04/19/17	2017 Criminal Justice Conference
TOC19_18	11/26/18	Basic Criminal Investigation Course
TOC19_19	10/07/19	Courtroom Testimony & Demeanor
TOC19_20	07/27/20	Video Surveillance Techniques – Online Webinar
TOC20_01	05/11/01	NCPD Radar Certification Course
TOC20_02	09/08/02	Child Passenger Safety Training Program
TOC20_03	11/10/03	Explosive Safety Awareness Course
TOC20_08	04/11/08	Illegal Gun Training
TOC20_09	05/18/09	Active Shooter Training
TOC20_14	10/21/14	DWI Detection & Standardized Field Sobriety
TOC20_16	09/22/16	Informational Gang Roundtable
TOC20_17	04/19/17	Infragard Safety and Security

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC20_18	12/05/18	Emergency Service Response to Active Shooter
TOC20_19	10/21/19	Officer Safety Issues for Uncover Operators Course
TOC20_20	07/27/20	Grant Writing Strategies for Law Enforcement
TOC21_01	05/30/01	NCPD EVOC
TOC21_02	09/08/02	Detective Division Investigators In-Service Training Course
TOC21_03	11/13/03	Instructor Training –Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement
TOC21_08	05/05/08	DEA Basic Narcotics School
TOC21_09	05/18/09	15 th Annual Violent Gang Information Sharing Conference
TOC21_14	11/17/14	NYSIC Basic Field Intelligence Officer Training
TOC 21_15	10/28/15	E.V.O.C. Emergency Vehicle Operation Course
TOC21_16	10/26/16	Tactics in Traffic Training
TOC21_17	04/25/17	2017 DCJS Law Enforcement Bicycle Patrol Training
TOC21_18	11/14/18	Axon/Taser 7 Instructor Certification Course
TOC21_19	10/21/19	Fentanyl Trends, Investigations & Officer Safety
TOC21_20	07/27/20	Serving In Law Enforcement During Times of Unrest
TOC22_01	06/04/01	Auto Crime Awareness Course
TOC22_02	09/08/02	NCPD Motorcycle Training
TOC22_03	11/09/03	NCPD Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Course
TOC22_08	05/05/08	Operation Sea Hunt Orientation & Training
TOC22_09	05/19/09	Interview & Interrogation Training
TOC22_14	11/24/14	T.R.A.U.M.A Training
TOC22_16	11/03/16	Advanced Interview & Interrogation Training
TOC22_17	05/30/17	DCJS – Excellence in Policing Symposium
TOC22_20	07/28/20	Harassment & Discrimination Prevention Webinar
TOC23_01	07/02/01	NCPD E.V.O.C.
TOC23_02	09/14/02	NCPD Radar Certification Course
TOC23_03	12/03/03	General In-Service Training
TOC23_08	05/06/08	Law Enforcement Mountain Bike Certification
TOC23_14	11/24/14	Interview & Interrogation Training
TOC23_16	11/07/16	SLA Awareness Training Class
TOC23_20	08/03/20	Understanding Recent Police Reform Legislation
TOC24_01	07/04/01	NCPD radar Certification Course

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC24_02	09/14/02	Supervisory In-Service Training
TOC24_08	05/09/08	DNA Training Course
TOC24_14	11/25/14	Firearms Training Patrol Rifle Course
TOC24_17	08/02/17	Freedom of Information Law Training
TOC24_20	08/13/20	The Contagiousness of Vicarious Trauma
TOC25_01	07/27/01	NCPD E.V.O.C
TOC25_02	09/16/02	Staged Accidents & Auto Insurance Fraud Seminar
TOC25_08	05/21/08	Weapons of Mass Destruction – Crime Scene Awareness First Responders
TOC25_14	11/26/14	Commercial Motor Vehicle Awareness Training
TOC25_17	08/03/17	E.V.O.C. Emergency Vehicle Operation Course
TOC25_20	08/14/20	Harassment & Discrimination Prevention Webinar
TOC26_01	08/25/01	NCPD Radar Certification Course
TOC26_02	09/20/02	Auto Crime Awareness Course
TOC26_08	05/28/08	NCPD Basic Supervisors Course
TOC26_14	12/03/14	ECGIA Informational Gang Roundtable
TOC26_15	12/04/15	Patrol Rifle Course
TOC26_20	08/14/20	Introduction to Vehicle Concealment
TOC27_01	08/26/01	NCPD E.V.O.C.
TOC27_02	09/20/02	Introduction to Emergency Management Course
TOC27_08	06/02/08	PDCN Radar/Laser Certification Course
TOC27_15	12/03/15	Crimes & Social Media
TOC27_17	08/09/17	2017 Long Island region Anti-Counterfeiting Seminar
TOC27_20	08/14/20	Anti-Police Movement: Officer Safety
TOC28_01	09/07/01	NCPD Radar Certification Course
TOC28_02	10/09/02	NCPD Basic Supervisor's Course
TOC28_08	06/03/08	Properly handling Animal Abuse Cases
TOC28_15	12/08/15	NCPD E.V.O.C.
TOC28_17	08/16/17	NCPD E.V.O.C.
TOC28_20	08/14/20	Anti-Police Movement: Officer Safety
TOC29_01	09/20/01	NY/NJ HIDTA – Highway Patrol Interdiction
TOC29_02	10/28/02	NCPD E.V.O.C.
TOC29_08	06/11/08	Improved Explosive Device (IED) Awareness for First Responders

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC29_15	12/16/15	Field Training Officer (FTO) Certification
TOC29_17	08/28/17	High in Plain Sight-Stop DWI Regional Training
TOC29_20	08/14/20	ANTIFA Movement
TOC30_01	09/25/01	NCPD E.V.O.C.
TOC30_02	11/01/02	Supervisory In-Service Training
TOC30_08	06/26/08	F.B.I. National Academy Training Program
TOC30_17	09/25/17	Field Training Officer (FTO) Certification
TOC 30_20	08/28/20	Unmasking Hidden Facial Expressions
TOC31_01	10/02/01	Auto Crime Awareness Course
TOC31_08	08/01/08	WMD Radiological/Nuclear Awareness Course
TOC31_17	10/16/17	Suffolk County Sheriff's Office Gang Seminar
TOC31_20	08/28/20	It's not Drama – It's Trauma (Strategies to Reduce Violent Crime)
TOC32_01	10/09/01	NY/NJ HIDTA – Highway Patrol Interdiction
TOC32_08	08/12/08	WMD Radiological/Nuclear Awareness Course
TOC32_17	10/16/17	Officer Safety Issues for Undercover Operator
TOC32_20	09/03/20	Law Enforcement Records Management Forum-Online Webinar
TOC33_01	10/09/01	Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation Seminar
TOC33_08	08/12/08	Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings
TOC33_17	11/03/17	Advanced Auto Theft Training for Law Enforcement
TOC33_20	09/08/20	Defensive Tactics Instructor Training – Cancelled Class Full
TOC34_01	10/15/01	NCPD EVOC
TOC34_08	08/19/08	Heroin & It's Impact on the Community
TOC34_17	11/13/17	Rapid Deployment Shield Training
TOC34_20	09/08/20	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration-Part A & B
TOC35_01	11/05/01	NCPD EVOC
TOC35_08	08/19/08	Sex Offender Management Course for Law Enforcement
TOC35_20	09/08/20	NYS DCJS Crisis Intervention Training
TOC36_01	11/07/01	NCPD Radar Certification Course
TOC36_08	08/19/08	Interview & Interrogation Training
TOC36_20	09/10/20	Basic Course in Police Supervision
TOC37_01	11/13/01	NCPD Parking Enforcement Aides Training
TOC37_08	09/02/08	NYS Pilot EMT-P Renewal Program

FREEPORT POLICE TRAINING

Training Order #	Issued Date	Subject
TOC37_20	10/02/20	Perspectives on Police Reform
TOC38_01	11/16/01	High School Student Role Play Workshop
TOC38_08	09/17/08	PDCN Radar/Laser Certification Course
TOC38_20	10/21/20	Create a Drop Car
TOC39_08	09/18/08	Behavioral Recognition Training Session
TOC39_20	10/22/20	NYS Covid-19 Enforcement
TOC40_08	09/19/08	Legal Issues for NY Law Enforcement Officers
TOC40_20	11/25/20	Peer Support Training – Nassau County Cancelled
TOC41_08	10/07/08	PDCN Radar/Laser Certification Course
TOC42_08	10/14/08	Response to Computer Forensics & Wireless Tracking
TOC43_08	10/21/08	NCPD EVOC
TOC44_08	10/23/08	PDCN Radar/Laser Certification Course
TOC45_08	10/23/08	Use of Confidential Informants
TOC46_08	11/04/08	S.C. Sheriff's Office 2 nd Annual Gang
TOC47_08	11/07/08	Local Government Shared Service Workshop
TOC48_08	11/19/08	NCPD Crisis Negotiators Training Session
TOC49_08	11/25/08	Stalking in the age of Technology
TOC50_08	02/18/09	General Municipal Law 207-C Workshop
TOD1_00	09/27/00	Use of Force Training
TOD1_01	03/26/01	Use of Force Training
TOD1_02	04/04/02	Spring 2002 Use of Force
TOD1_03	04/15/03	Spring 2003 Use of Force
TOD1_04	03/05/04	Interagency Counter-Terrorism Drill
TOD1_05	04/06/05	Use of Force Training
TOD1_06	03/07/06	Use of Force Training
TOD1_07	04/09/07	Use of Force Training
TOD1_08	04/09/08	Use of Force Training
TOD1_09	02/13/09	In-Service/Impact Training
TOD1_14	03/20/14	Use of Force Training
TOD1_15	04/24/15	Use of Force Training
TOD1_16	04/04/16	Use of Force Training ~ Spring 2016
TOD1-17	04/17/17	Use of Force Training ~ Spring 2017

General Orders

➤ Use Of Force 9.10



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 9.10

ISSUED DATE: 8/4/2014	EFFECTIVE DATE: 8/4/2014	REVISES:
SUPERSEDES:	RE-EVALUATION DATE:	PAGE 1 of 4
SUBJECT: USE OF DEADLY FORCE		
DISTRIBUTION: TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT		
ISSUING AUTHORITY: MIGUEL BERMUDEZ, CHIEF OF POLICE		

Policy: The policy of the Police Department is to prevent crime and arrest offenders while protecting human life. In situations where it is necessary to engage in the lawful use of force, officers will use force based upon the totality of circumstances using a reasonable and necessary standard to effectively bring an incident or person under control.

Purpose: To establish procedures for the use of deadly force by officers, and the subsequent notifications for such incidents.

Scope: All members of the Freeport Police Department

I. Definitions:

- A. **Deadly Force:** means force which under the circumstances in which it is used, is readily capable of causing death or other serious physical injury to another human being.
- B. **Imminent:** *does not* mean immediate or instantaneous, but rather that an action is pending. Thus, a subject may pose an imminent danger even if he is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at a Police Officer. For example, imminent danger may exist if Police Officers have probable cause to believe any of the following:
1. A subject possesses a weapon or is attempting to gain access to a weapon under circumstances indicating an intention to use it against the police officer or others, *or*
 2. A subject is armed and running to gain a tactical advantage of

cover, *or*

3. A subject with the capability of inflicting death or serious physical injury or otherwise incapacitating a police officer and is demonstrating an intention to do so, or
 4. a subject is attempting to escape from the vicinity of a violent confrontation where the subject inflicted or attempted to inflict death or serious physical injury.
- C. **Reasonable and necessary** : facts and circumstances, including rational inferences drawn there from, known to the Police Officer at the time of the use of force, that would cause a reasonable Police Officer to conclude the force used is warranted.
- D. **Serious physical injury**: means physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ. (PL)
- E. **Totality of circumstances**: all facts and circumstances known to the police officer at the time, reasonably perceived by the police officer, as the basis for the use of force decision.

II. Rules

- A. *Officers* will not use force except as provided by law.
- B. A Member of the Department will notify a supervisor, as soon as practical, whenever he uses deadly force.
- C. Officers will notify a supervisor, as soon as practical, when they have discharged a firearm, except while lawfully hunting or target shooting.

III. Procedure

- A. *Encounters* a situation where the totality of circumstances suggests use of deadly force may be necessary.
- B. *Requests* assistance as necessary and if practical.
- C. *Continually* assesses the circumstances and, as appropriate, *escalates* or *de-escalates* the use of force.
- D. *Considers* factors such as the following, when determining the totality of circumstances:
 1. cover
 2. concealment

3. risk of crossfire
4. occupied buildings or dwellings nearby
5. highly populated area
6. possibility of ricochets
7. whether a threat to life is imminent
8. other force methods available, if practical.

E. *Determines* the force that is reasonable and necessary, based on changing circumstances.

Note: The determination of what is or is not reasonable force is based on each individual situation and is a judgment decision for the individual police officer to make based on the totality of circumstances.

F. *Will not:*

1. use deadly force on the basis of mere suspicion,
2. fire warning shots,
3. fire *at or from* a moving vehicle unless deadly force is being used against the police officer or another by means other than a moving vehicle,

Note: Members should be fully aware that shots fired at a moving vehicle may create a greater danger to the public, or other responding officers, than is posed by the moving vehicle itself.

4. use deadly force in circumstances that present a grave risk of death or serious physical injury to innocent persons.

Note: In every situation, Members of the Department are expected to act with intelligence and employ sound judgment, in compliance with department policy. Involved Members of the Force must be able to clearly explain their reasons for the use of deadly force. All cases will be thoroughly investigated.

G. If use of deadly force *is not* authorized by law, *and/or is not* justified by the totality of circumstances, *considers* alternative use of force methods such as:

1. Use of Electronic Control Devices (ECD)/Taser,
2. Use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC),
3. Use of Impact Weapons.

- H. *When practical*, prior to using deadly force, *identifies* himself as a Police Officer and *issues* a verbal warning "**POLICE DON'T MOVE**".
- I. *Uses* deadly force if:
 - 1. the totality of circumstances justifies the use of deadly force, **and**
 - 2. the use of deadly force is reasonable and necessary.
- J. *Apprehend* and *handcuff* the subject, if practical.
- K. *Administer* first aid, if necessary.
- L. If he is **on duty** in Freeport or within Nassau County, Suffolk County or New York City, *requests* the following from Freeport Police Desk:
 - 1. an ambulance,
 - 2. a supervisor,
 - 3. additional assistance, as needed.
- M. If he is **off duty** in Freeport, notifies the Freeport Police Desk
- N. If he is **off duty** and outside Freeport, notifies:
 - 1. Regional 911 from his location, **and**
 - 2. the Freeport Police Desk

IV. Addendums

- A. General Order 9.50 – Member Involved Firearms Discharge Investigation Procedure

BY ORDER OF:

MIGUEL BERMUDEZ
CHIEF OF POLICE

➤ Use of Conducted Electrical Weapon/Taser 9.20



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 9.20

ISSUED DATE: 8/12/2014	EFFECTIVE DATE: 8/12/2014	REVISES:
SUPERSEDES:	RE-EVALUATION DATE:	PAGE 1 of 5
SUBJECT: USE OF CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPON/TASER		
DISTRIBUTION: TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT		
ISSUING AUTHORITY: MIGUEL BERMUDEZ, CHIEF OF POLICE		

Policy: It is the policy of the Freeport Police Department to prevent crime and arrest offenders, while ensuring the safety and well-being of all persons. This department is committed to utilizing the latest advances in technology and training to achieve these goals. This department will use specialized Conducted Electrical Weapons (CEWs), in particular the Taser X26. This device, along with the proper training, will provide officers with alternative means in dealing with violent, non-compliant or emotionally disturbed persons.

Purpose: To establish guidelines for the use of Conducted Electrical Weapons in situations where equipment is necessary to gain control of persons involved.

Scope: All members of the Freeport Police Department

I. Definitions:

- A. **Authorized Member:** an officer who has successfully completed the Freeport Police Department CEW training course.
- B. **Cartridge:** a replaceable cartridge which discharges two probes on connecting wires which deliver a dose of a high voltage/low current signal into a subject.
- C. **Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW):** an electro-muscular disruptor designed to disrupt a subject's motor and sensory functions of the nervous system by

deploying battery-powered electrical energy sufficient to cause motor skill dysfunction and override voluntary motor responses.

- D. **Discharge:** the actual use of the CEW with probe discharge or Drive Stun against a subject.
- E. **Display:** drawing and exhibiting the CEW as part of a warning tactic, typically accompanied by appropriate verbalization.
- F. **Drive Stun:** discharging the CEW whereby the device makes direct contact with the intended subject's body without a cartridge in place or after the cartridge has been discharged. This mode should not be the primary method of use due to the risk presented as a result of the close proximity to the subject.
- G. **Laser Painting:** the act of unholstering and pointing a CEW at a subject and activating the CEW's laser dot to show that the weapon is aimed and targeted on the appropriate location on the subject.

II. Rules

- A. Officers will not use force except as provided by law.
- B. Officers while off duty *will not carry* and *will secure* the Department-issued CEW
- C. CEWs will only be used by officers who have completed training and have been authorized to use CEWs.

III. Procedures

A. Use of Conducted Electrical Weapon

- 1. Shall be deployed by officers in situations where physical force is justified pursuant to Article 35 of the New York State Penal Code, and the potential for a physical injury to a subject, a police officer, or a third party exists.

Note: The totality of circumstances should be considered when deciding the force necessary to overcome resistance when trying to maintain control of a violent person or to effect an arrest.

Note: Factors to consider may include:

- a. *whether the person poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers, himself or others,*
- b. *whether the person is actively resisting arrest,*
- c. *if a crime was committed, the severity of the crime,*

- d. *whether the person is attempting to evade arrest by flight.*
 - e. *surrounding hazards.*
2. *Requests assistance, as necessary.*
 3. When a supervisory officer is on scene; he or she shall determine the need to deploy the CEW. The supervisor, when possible, shall ensure adequate manpower is present to ensure officer safety.

B. Deployment:

1. *Advises the subject, when practical, that the CEW will be utilized if the subject resists arrest or fails to comply with a lawful command.*
2. *Announces aloud to assisting officers, when practical, that the CEW is being displayed.*

Note: It is important to communicate the imminent use of the CEW to each other so that officers **will not** simultaneously discharge the CEW on a single subject.
3. *Uses the CEW in accordance with training received as follows:*
 - a. *display of the CEW accompanied by appropriate verbal commands,*
 - b. *laser painting CEW either by probe or drive stun*
4. Except in exigent circumstances, the CEW generally **should not** be used to control a person in situations such as:
 - a. *the person is at risk of falling from a dangerous height,*
 - b. *the person is handcuffed,*
 - c. *the person is exhibiting passive resistance,*
 - d. *the person has a known heart condition,*
 - e. *after an alcohol based chemical spray has been sprayed as the fumes could ignite,*
 - f. *when combustible or flammable liquids are present,*
 - g. *the person is known to be or apparently under the age of 16, or over the age of 65,*
 - h. *the person is known to be pregnant,*
 - i. *the person is operating or riding on any moving device or vehicle such as a motor vehicle, a bicycle or skateboard,*

- c. The Officer has difficulty in removing the probes (to include probe or barb separation).
 - d. The subject does not appear to recover properly following the CEW deployment.
 - e. The subject has received more than three 5-second length exposures to the CEW device, or received a continuous energy cycle of fifteen (15) seconds or more.
 - f. The subject has exhibited signs of extreme uncontrolled agitation, erratic and frantic activity, screaming, disrobing in public, irrationality, aggressiveness, superior strength or hyperactivity prior to the CEW exposure.
 - g. The subject appears to be experiencing severe cocaine, methamphetamine, or other forms of serious drug or alcohol intoxication prior to the CEW exposure.
10. In every instance of a CEW deployment the officer deploying the CEW, shall complete a Freeport Police Department Use of Force Report to be attached to the case report. The serial number of the Taser and the cartridge used shall be included in the reports. Copies of the aforementioned Use of Force Report will be forwarded to the Chief of Police and the Commanding Officer of the Firearms and Tactics Section for review to ensure compliance with policy and to identify the need, if any, for further training.

Note: Discharges of the CEW during an approved training session will not require routine completion of these forms or require further investigation, unless an injury occurs during the training session.

BY ORDER OF:

MIGUEL BERMUDEZ
CHIEF OF POLICE

➤ Use of Impact Weapons

9.30



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 9.30

ISSUED DATE: 8/18/2014	EFFECTIVE DATE: 8/18/2014	REVISES:
SUPERSEDES:	RE-EVALUATION DATE:	PAGE 1 of 2
SUBJECT: USE OF IMPACT WEAPONS		
DISTRIBUTION: TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT		
ISSUING AUTHORITY: MIGUEL BERMUDEZ, CHIEF OF POLICE		

Policy: The policy of the Police Department is to prevent crime and arrest offenders while protecting human life. In situations where it is necessary to engage in the lawful use of force, officers will use force based upon the totality of circumstances using a reasonable and necessary standard to effectively bring an incident or person under control.

Purpose: To establish procedures for the use of impact weapons by officers to stop and control individuals when it is reasonable and necessary to use force.

Scope: All members of the Freeport Police Department

I. Rules

A. *Officers* will not use force except as provided by law.

II. Use of Impact Weapon

A. *Determines* the use of force is reasonable and necessary to control a person and *evaluates* the use of an impact weapon.

Note: The totality of circumstances should be considered when deciding the force necessary to overcome resistance when trying to maintain control of a person or to effect an arrest.

- B. *Requests* assistance, as necessary.
- C. *Uses* a Department-authorized impact weapon in accordance with training.
- D. *Restrains* the subject once compliance is met.
- E. *Administers* first aid, if necessary.
- F. *Initiates* necessary procedures such as response to:
 - 1. Aided Case
 - 2. Mentally Disabled Persons
 - 3. Arrest Processing
- G. If a physical injury or death results, *notifies* a supervisor

III. Reporting Use of Impact Weapon

- A. *Prepares* a Freeport Police Department Use of Force Report, when an impact weapon is used.
- B. Copies of the aforementioned Use of Force Report will be forwarded to the Chief of Police and the Commanding Officer of the Firearms and Tactics Section for review to ensure compliance with policy and to identify the need, if any, for further training.

BY ORDER OF:

**MIGUEL BERMUDEZ
CHIEF OF POLICE**

➤ Use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)

9.40



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 9.40

ISSUED DATE: 9/2/2014	EFFECTIVE DATE: 9/2/2014	REVISES: G.O. 22C
SUPERSEDES:	RE-EVALUATION DATE:	PAGE 1 of 4
SUBJECT: USE OF OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (O.C.)		
DISTRIBUTION: TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT		
ISSUING AUTHORITY: MIGUEL BERMUDEZ, CHIEF OF POLICE		

Policy: The policy of the Police Department is to prevent crime and arrest offenders while protecting human life. In situations where it is necessary to engage in the lawful use of force, officers will use force based upon the totality of circumstances using a reasonable and necessary standard to effectively bring an incident or person under control.

Purpose: To establish procedures for the use of Department-issued Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.) by officers to stop and control individuals when it is reasonable and necessary to use force.

Scope: All members of the Freeport Police Department

I. Definitions

- A. **Hydraulic needle effect:** at distances less than 3 feet, liquid leaving a canister under pressure can damage a person's eye.
- B. **Oleoresin Capsicum (OC):** an inflammatory agent derived from the oils and waxes of crushed cayenne peppers. The physical effects on a person caused by OC will usually lessen his ability to resist or retaliate.

Note: OC has no vapor rate therefore, it will not evaporate.

- C. **OC effects:** may include physiological and psychological effects, such as:

1. acute burning sensation and redness of exposed skin,
2. involuntary closing of eyes,
3. inflammation in the mucous membranes of the nose and throat, triggering a cough reflex,
4. temporary loss of muscle coordination,
5. extreme panic attack,
6. inability to respond to commands.

Note: OC may also be effective against animals.

II. Rules

- A. *Officers* will not use force except as provided by law.

III. Use of Oleoresin Capsicum

- A. *Determines* the use of force is reasonable and necessary to control a person and *evaluates* the use of O.C.

Note: OC *should not* be used in the following situations

1. after a person is under control,
2. a person is apparently under 12 years of age,
3. a person appears to be elderly and frail,
4. a person is known to have any of the following medical conditions:
 - a) *chronic emphysema,*
 - b) *heart disease,*
 - c) *asthma.*

Note: The intent to use OC should not be announced; doing so may defeat the effects of OC on a person.

- B. *Uses* O.C. when reasonable and necessary to control a person and discharges the O.C. into the person's face, in accordance with training, to produce the proper O.C. effects.

Note: The effective range of discharge is 3-12 feet

- C. *Restrains* the subject, if possible, while he is still affected by the O.C.

- D. *Discontinues* use of OC if a person shows no effects from OC effectively placed in the face area.
- E. *Initiates* the arrest procedure if an arrest is warranted
- F. *Inquires* if the exposed person is wearing contact lenses.
- G. *Initiates* aided case procedure if any of the following conditions are suspected:
 - 1. the hydraulic needle effect
 - 2. severe breathing difficulties,
 - 3. contamination of contact lenses,
 - 4. any other need for medical attention.
- H. *De-contaminates* an exposed person, when possible to do so without risk to the officer, by irrigating the exposed area with water.

Note: If a person must be transported for de-contamination, he should be placed in a vehicle in a position that would not contribute to difficulties in breathing.

- I. *Initiates* aided case procedure if, after de-contamination, a person experiences the following:
 - 1. unusual discomfort,
 - 2. his level of pain increases,
 - 3. any other need for medical attention.
- J. *Constantly observe*, for a minimum period of 30 minutes, any person who has been exposed to OC.
- K. *Assesses* the need to decontaminate an area after the use of OC and either:
 - 1. *decontaminates* Department property, *or*
 - 2. *advises* owners of private property of appropriate decontamination steps.

Note: Decontamination can be accomplished by cleaning affected areas, as follows:

- 1. wiping down, with a cloth and water, items such as walls, chairs and car seats, and airing out the area for a minimum of 15 minutes,
- 2. washing all exposed clothing. Washing with soap and water is preferred; dry cleaning may not be effective.

IV. Reporting Use of Oleoresin Capsicum

- A. *Prepares* a Freeport Police Department Use of Force Report, when O.C. is used.
- B. Copies of the aforementioned Use of Force Report will be forwarded to the Chief of Police and the Commanding Officer of the Firearms and Tactics Section for review to ensure compliance with policy and to identify the need, if any, for further training.

BY ORDER OF:

MIGUEL BERMUDEZ
CHIEF OF POLICE

➤ Body-Worn Cameras 5.20



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 5.20

ISSUED DATE: 03/16/2021	EFFECTIVE DATE: 03/16/2021	REVISES: 5.20
SUPERSEDES:	RE-EVALUATION DATE:	PAGE 1 of 4
SUBJECT: BODY-WORN CAMERAS		
DISTRIBUTION: TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT		
ISSUING AUTHORITY: MICHAEL J. SMITH, CHIEF OF POLICE		

Policy: The policy of the Police Department is that officers shall activate the body-worn cameras (BWC) when such use is appropriate to the proper performance of his or her official duties, where the recordings are consistent with this policy and law. This policy does not govern the use of surreptitious recording devices used in undercover operations.

Purpose: This policy is intended to provide officers with instructions on when and how to use BWC so that officers may reliably record their contacts with the public in accordance with the law.

Scope: All members of the Freeport Police Department

Procedure:

- A. **Administration:** This agency has adopted the use of BWC to accomplish several objectives. The primary objectives are as follows:
 1. BWCs allow for accurate documentation of police-public contacts, arrests and critical incidents. They also serve to enhance the accuracy of officer reports and testimony in court.
 2. Audio and video recordings also enhance this agency's ability to review probable cause for arrest, officer and suspect interaction, and evidence for investigative and prosecutorial purposes and to provide additional information for officer evaluation and training.

3. The BWC may also be useful in documenting crime and accident scenes or other events that include the confiscation and documentation of evidence or contraband.

When and How to Use the BWC:

1. Unless it is unsafe or impractical to do so, or mechanical issues that impede the use of the device are present, officers shall make every reasonable effort to activate their BWC prior to making contact in any of the following incidents:

a) Enforcement encounters where there is reasonable suspicion that the person is involved in criminal activity or violation of law. This includes, but is not limited to dispatched assignments, self-initiated activities, traffic stops or any other investigative or enforcement encounters.

b) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording.

(1) Officers may activate the BWC before or during any other incident at their discretion.

(2) An officer shall have the latitude to terminate the recording when there is no likelihood of force being used or anything else of evidentiary value occurring. It shall be deemed a violation of this policy for an officer to fail to activate the device or intentionally terminate a recording in order to commit a violation of law or department policy.

2. Whenever possible, officers should inform individuals that they are being recorded. In locations where individuals have a reasonable expectation of privacy, such as residence, they may decline to be recorded unless the recording is being made pursuant to an arrest or search of the residence or the individuals. The BWC shall remain activated until the event is completed in order to ensure the integrity of the recording unless the contact moves into an area restricted by this policy (D.- 4)

3. Civilians shall not be allowed to review the recordings at the scene.

Procedures for BWC Use:

1. All officers assigned to uniform mobile patrol, uniformed officers of special mobile units, plainclothes officers assigned to specialized units, and all sergeants will be assigned to use a BWC. Officers assigned to use a BWC must use the equipment as detailed unless otherwise authorized by a supervisor.

2. Police personnel shall use only the BWCs issued by the department. The BWC equipment and all data, images, video and metadata captured, recorded or otherwise produced by the equipment is the sole property of the Freeport Police Department.

3. Police personnel who are assigned BWCs must complete this department's provided training program to ensure proper use and operations. Additional training may be required at periodic intervals to ensure the continued effective use and operation of the equipment.
 4. BWC equipment is the responsibility of individual officers and will be used with reasonable care to ensure proper functioning. Equipment malfunctions shall be brought to the attention of the officer's supervisor as soon as possible so that a replacement unit may be procured.
 5. Officers shall inspect and test the BWC prior to each shift in order to verify proper functioning and shall notify their supervisor of any problems.
 6. Officers shall not edit, alter, erase, duplicate, copy, share or otherwise distribute in any manner BWC recordings without approval of the Chief of Police or his designee.
 7. Officers are encouraged to inform their supervisor of any recordings that may be of value for training purposes.
 8. Officers shall dock their issued BWC for automated uploads at the end of their shifts.
- D. Restriction on Using the BWC:** BWCs shall be used only in conjunction with official law enforcement duties. The BWC shall not generally be used to record:
1. Communications with other police personnel without the permission of the Chief of Police or his designee;
 2. Encounters with undercover officers or confidential informants;
 3. When on break or otherwise engaged in personal activities; or
 4. In any location where an individuals have a reasonable expectation of privacy, such as a restroom or locker room.
- E. Storage:** Files shall be securely stored in accordance with New York State record retention laws and no longer than useful for purposes of training or for use in an investigation or prosecution.
- F. Supervisory Responsibilities:** Supervisory personnel shall ensure that officers equipped with BWC devices utilize them in accordance with policy and procedures defined herein.
- G. Systems Administrator:** The System Administrator(s) are designated by the Chief of Police and have oversight responsibilities to include:
1. Operation and user administration of the system.

2. Training and evaluation.
3. Ensure that BWC files of evidentiary value are secured and retained.
4. Produce official copies for investigations and prosecution.
5. Storage of files

BY ORDER OF: _____
MICHAEL SMITH
CHIEF OF POLICE

➤ Arrest Processing 1.10



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 1.10

ISSUED DATE: 03/07/11	EFFECTIVE DATE: 03/07/11	REVISES:
SUPERSEDES:	RE-EVALUATION DATE:	PAGE 1 of 15
SUBJECT: ARREST PROCESSING		
DISTRIBUTION: TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT		
ISSUING AUTHORITY: MIGUEL BERMUDEZ, CHIEF OF POLICE		

Policy: It is the policy of the Freeport Police Department to ensure the safe and efficient processing of all arrests under its jurisdiction.

Purpose: The purpose of this order is to establish procedures for the processing of arrests by the Freeport Police Department

Scope: All members of the Freeport Police Department

I. Arrest

A. Legal Requirements – Regardless of rank or designation any sworn member of the Freeport Police Department may make an arrest of, and take into custody, a subject if:

1. There is an arrest warrant for the subject
2. There is probable cause to believe:
 - a) *A crime was committed by the subject*
 - b) *A petty offense was committed by the subject in the officers presence, in the officer's Geographic Area of Employment*
3. A civilian complainant, having been informed of the procedures associated with commencing such legal action, as well as his or her responsibilities as the signor of an appropriate accusatory instrument, gives the arresting officer verbal assent that he or she wishes to be such a complainant and requests an arrest of the subject be made.

B. Procedure for initial arrest – following the determination that an arrest will be effected, (see part A. of this section) and that an appearance ticket will not be issued at the scene, and that a subject will be taken into custody, the arresting officer will:

1. If not already present ensure, either via departmental radio or other means, that appropriate assistance to take the subject into custody is available and responding. The minimum assistance in order to take a subject into custody is one assisting police officer.
2. With assistance present advise the subject that he or she is under arrest and place them in handcuffs with their palms facing outward and the double lock mechanism of the handcuffs engaged. Only handcuffs so equipped are to be utilized by members of the Freeport Police Department.
3. Perform a search for weapons and contraband secondary to a lawful arrest.
4. Ensure that the scene of the arrest and/or any associated crime scenes are secure and:
 - a) *No other persons are engaged in associated criminal activity*
 - b) *Evidence supporting the probable cause for the arrest is secure and that the chain of custody regarding this evidence is uninterrupted.*
 - c) *If appropriate initiate or designate an assisting officer to initiate a crime scene log.*
 - d) *Identify any and all complainants and witnesses and secure their pedigree information.*
5. Determine if the arrestee is an aided requiring immediate medical attention, and if so, request an ambulance respond.
 - a) *If the arrestee requires immediate medical attention he or she will be transported to an appropriate hospital to receive such care and will be:*
 - (1) Transported to Freeport Police Headquarters for arrest processing following an examination by a physician which results in his or her discharge from the aforementioned hospital accompanied by a document stating he or she is fit to be confined signed by said physician, or:
 - (2) Admitted to the aforementioned hospital, at which time the following procedure will be commenced:

(a) The arresting officer will notify the Watch Commander that the arrestee is to be admitted and will collect and verify the information necessary to process the arrest.

(b) In instances where the arrestee may have been released on a desk appearance ticket the Watch Commander will assign a Patrol Supervisor to respond to the hospital and issue such an appearance ticket to the defendant directing him to appear in the appropriate court of arraignment and the date and time of that appearance.

(c) In instances where a desk appearance ticket would be inappropriate or not allowed the Watch Commander will notify the Desk Officer of the PDCN Highway Patrol Bureau (HPB) who will assign officers to relieve Freeport officers until the arrestee is arraigned at the hospital. The Watch Commander will advise the HPB desk officer of the following:

- (i) The arrestee's pedigree information
- (ii) The arrestee's hospital admission number
- (iii) The arrestee's room number (given at the time of admission whether the arrestee is currently in that room or not).
- (iv) The arrestee's current location in the hospital; where Freeport officers will be relieved by HPB officers.
- (v) The admitting physician's name.

b) If the arrestee is an aided but does not require immediate medical attention the ambulance summoned may either:

(1) Respond to the scene of the arrest in order for the Ambulance Medical Technician in charge of the ambulance to examine the arrestee, treat any minor injuries, and secure a refusal of further medical attention, a copy of which will be added to the case report associated with the arrest or:

(2) Be re-directed via radio to Freeport Police Headquarters in order for the Ambulance Medical Technician in charge of the ambulance to examine the arrestee, treat any minor injuries, and secure a refusal of further medical attention, a copy of which will be added to the case report associated with the arrest.

(3) In either instance above, once the arrestee's arrest is processed he or she will be transported to a hospital by the arresting and assisting officers in order to be examined by a physician in order to secure a document signed by said physician stating that he or she is fit to be confined.

6. If practical, and not an impediment to officer safety, officer will notify the arrestee of the reason for the arrest.
7. Without delay notify the Watch Commander that the arrest has been made.
8. Determine if the arrestee is an adult or a juvenile
 - a) *If the subject is an adult proceed as directed by this order*
 - b) *If the subject is a juvenile notify the Watch Commander who will ensure the PDCN Juvenile Aide Bureau (JAB) is notified. The arrestee will be transported to a location approved by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services for the processing of juvenile arrests as per the direction of the JAB detective assigned to the case.*
 - (1) The arrest will be processed by the assigned JAB detective who will release the arrested juvenile to an appropriate family member with an appearance ticket to appear in the Family Court at a time ten days subsequent to the date of arrest or the next business day following the tenth day subsequent to the date of arrest or:
 - (2) The arrest will be processed by the assigned JAB detective and the arrestee will be transported to the Nassau County Juvenile Detention Center located at the Nassau County Family Court and will be lodged there to await arraignment in the Nassau County Family Court or in front of a Nassau County District Court Justice sitting as a Nassau County Family Court Justice.
9. Request, if appropriate, a patrol supervisor responds.
10. Request, if appropriate, a local detective responds.
11. Request, if appropriate, a PDCN First Squad detective responds.
12. If appropriate, contact the PDCN Case Offense Section and obtain a preliminary Swift Justice case number.
13. Request any other appropriate resources in order to contain and/or transport the arrestee, preserve and/or gather evidence, or further the investigation.
14. Prepare, or delegate the preparation, of depositions from complainants and witnesses.

15. If appropriate and practical, conduct a "show-up" identification of the arrestee in a timely fashion.
16. Ensure the safety and welfare of any persons in the care and custody of the arrestee
17. Safeguard any vehicle belonging to the arrestee:
 - a) *If the vehicle meets the criteria for a police impound, it will be impounded.*
 - b) *If the vehicle does not meet the criteria for a police impound, and can be turned over to an authorized party, such authorized party will be allowed to remove the vehicle from the scene, after affixing his or her signature to an entry noting their pedigree information and the action undertaken, in either the arresting or the assisting officer's memo book.*
 - c) *If the vehicle does not meet the criteria for a police impound and can be legally parked in a location where it will not become a traffic hazard, will not become illegally parked during the time period that it is likely the arrestee will be detained, and will not be subject to undue risk of theft or damage, the vehicle may be legally parked and the keys secured with the prisoner's property.*
18. Safeguards and/or secures any property of the arrestee including:
 - a) *Any premise owned, rented, or under the control of the arrestee from where he or she is removed.*
 - b) *Any mechanical equipment under the control of, or the responsibility of, the arrestee to ensure there is no risk of injury to persons or damage to property.*

II. Procedure for prisoner transport:

A. Arresting and assisting officers will:

1. Escort the handcuffed prisoner to a marked patrol vehicle equipped for prisoner transport.
2. Ensure the prisoner transport area of the vehicle is clear of equipment and/or any other item(s) that might cause harm to the prisoner or be utilized by the prisoner for unlawful purposes.
3. Seat the prisoner in the prisoner transport area of the vehicle in a rear cuffed position and secure the vehicle's seatbelt around him/her.

4. If not already recording, ensure the vehicle's mobile video recorder (MVR) is engaged, and that the rear seat camera is recording.
5. Notify, via radio, police headquarters at the time of departure:
 - a) *The unit number transporting the prisoner*
 - b) *The destination (police headquarters, PDCN First Squad, etc.)*
 - c) *The mileage on the vehicle's odometer*
6. Should there be a delay in transport after this notification has been made notify police headquarters via radio of same.
7. Notify, via radio, police headquarters upon arrival at the destination and indicate the mileage on the vehicle's odometer.

B. Arresting and assisting Detectives and plain clothes officers will:

1. Whenever possible request a marked patrol vehicle equipped for prisoner transport respond to the location at which an arrest has been made in order to transport the prisoner. In such instances the procedure outlined in section A of this order will apply.
2. In instances where it is impossible or impractical, or when such actions would compromise an ongoing police investigation or jeopardize the safety of officers and/or confidential informants, it may be necessary to transport prisoners in unmarked police vehicles not specially equipped to do so. In such instances detectives and plain clothes officers will:
 - a) *Escort the handcuffed prisoner to the police vehicle to be utilized for transport.*
 - b) *Ensure the rear seat of the vehicle is clear of equipment or any other items that may constitute a safety hazard to the prisoner or the assisting officer.*
 - c) *Place the prisoner in the right rear seat of the vehicle and affix the vehicle's seatbelt around him/her.*
 - d) *The assisting detective or plainclothes officer will sit in the left rear seat of the vehicle behind the driver.*
 - e) *Unless such actions would compromise an ongoing police investigation or jeopardize the safety of officers and/or confidential informants, notify police headquarters via radio at the time of departure:*
 - (1) The unit number transporting the prisoner

- (2) The destination. (Police Headquarters, PDCN First Squad, etc.)
 - (3) The mileage on the vehicle's odometer
- f) Should there be a delay in transport after this notification has been made notify police headquarters of same.*
3. Notify, via radio, police headquarters upon arrival at the destination and indicate the mileage on the vehicle's odometer.

III. Procedure for securing a prisoner for arrest processing at Freeport Police Headquarters:

A. Arresting/assisting uniform officers will:

1. Park their vehicle in the below grade courtyard on the south side of police headquarters.
2. With assistance remove the arrestee from the vehicle
3. Inspect the arrestee transport area of the vehicle for any discarded contraband.
4. Escort the arrestee to the arrest processing room using the courtyard entrance.
5. Perform a secondary search of the arrestee incident to a lawful arrest. The searches of female defendants shall be performed by a female officer.
6. Secure the arrestee rear cuffed to the wall of the arrest processing room.
7. Complete a Freeport Police Department Booking Slip (FPD Form 88).
8. Notify, without delay, the parent, guardian, or other lawful custodian if the arrestee is a juvenile.
9. Notify, without delay, the PDCN First Squad if the case is to be investigated by them and they have not yet been notified.
10. Remove their vehicle from the courtyard to allow subsequent arrests access to the area.
11. Report to the Watch Commander with FPD Form 88.
12. Receive from the Watch Commander a key for a compartment in the firearms locker adjacent to the arrest processing room.

13. Secure their firearm and, in order to avoid inadvertently returning to patrol unarmed, the keys to their patrol vehicle, in the firearms locker.
14. Assisting officers will then report to the Watch Commander, receive a key to a separate compartment in the firearms locker, and secure his/her firearm and vehicle keys there.
15. Assisting officers will complete an inventory of the arrestee's property
 - a) *All U.S. Currency will be noted on the outside of a specially printed envelope while the currency itself will be sealed inside this envelope.*
 - b) *All other property, including the aforementioned currency envelope, will be sealed within a larger envelope which will be marked with the arrestee's name and the arrest, case, and blotter numbers associated with the arrest.*
 - c) *One copy of the Freeport Police Prisoner Property Receipt will be sealed within the property envelope, one will be affixed to the exterior of the envelope, and a third will be given to the arrestee and will be the only item the arrestee will be permitted to have in his or her possession while in custody.*

B. Arresting detectives and plain clothes officers will:

1. Park their vehicle in the below grade courtyard on the south side of police headquarters.
2. With assistance remove the arrestee from the vehicle.
3. Inspect the arrestee transport area of the vehicle for any discarded contraband.
4. Escort the arrestee to the Detective Division using the courtyard entrance.
5. Perform a secondary search of the arrestee secondary to a lawful arrest. The searches of female defendants shall be performed by a female officer.
6. Secure the arrestee rear cuffed to the wall of the arrest processing area of the Detective Division where a bench has been provided for the arrestee to sit.
7. Complete a Freeport Police Department Booking Slip (FPD Form 88).
8. Notify, without delay, the parent, guardian, or other lawful custodian if the arrestee is a juvenile.
9. Notify, without delay, the PDCN First Squad if the case is to be investigated by them and they have not yet been notified.

10. Remove their vehicle from the courtyard to allow subsequent arrests access to the area.
11. Report to the Watch Commander with FPD Form 88.
12. Receive from the Watch Commander a key for a compartment in the firearms locker located in the Detective Division conference room.
13. Secure their firearm and, in order to avoid inadvertently returning to patrol unarmed, the keys to their patrol vehicle, in the firearms locker.
14. Assisting detectives/officers will then report to the Watch Commander, receive a key to a separate compartment in the firearms locker, and secure his/her firearm and vehicle keys there.
15. Assisting officers will complete an inventory of the arrestee's property.
 - a) *All U.S. Currency will be noted on the outside of a specially printed envelope while the currency itself will be sealed inside this envelope.*
 - b) *All other property, including the aforementioned currency envelope, will be sealed within a larger envelope which will be marked with the arrestee's name and the arrest, case, and blotter numbers associated with the arrest.*
 - c) *One copy of the Freeport Police Prisoner Property Receipt will be sealed within the property envelope, one will be affixed to the exterior of the envelope, and a third will be given to the arrestee and will be the only item the arrestee will be permitted to have in his or her possession while in custody.*
16. Any and all Detective Division personnel working in the Detective Division during the processing of an arrest will report to the Watch Commander and receive a key for a separate compartment in the firearms locker and will secure his/her firearm and vehicle keys there for the duration of the processing of the arrestee.

IV. Procedure for Arrest Processing

A. Arresting officers and detectives will ensure:

1. Arrest paperwork is completed
 - a) *PDCN form 81 (arrest report) for each arrestee, which will be faxed to Records Bureau immediately upon completion.*
 - b) *PDCN form 85A (crime report) for each incident*

- c) *PDCN form 85 (court information) for each charge*
 - d) *PDCN form 305 for each arrestee*
 - e) *PDCN 32B depositions from complainants and witness'*
 - f) *PDCN Criminal Activity Debriefing form for each arrestee*
2. Proper background checks are performed
 - a) *CHIEF Check for warrants*
 - b) *NYSPIN/DCJS Check for warrants*
 - c) *INSQ Check for foreign born arrestees*
 - d) *E-Justice check for Criminal History report*
 3. The arrestee is photographed and fingerprinted using the Livescan terminal and that the data collected is forwarded to the PDCN Records Bureau. Once photos and fingerprints are transmitted through the Livescan system the arresting officer will verify that it has been received by the PDCN Records Bureau.
 4. The arrestee is photographed in Impact Arrest System

B. Watch Commanders will:

1. Evaluate the arrest and ensure that probable cause has been established and the arrest is lawful and proper.
2. Ensure the charges are appropriate
3. Ensure all arrest paperwork is faxed to the Nassau County District Attorney's Office Early Case Assessment Bureau (ECAB) for evaluation by an Assistant District Attorney.
4. Determine if the arrestee is eligible for a Desk Appearance Ticket (DAT), and if so, prepares the DAT, determining the bail and date of arraignment.
5. Monitor the progress of the arresting/assisting officers/detectives and ensures they are processing the arrest:
 - a) *Safely*
 - b) *Correctly*
 - c) *Expediently*

6. Determine the need for the assisting officer to remain on duty with the arresting officer at the end of his/her regular tour of duty.
7. Review and affix his/her signature to the arrest paperwork prior to the release or transport of the arrestee.
8. Oversee the posting of pre-arraignment station house bail and collect and safeguard such bail.
9. Complete a PDCN form 79 Physical Condition Questionnaire for each arrestee released or transported from Freeport Police Headquarters.

V. Procedure for Arrestees Requiring a "Fit For Confinement" Certificate

- A. Arresting Officers/Detectives whose arrestees have answered in the affirmative when completing the PDCN form 79 Physical Condition Questionnaire regarding the need to be examined by a physician will be transported via patrol vehicle to a hospital emergency department (ED) and registered as a patient.
- B. The arrestee will be examined and evaluated by the ED physician for the complaint that was stated by the arrestee on the PDCN form 79.
- C. In the event that the ED physician deems the arrestee fit to be confined the, the arresting officer/detective will ensure this is written in plain language on the arrestee's discharge paperwork from the ED and, once discharged, will transport the arrestee to the detention section of PDCN Headquarters in Mineola in order for him/her to be lodged to await arraignment. The aforementioned discharge paperwork will be copied, the original to remain with the arrestee's paperwork at detention to eventually be returned to him/her following arraignment, and the copy to be made a part of the case report associated with the arrest.
- D. In the event the ED physician deems the arrestee not fit to be confined, he or she will be admitted to the hospital. The Watch Commander will be notified and will in turn notify the Desk Officer of the PDCN Highway Patrol Bureau in order to commence the aforementioned procedure.

VI. Appearance Tickets

A. Criteria - Arrestees who meet certain criteria and whom the Watch Commander has reason to believe will appear in court for arraignment may be released from custody without the posting of pre-arraignment bail following the issuance of a Desk Appearance Ticket. The Watch Commander will examine the following criteria to ascertain if the issuance of a Desk Appearance Ticket is appropriate:

1. The arrestee is not being charged with an A, B, C, or D felony
2. The arrestee is not being charged with one of the following E felonies:
 - a) *Rape Third Degree PL 130.25*
 - b) *Criminal Sexual Act Third Degree PL 130.40*
 - c) *Escape Second Degree PL 205.10*
 - d) *Absconding From Temporary Release First Degree PL 205.17*
 - e) *Absconding From a Community Treatment Facility PL 205.19*
 - f) *Bail Jumping Second Degree PL 215.56*
3. The arrestee can be properly identified
4. The arrestee is not the subject of a warrant of arrest for a misdemeanor or felony.
5. The arrestee does not appear to be under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, or any other drugs or medications which would render him or her a danger to himself or another person should he or she be released from custody.
6. The arrestee will not pose a danger to himself or others.
7. The arrestee is not charged with a family offense and/or the arrest is in no way related to a domestic incident. (See G.O. # 13D)
8. There is no reason to believe the arrestee will repeat the offense charged.

B. Bail - It is the policy of this department to accept pre-arraignment bail in order to secure an arrestee's appearance in court for arraignment if there is reason to believe the arrestee will not appear or is not properly identified.

1. Schedule: Once, the Watch Commander has determined that an appearance ticket is to be issued, the amount of pre-arraignment bail on the following schedule as per the NYS CPL:

- a) Class E Felony – any amount up to \$750.00*
- b) Class A Misdemeanor – any amount up to \$500.00*
- c) Class B or Unclassified Misdemeanor – any amount up to \$250.00*
- d) Petty Offense, Violation, Traffic Infraction – any amount up to 100.00*

2. Return Date: The Watch Commander will determine the date, which the arrestee must appear in court for arraignment. The Watch Commander will fix that date ten days subsequent to the date of release or the next business day following a period of ten days subsequent to release.

3. Bail Monies:

- a) Bail will only be collected in U.S. Currency*
- b) Bail collected will be stapled to the tag (cardboard) copy of the Desk Appearance Ticket (DAT).*
- c) In the event the arrestee post his/her own bail this will be indicated on the rear of the tag copy of the DAT.*
- d) In the event bail is posted for the arrestee by a third party that third party's pedigree information will be indicated on the back of the tag copy of the DAT and that third party will affix his/her signature to the tag copy of the DAT affirming they are posting the bail.*
- e) When bail is collected during village business hours the Watch Commander will deliver the bail without delay to the Village Treasurer and obtain a receipt for the monies, which he or she will affix to the tag copy of the DAT.*
- f) When bail is collected after village business hours the Watch Commander will secure the bail attached to the tag copy of the DAT in the desk safe and will make notification to the Watch Commander who will be on duty during the next village business day in order for that Watch Commander to deliver the bail to the Village Treasurer.*

4. Ticket Copies

- a) The White Copy of the Desk Appearance Ticket (DAT) will be attached to the arrest paperwork and forwarded to the court of arraignment.*

- b) *The Yellow Copy of the DAT will also be forwarded to the court of arraignment where it will be separated and forwarded to the District Attorney.*
- c) *The Pink Copy of the DAT will be given to the arrestee when he or she is released from police custody.*
- d) *The Cardboard or Tag Copy is retained by the Freeport Police Department.*
- e) *A photocopy of the original Appearance Ticket, both sides, will be attached to the case report.*

5. Release

a) *When releasing an arrestee on an appearance ticket the Watch Commander will instruct him or her as to:*

- (1) The date and time of arraignment
- (2) The court and location of arraignment
- (3) The procedure for validating their appearance

b) *The Watch Commander will instruct the person guaranteeing the arrestee's appearance with pre-arraignment bail.*

(1) The arrestee must present the pink copy of the DAT to the Watch Commander bearing the official stamp of the court of arraignment affixed to the back of that copy indicating the presence of the arrestee at the court of arraignment on the date of arraignment prior to the time of arraignment.

(2) The Watch Commander will forward the pink copy of the DAT to the Village Treasurer via the Freeport Police Clerical Division in order that the person posting the pre-arraignment bail receives their monies.

VII. Addendums

- A. [GO 1CREVE](#)CAB Procedure
- B. [GO13 D](#) Domestic Incident/Domestic Violence
- C. [GO 1 F](#) Arrest Procedure for Foreign Born Defendants

D. [FPD Form 88](#) Freeport Police Department Booking Slip (FPD Form 88)

BY ORDER OF: _____
MIGUEL BERMUDEZ
CHIEF OF POLICE

RENDERING ASSISTANCE TO EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED PERSONS

Mobile Crisis Unit: A New York State team composed of at least one qualified psychiatrist and an aide, who will come into Freeport to make assessments of individuals who appear to be having psychiatric problems. The Mobile Crisis Unit operates out of Nassau County Medical Center.

IV Procedures:

1. **Recognizing Abnormal Behavior**
Mental illness is often difficult for even the trained professional to define in a given individual. Officers are not expected to make judgments of mental or emotional disturbance but rather to recognize behavior that is potentially destructive and/or dangerous to self or others.
2. **Dealing with the Mentally Ill**
Should the officer determine that an individual may be mentally ill and a potential threat to himself, the officer, or others, or may otherwise require law enforcement intervention for humanitarian reasons as prescribed by M.H.L., the following responses may be taken.
 1. Request a backup officer, and always do so in cases where the individual will be taken into custody.
 2. Take steps to calm the situation. Where possible, eliminate emergency lights and sirens, disperse crowds, and assume a quiet non-threatening manner when approaching or conversing with the individual. Where violence or destructive acts have not occurred, avoid physical contact, and take time to assess the situation.
 3. Move slowly and do not excite the disturbed person. Provide reassurance that the police are there to help and that he will be provided with appropriate care.
 4. Communicate with the individual in an attempt to determine what is bothering him. Relate your concern for his feelings and allow him to ventilate his feelings. Where possible, gather information on the subject from acquaintances or family members and/or request professional assistance if available and appropriate to assist in communicating with and calming the person.
 5. Do not threaten the individual with arrest or in any other manner as this will create additional fright, stress, and potential aggression.
 6. Avoid topics that may agitate the person and guide the conversation toward subjects that help bring the individual back to reality.

7. Always attempt to be truthful with a mentally ill individual. If the subject becomes aware of a deception, he may withdraw

GO 11E-00

RENDERING ASSISTANCE TO EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED PERSONS

from the contact in distrust and may become hypersensitive or retaliate in anger.

3. Taking Custody or Making Referrals
Based on the overall circumstances and the officer=s judgment of the potential violence, the officer may provide the individual and family members with referrals on available community mental health resources or take custody of the individual in order to seek an involuntary emergency evaluation.

1. Make mental health referrals when, in the best judgement of the officer, the circumstances do not indicate that the individual must be taken into custody for his own protection or the protection of others or for other reasons as specified by state law.

Note: A police officer should make referrals to the Mobile Crisis Unit when they encounter a person who may need evaluation, but does not meet the M.H.L. standards for an emergency hospital admission.

2. Summon a supervisor and any additional backup officers you deem necessary prior to taking into custody a potentially dangerous person who may be mentally ill, or an individual who meets other legal requirements for involuntary admission for mental examination (persons suffering from a drug induced mental disorder).

Note: At any point when dealing with a mentally disabled person the circumstances may escalate into a criminal related situation. Such as, but not limited to, hostage situation, barricaded subject, weapon offenses, crimes against property, and crimes against persons (including the police officers). If such situations do arise the officers are to proceed in a manner that conforms to other department policies and procedures regarding arrests, use of force, etc.

3. Once a decision has been made to take an individual into custody, do it as soon as possible to avoid prolonging a potentially volatile situation. Remove any dangerous weapons from the immediate area, and restrain the individual if necessary. Using restraints on mentally ill persons can aggravate their aggression. Officers should be aware of this fact, but should take

those measures necessary to protect their safety.

GO 11E-00

RENDERING ASSISTANCE TO EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED PERSONS

4. Request an ambulance for emergency transportation to a hospital for a mental evaluation.

Note: The Freeport Police Department utilizes the Nassau County Police Department Ambulance Service and the Freeport Fire Department Ambulance. Upon arrival of said ambulances, you will be guided by the policies of procedures of the respective agencies regarding the transportation of the E.D.P./Mental Aided patients.

4. Reporting Procedures: Prepare all forms normally prepared for an aided case consisting of all the E.D.P.'s pedigree, and medical/mental history, if possible. Include all persons involved, assisting officers, supervisor, ambulance personnel, Mobile Crisis staff, etc.

**BY ORDER OF: ORIG. GO 11E-00
MICHAEL E. WOODWARD
CHIEF OF POLICE**

➤ Pedestrian or Motorist Investigation Stops & Enforcement 5A



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 5A

ISSUED DATE: 08/18/00	EFFECTIVE DATE: 08/18/00	REVISES:
SUPERSEDES:	RE-EVALUATION DATE:	PAGE 1 OF 2
SUBJECT: PEDESTRIAN OR MOTORIST INVESTIGATIVE STOPS & ENFORCEMENT		
DISTRIBUTION: TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT		
ISSUING AUTHORITY: MICHAEL E. WOODWARD, CHIEF OF POLICE		

POLICY:

The policy of the Freeport Police Department is to patrol in a manner which is conducive to encouraging public compliance with the law. Police officers are to investigate suspicious persons and circumstances, and also enforce all ordinances, criminal and traffic laws based upon the legal permissible standard required to effect the above described obligatory performance of duty.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this order is to formalize Freeport Police Department policy, which prohibits any intrusive contact between a police officer and individual, which is not based upon the articulable minimum standard of reasonable suspicion. Any police-public intrusive contact which is solely based on a person=s sexual preference, gender, racial, or ethnic group membership is totally unacceptable and a violation of department policy.

DEFINITIONS:

RACIAL PROFILING: Intrusive contact or detention by the police of a person on the basis of their ethnic or racial group membership.

REASONABLE SUSPICION: A set of articulable facts available to the officer under which the circumstances, as observed, would cause a person of reasonable mind to believe that a felony or misdemeanor as defined in the Penal Law is about to be committed, is being committed or has been committed.

➤ Pursuit Policies and Guidelines 15



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 15

ISSUE DATE: 4/24/91	EFFECTIVE DATE: 4/26/91	REVISES:
SUPERCEDES:	RE-EVALUATION DATE:	PAGE: 1 OF 10
SUBJECT: PURSUIT POLICIES AND GUIDELINES		
DISTRIBUTION: ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT		
ISSUING AUTHORITY: JOSEPH W. KING, CHIEF OF POLICE		

All previous orders relative to Departmental Pursuit Policies and Guidelines are hereby canceled, and the following procedures are established, effective forthwith:

INTRODUCTION

Across the nation each year, there are many police vehicle pursuits that are considered to be unjustifiable. Some involve accidents in which police officers and innocent people are seriously injured or killed, and most involve, at least, great risk of injury and death. This has led some police professionals to conclude that police should never engage in vehicle pursuits.

It is the view of this Department that although many pursuits incur too much risk to be justified, occasionally there are urgent circumstances when a proper law enforcement response requires a pursuit and the degree of risk involved becomes justified. Before initiating a pursuit, an officer is responsible for reasonably assessing the conditions and circumstances involved and for deciding whether or not the pursuit is justified. It is imperative that, as a basis for making such decisions, you be guided by prior knowledge of Department policy. This policy is to be used as a guide to making intelligent and acceptable decisions on whether or not to pursue. The primary goal is to avoid excessive or unjustifiable risks.

The purpose of this order, then, is to clearly establish Department policy relative to vehicle pursuits.

It must be understood by all members that the successful application of this policy depends on your full realization that:

1. A high-speed pursuit is one of the most hazardous tasks police undertake.
2. That the patrol car is potentially as dangerous as the service revolver.
3. That your life, and the lives of others, may depend on your ability to remain relatively calm, and to use good judgement under conditions of great stress and

excitement.

The key factors to be considered when initiating or continuing a pursuit are justification, public and personal safety, alternatives, and control. Be aware that it is not a disgrace to break off a pursuit that has become too dangerous; such action is proper police procedure.

I. DEFINITION

Interpretation of the guidelines in this order, and of pursuit-related circumstances encountered on patrol, should be based upon a simple definition of a police vehicle pursuit.

A police vehicle pursuit consists of three conditions:

1. A motorist knows a police officer wants him, or her, to pull over and stop, and;
2. The motorist deliberately takes action in an attempt to evade the officer, and;
3. The officer engages in an attempt to overtake and stop such motorist.

Traveling at high speeds to overtake and stop a motorist is not a pursuit until the pursuing officer believes that the motorist is deliberately attempting to evade the officer.

An example of a non-pursuit situation is the case of the typical traffic violation stop. An officer observes a violation of the Vehicle and Traffic Law, a passed traffic signal light for instance, and proceeds to chase the vehicle. The officer soon overtakes the vehicle and orders the operator to pull over and stop. The chase of this vehicle from the point of violation to the point of stop is not a pursuit, unless the violator deliberately takes action to evade the officer.

II JUSTIFICATION

Reason for the Pursuit

An officer must have proper justification to initiate a pursuit. This justification must include at least a reasonable suspicion that a violator has committed a serious crime, or the knowledge that the violator's driving has become reckless, or is otherwise endangering human life. Mere suspicion or presumptive conjecture are certainly not sufficient cause to risk human life. Vehicle and traffic violations not involving reckless endangerment of human life do not justify pursuit.

When initiating or continuing a pursuit, an officer's foremost thought must be justification based upon:

1. The potential threat to public and personal safety.
2. Possible alternative action.
3. The seriousness of the criminal activity.

III PUBLIC SAFETY

Whatever the circumstances of a pursuit, all judgements regarding justification and risks assumed should be made with public safety as the primary concern.

Changing Conditions of the Pursuit

During a pursuit, an officer must constantly evaluate changing conditions and make split-second decisions involving potentially serious consequences. Road, weather, traffic conditions, and various other factors, can drastically change the nature of, and eliminate the justification for, a pursuit. Even with the most urgent reason for pursuing, an officer should not do so under conditions that would expose the public to extreme or unreasonable risks.

While Section 1104 of the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law exempts a police vehicle from certain Vehicle and Traffic law requirements when involved in an emergency operation, the operator has to be aware of his responsibility. Subdivision 4 (e) of Section 1104 states: "The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others."

Members are directed to thoroughly familiarize themselves with Section 1104 of the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law. Members are also reminded that Article 5, Rule 5, of the Department's Rules and Regulations require that "a member of the Force or Department shall operate a departmental vehicle in a careful and prudent manner." Department vehicle accidents incur considerable cost the Village but, what is infinitely more significant, is the devastating effect that personal injury can have upon an individual member and his family.

Driving Within Limitations

As well as being aware of limitations imposed by changing conditions, an officer in pursuit must also know the limitations of his vehicle, as well as his driving ability and drive within these limitations. Officers should not drive so fast that they lose control, nor should they attempt to keep pace with a vehicle that is driven so wildly that it is likely to crash. Officers will have obvious advantages in any pursuit if they control themselves and their cars, use good judgement, and apply the knowledge and skills acquired in the Department's Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC).

Note: The use of seat restraints, as required by the Department's Rules and Regulations, Article 6, Rule 5, improve your control of the car and can prevent serious injury or death in case of an auto accident.

IV ALTERNATIVES TO PURSUIT

Since all pursuits involve some risk, an officer should always consider possible alternatives to pursuing. Alternatives to pursuit are many, varied, and virtually unlimited. The primary criteria for any alternative is greater safety.

Some examples of alternative action are:

1. No Pursuit

1. When a violator has too much lead time, a pursuit should not be

commenced. An officer would have to drive unreasonably fast to overtake the violator. Use sound judgement and do not incur risks in an attempt to overtake a vehicle that is too far away to be caught. Use of the radio for notification to other units would be more prudent in such cases.

2. If the identity of the operator is known, and his behavior is not endangering others, a high-speed pursuit is needless and unjustified, since the operator may be apprehended at a later time. If applicable, an arrest warrant can be obtained.

2. Following at Safe Speed

Many pursuits begin after a police officer attempts to stop a vehicle, which, prior to the attempted stop, had been traveling at normal speeds. When a stop is attempted, the driver of the suspect vehicle, for reasons that are not always clear, acts to avoid being stopped, often by increasing speed. The reasons for this type of reaction are many and varied, and range from over reactive fear and excitement, on the part of an otherwise law-abiding motorist, to the knowledge by a criminal that apprehension by police may result in arrest. When faced with this type of vehicle stop, officers should assess all information before initiating a stop. In those situations where an attempted escape is deemed likely, the officer should follow at safe speed until adequate assistance is in place to minimize the possibility of an attempted escape. By use of such forethought, restraint, and professional judgement, pursuits and their inherent dangers can often be avoided.

Some examples where an officer should follow at reasonable speeds rather than pursue, are:

1. When hostages are involved. The safety of the hostages and our interest in preventing escalation of the situation would have priority over immediate apprehension.
2. When an occupant of a vehicle is known to be the subject of an alarm. Such subjects are potentially dangerous, and are often likely to attempt to avoid apprehension if they suspect that they have been identified. In such cases, it is safer to follow rather than pursue and, by use of the radio, obtain necessary assistance for an interception at another location. Dangerous occupants can be boxed in and apprehended without a dangerous pursuit. This can be accomplished by teamwork and forethought. Premature use of red light and siren, which would alert the suspects and might result in a high-speed pursuit, should be avoided.
3. In situations involving heavy traffic congestion. Rather than attempting to overtake or stop a pursued vehicle, an officer should follow and await a safer opportunity to do so.

2. Use of Radio Communications

Use of radio notification to advise other Police units of information pertinent to facilitate apprehension is often an effective alternative to pursuit.

Remember, an officer in pursuit is responsible for constantly and realistically evaluating the risks of the pursuit against the benefits of immediate apprehension. If the risks in any way outweigh the potential benefit, the pursuit is not justified and should be terminated.

Discontinuing the pursuit does not mean giving up. It is possible that the pursuit will be reestablished by the pursuing officer or, through the use of the radio by other police units. Also, the subject of a pursuit might be identified and subsequently apprehended from information obtained from a description of the pursued vehicle or its plate number.

Discontinuing a pursuit is not a reflection of an officer's courage or ability. In most cases, if an apprehension is not made quickly and at a reasonable speed, the most intelligent action for the officer is to discontinue the pursuit. This is the professional approach.

During a pursuit, the potential for accident builds rapidly and will, in many cases reach a point where the risk outweighs the potential benefits of apprehension. To persist in such a pursuit and subject ourselves, and the public, to unjustified risk of property loss, injury, or death is unacceptable.

5. CONTROL PROCEDURES

To avoid over-response and confusion, and to minimize the risk of accidents and personal injuries, we must control our response to justified pursuits through adherence to standard procedure guidelines whenever possible. The following guidelines will be followed during vehicle pursuits:

1. No more than two vehicles will be directly engaged in the pursuit. Additional units will comply with guideline Number 4, below.
2. When an officer initiates a pursuit, he will notify the Communications Bureau radio dispatcher by verbally transmitting the following information:
 1. Department vehicle number.
 2. The fact that the unit is in pursuit.
 3. Location and direction of travel.
 4. Reason for pursuit.
 5. Description of vehicle being pursued, including registration number, if possible.
 6. Update location and direction of travel as often as safe and practical.
 7. Request a notification to another jurisdiction when it becomes apparent that the pursuit will enter that jurisdiction.
3. Immediately upon being notified that a pursuit is in progress, a Communications Bureau Supervisor will directly supervise and coordinate all radio control of the

pursuit. The Communications Bureau Supervisor will continually evaluate the conditions and circumstances of the pursuit and will order the immediate termination of any pursuit that, in his judgement, is not justified. The Desk Officer of the Command, or Commands involved, will provide the Communications Bureau Supervisor with any information which may aid in judgements or decisions relating to the pursuit.

NOTE: Use of proper radio procedures are of utmost importance during a pursuit.

1. Allow a two-second delay after depressing microphone button.
 2. Hold microphone approximately two inches from your mouth when speaking.
 3. Use normal voice volume.
 4. Use 10-33 code for clear channel if radio dispatcher does not acknowledge promptly.
 5. Be aware that the sound of your siren will make it more difficult for the radio dispatcher to hear your verbal messages.
 6. Be prepared to switch radio frequencies when requested by dispatcher. Do not switch channels until directed.
4. Officers not engaged in the pursuit shall not join the pursuit unless assigned by a radio dispatcher. Officers who find themselves in an advantageous position adjacent to, or ahead of a pursuit may assume a parallel course at a reasonable speed, or, after notifying the radio dispatcher, set up an interception. For more detailed information refer to the section entitled ARoadblocks@.
 5. If the primary pursuit vehicle is a one-officer unit, the officer of the second unit, if close behind the primary pursuit vehicle, should take over radio communications. This will permit the operator of the first pursuing unit to concentrate on driving.
 6. During the pursuit, other units should not use the radio for other than emergency messages.
 7. Primary and secondary pursuit vehicles should attempt to use different siren tones, if possible to alert pedestrian and vehicular traffic that there is more than one vehicle involved in a pursuit.

Patrol Supervisor

Patrol Supervisors shall assist in a pursuit to whatever extent is practical. They should not be concerned with overtaking the units in direct pursuit, but rather, should be concerned with preventing excessive response and loss of control of the pursuit. Supervisors assisting in the pursuit shall notify the Communications Bureau.

A Patrol Supervisor will also investigate all vehicle pursuits and report, in writing, the following

details to his or her Commanding Officer:

1. The name of the officers involved in the pursuit and the number of the Department vehicle involved.
2. The reason for the pursuit.
3. The highest speeds attained during the pursuit.
4. Damage and/or injuries sustained as a result of the pursuit.
5. The times that the pursuit commenced and ended.
6. Whether pursuit was discontinued and, if so, for what reason and by whose authority.
7. The details of any exceptional police performance or any improper response.
8. When appropriate, the performance of the Communications Bureau and other participating Commands.

Disciplinary action shall be initiated whenever members unreasonably fail to comply with Department policy by exposing themselves, or the public, to unjustifiable risks, or by failing to comply with the directives of a radio dispatcher. Such failures to comply would include refusing to abandon pursuit or return to post and any unilateral action, such as the establishment of a roadblock, taken without notifying the Communications Bureau.

Roadblocks

Roadblocks are dangerous and difficult to properly establish. Their effectiveness requires coordination, communication, and intelligent planning. The three basic types of roadblocks are briefly described below. No form of roadblock shall be set up without considering the safety of the public and the pursuing officer, and not until the Communications Bureau radio dispatcher and the pursuing officer are notified. A roadblock that is established without the knowledge of the pursuing officer is not only a serious danger to the officer in pursuit, but also to those officials at the scene of the roadblock.

1. Fixed roadblocks include any road barrier or blockade, including a Department vehicle, which blocks a roadway to the extent that little or no outlet remains. Fixed roadblocks are extremely dangerous and are rarely justifiable.
2. Partial roadblocks consist of a series of barriers which partially block a roadway in such a way that the vehicle being pursued is diverted and slowed down. When properly applied, the partial roadblock gradually slows a pursuit to a point where it can be more safely terminated. Coordinating and planning are required for success.
3. Moving roadblocks consist of two or more Department vehicles, positioned ahead of a pursuit. The vehicles forming a moving roadblock gradually move slower, thereby forcing the pursued vehicle to slow down to a stop. This type of roadblock is most effective on limited access roadways. Coordination, skill and

planning are required and the risk of accident and injury remains high. Care must be taken not to Atrap@ a non-involved vehicle between the moving roadblock and the pursued vehicle. The obvious danger to innocent citizens in such a situation must be avoided.

Use of the N.C.P.D. Helicopter

When weather and visibility are suitable, the N.C.P.D. helicopter can contribute to the control of pursuits.

By utilizing an overall view of the pursuit, the helicopter crew can, for example, advise the Communications Bureau whether any unit should abandon the pursuit and at what location other units could most effectively set up an interception. The helicopter may also re-establish contact with a vehicle that has eluded the pursuit.

The helicopter can further be used in conjunction with unmarked units to maintain surveillance of a vehicle under conditions where it would be advisable for marked units to abandon the pursuit. Hostage situations are typical examples of such situations.

Finally, while on routine patrol, the helicopter crew monitors all radio frequencies and, when practical, will offer to assist in a pursuit. All use of a helicopter will be coordinated by the Communications Bureau.

VI UNMARKED UNITS

In the interest of safety, an unmarked unit shall not engage in direct pursuit without the support of marked patrol units, except under conditions of extreme urgency. When a pursuing unit is not easily recognized as a patrol car, the subject of the pursuit, or motorists in the path of the pursuit, are likely to be confused and, therefore, likely to react in an unpredictable manner. This increases the danger of accident and serious injury.

After radioing for assistance from marked units, an officer in an unmarked unit should follow the subject vehicle at a safe speed and attempt to do so unrecognized or in such a manner that will not cause the suspect to attempt evasive action.

VII FIREARMS

Firearms should not be used in an attempt to stop a pursued vehicle. This applies to officers at roadblocks, as well as to pursuing officers. Fortunately, such action is rarely taken because most officers realize it is extremely dangerous and ineffective. A car traveling at high speed with a wounded or dead person at the controls would be far more dangerous than the pursuit and a danger that none of us can justify.

VIII RAMMING

A Department car shall not be used to ram a pursued vehicle. Vehicles rebounding or interlocking and out of control at pursuit speeds are hazards that cannot be justified.

This does not eliminate the possibility of a Department car being used to stop a vehicle which is actually out of control and which might otherwise collide with an occupied vehicle or a pedestrian.

IX PURSUIT OF TWO-WHEELED VEHICLES

The unprotected vulnerability of the operator and passenger of a two-wheeled vehicle greatly increases the possibility of serious or fatal injury to such persons in the event of an accident. Past experience has shown that, when being pursued, a two-wheeled vehicle is likely to crash. They often collide with, or are run over by, the Department vehicle in pursuit. Pursuit of such vehicles, therefore, is not usually justifiable and alternatives should be sought.

This is especially true of bicycles and minibikes. The riders of such vehicles are often juveniles who, if pursued, may behave in a rash and unpredictable manner, thereby greatly increasing the danger of accident and injury. The identity of a bicycle or minibike rider can often be ascertained through local investigation after which, enforcement action can be taken without the risks inherent in a pursuit.

X INTERJURISDICTIONAL PURSUITS

When it becomes apparent that the pursuit will enter another jurisdiction, the Patrol Supervisor or the primary pursuing officer shall request a notification to be made via the Desk Officer to the jurisdiction being approached for purposes of proper coordination. If the pursuit is entering Suffolk County or the jurisdiction of the Nassau County Police Department or an incorporated village police department, the Desk Officer will direct that the Suffolk County Police or the incorporated village department be notified and that the radio patch to the MRD channel or the Suffolk radio channel is initiated. If the pursuit is entering New York City, the Desk Officer will direct that Queens radio be notified.

This notification shall include the description of the vehicle and occupant(s) being pursued, direction and speed of travel and the reason the vehicle and occupant(s) are wanted.

1. Unless approved by a Desk Officer, or when justified by extreme or unusual conditions, entry into another jurisdiction during a pursuit shall be limited to the primary unit, secondary unit and Patrol Supervisor.
2. Officers shall not become involved in another agency's pursuit unless specifically authorized by the Patrol Supervisor or Desk Officer or, unless it is clearly demonstrated that a unit from an outside agency is unable to request assistance, or the emergency nature of the situation dictates the need for assistance. In these instances, all departmental pursuit policies are in effect.

XI TERMINATION OF THE PURSUIT

Operators of pursuing units should always anticipate the actions of the pursued vehicle. When there is an indication that it is about to stop or crash, pursuing officers should drop back to give themselves enough stopped distance. When choosing their final positions, officers should consider traffic conditions and the possibility that the pursued vehicle might back up or make some other sudden, evasive movement in an attempt to continue the escape.

➤ Award Nomination Procedure 12



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 12

ISSUE DATE: 10/19/87	EFFECTIVE DATE: 11/1/87	REVISES:
SUPERCEDES:	RE-EVALUATION DATE:	PAGE: 1 OF 2
SUBJECT: AWARD NOMINATION PROCEDURE		
DISTRIBUTION: ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT		
ISSUING AUTHORITY: JOSEPH W. KING, JR., CHIEF OF POLICE		

1. An officer becomes involved in what he believes, a police service which entitles his/her self for department recognition.
2. The individual officer fills out a Request for Departmental Recognition@ Form #F.P.D. #13. Police Officers involved and civilian witnesses will be included with supporting depositions as to the actions of the reporting member. The submitting officer shall attach photostatic copies of all written material generated by the action being evaluated.
3. A Field Supervisor shall be advised of this request and investigate actions taken by the officers involved. Upon completion of this investigation a recommendation by the field supervisor for the applicable award shall be listed on departmental form.
4. The field supervisor shall then advise the desk officer in charge at the time of this action. A review of the facts and a desk officer recommendation will be added to the department form.
5. Upon completion and investigation of this action, the departmental form will be submitted to the Awards Committee. This form shall be submitted within seven (7) working days of the incidence.
6. The Awards Committee will evaluate all aspects of police action and recommendations made by investigating officers. A judgment will be made by the Committee and given to the Chief of Police for final approval. The Committee shall also have an interdepartment memo posted with the results of awards.
7. Any member of the Force, believing himself entitled to departmental recognition by reason of an act done in the performance of duty, for which no recognition has been approved, may appeal in writing to the Chief of Police within (72) hours. An appeal review date will be set by the Award Committee for evaluation.

8. Awards are presented at a time and place as designated by the Chief of Police.

BY ORDER OF:

JOSEPH W. KING, JR.
CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Legal Bulletins

- 20-004 Civil Rights Law, Executive Law, Penal Law

 Nassau County Police Department Our Mission is to serve the people of Nassau County and to provide safety and an improved quality of life in our communities through excellence in policing.		Legal Bulletin	
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Commissioner of Police	Patrick J. Ryder	06/16/2020	1 of 6

The following is a summary of a partial summary of 2020 Legislative enactments that are of particular interest to law enforcement personnel and is set forth for the information and guidance of members of this Department.

Civil Rights Law

Bias-related violence or intimidation: civil remedy (Chapter 93)

Section 79-n subdivision 2 of the Civil Rights Law has been amended to establish civil penalties for a person who intentionally summons a police officer or peace officer without reason to suspect a violation of the penal law, any other criminal conduct, or an imminent threat to a person or property, in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person. A person in violation of this law shall be liable in a civil action for injunctive relief, damages, or any other appropriate relief in law or equity.

Effective: June 12, 2020

Medical Attention for Persons Under Arrest (Chapter 103)

Section 28 has been added to the Civil Rights Law as follows:

Section 28 – Medical attention for persons under arrest

When a person is under arrest or otherwise in the custody of a police officer, peace officer or other law enforcement representative or entity, such officer, representative or entity shall have a duty to provide attention to the medical and mental health needs of such person, and obtain assistance and treatment of such needs for such person, which are reasonable and provided in good faith under the circumstances. Any person who has not received such reasonable and good faith attention, assistance or treatment and who, as a result, suffers serious physical injury or significant exacerbation of an injury or condition shall have a cause of action against such officer, representative, and/or entity. In any such civil action, the court, in addition to awarding actual damages and costs, may award reasonable attorneys' fees to a successful plaintiff. The provisions of this section are in addition to, but shall not supersede, any other rights or remedies available in law or equity.

Effective: June 15, 2020

Right to Record Law Enforcement Related Activities (Chapter 100)

Section 79-p has been added to the Civil Rights Law to create the New Yorker's Right to Monitor Act as follows:

Section 79-p – Recording certain activities

1. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (a) “Officer” means any peace officer, police officer, security officer, security guard, or similar official who is engaged in a law enforcement activity;
- (b) “Law enforcement activity” means any activity by an officer acting under the color of law; and
- (c) “Record” means to capture or attempt to capture any moving or still image, sound, or impression through the use of any recording device, camera, or any other device capable of capturing audio, moving or still images, or by way of written notes or observations;

2. Right to record law enforcement related activities.

A person not under arrest or in the custody of a law enforcement official has the right to record law enforcement activity and to maintain custody and control of that recording and of any property or instruments used by that person to record law enforcement activities, provided, however, that a person in the custody or under arrest does not, by that status alone, forfeit the right to have any such recordings, property and equipment

3. Private right of actions.

- (a) A claim of unlawful interference with recording a law enforcement activity is established under this section when a person demonstrates that he or she exercised or attempted to exercise the right established in subdivision two of this section to record a law enforcement activity and an officer acted to interfere with that person’s recording of a law enforcement activity, including but not limited to, by:
 - (i) intentionally preventing or attempting to prevent that person from recording law enforcement activity;
 - (ii) threatening that person for recording a law enforcement activity;
 - (iii) commanding that the person cease recording law enforcement activity when the person was nevertheless authorized under law to record;
 - (iv) stopping, seizing, searching, ticketing or arresting that person because that person recorded a law enforcement activity; or
 - (v) unlawfully seizing property or instruments used by that person to record a law enforcement activity, unlawfully destroying, or seizing a recorded image or recorded images of a law enforcement activity, or copying such a recording of a law enforcement activity without consent of the person who recorded it or approval from an appropriate court.

Reporting Duties of Law Enforcement Departments with Respect to Arrest-Related Deaths
(Chapter 102)

Section 837-v has been added to the Executive Law as follows (there are 2 section 837-vs):

Section 837-v. Reporting duties of law enforcement departments with respect to arrest-related deaths.

1. The chief of every police department, each county sheriff, and the superintendent of state police shall promptly report to the division any arrest-related death, disaggregated by county. The data shall include all information the division shall report pursuant to the requirements of subdivision five of this section.
2. The initial report required by this subdivision shall be for the period beginning six months after the effective date of this section and shall be submitted on an annual basis thereafter. Each annual report shall be submitted no later than February first.
3. The division shall make the information required by subdivision one of this section available to the public by posting it on the website of the division. With respect to the information required by subdivision one of this section, the division shall update such information on a monthly basis and such information shall be posted in alphanumeric form that can be digitally transmitted or processed and not in portable document format or scanned copies of original documents.
4. The division shall promulgate regulations to effectuate the reporting of data from law enforcement departments sufficient to make the reports required by subdivision five of this section.
5. The division shall submit to the governor and the legislature an annual report of arrest-related deaths disaggregated by county. An arrest-related death is a death that occurs while an individual is in law enforcement custody or during an attempt to establish custody including, but not limited to, deaths caused by any use of force. Such report shall include the following information: (a) the number of arrest-related deaths; (b) the race, ethnicity, age, and sex of the individual; (c) the zip code or location where the death occurred; and (d) a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the arrest-related death.

Effective: December 12, 2020

Report of Discharge of Weapon (Chapter 101)

Section 837-v has been added to the Executive Law as follows (there are 2 section 837-vs):

Section 835-v – Report of discharge of weapon

1. Any law enforcement officer or peace officer who discharges his or her weapon while on duty or off duty under circumstances wherein a person could be struck

by a bullet from the weapon, including situations wherein such officer discharges his or her weapon in the direction of a person, shall verbally report the incident to his or her superiors within six hours of the occurrence of the incident and shall prepare and file a written report of the incident within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the incident. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent any officer from invoking his or her constitutional right to avoid self-incrimination.

2. As used in this section "law enforcement officer" means a state or local police officer and "peace officer" means any person designated as a peace officer pursuant to section 2.10 of the criminal procedure law.

Effective: September 13, 2020

Penal Law

Aggravated Strangulation (Chapter 94)

Section 70.02 subdivision 1 paragraph (b) has been amended and Section 121.13-a has been added to the Penal Law establishing the crime of Aggravated Strangulation as follows:

Section 121.13-a – Aggravated strangulation

A person is guilty of aggravated strangulation when, being a police officer as defined in subdivision thirty-four of section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law, he or she commits the crime of criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation, as defined in section 121.11 of this article, or uses a chokehold or similar restraint, as described in paragraph b of subdivision one of section eight hundred thirty-seven-t of the executive law, and thereby causes serious physical injury or death to another person. Aggravated strangulation is a class C violent felony.

Effective: June 12, 2020

Loitering (Chapter 98)

Section 240.35 subdivision 4 of the Penal Law relating to being masked in public is repealed.

Effective: June 13, 2020

Prepared by:

Christopher V. Todd
Deputy Bureau Chief
Legal Bureau

➤ 19-004 Criminal Procedure Law, Penal Law, Public Health Law



Nassau County Police Department
Our Mission is to serve the people of Nassau County
and to provide safety and an improved quality of life in
our communities through excellence in policing.

Legal Bulletin

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Commissioner	Patrick J. Ryder	8/23/2019	1 of 5

The following is a partial summary of 2019 Legislative enactments that are of particular interest to law enforcement personnel and is set forth for the information and guidance of members of this Department.

Criminal Procedure Law

Definitions of terms of general use in this chapter (Chapter 131)

(Expunge)

A new subdivision 45 was added to Criminal Procedure Law section 1.20 as follows:

“Expunge” means, where an arrest and any enforcement activity connected with that arrest, including prosecution and any disposition in any New York State court, is deemed a nullity and the accused is restored, in contemplation of the law, to the status such individual occupied before the arrest, prosecution and/or disposition; that records of such arrest, prosecution and/or disposition shall be marked as expunged or shall be destroyed as set forth in section 160.50 of this chapter. Neither the arrest nor prosecution and/or disposition, if any, of a matter deemed a nullity shall operate as a disqualification of any person so accused to pursue or engage in any lawful activity, occupation, profession or calling. Except where specifically required or permitted by statute or upon specific authorization of a superior court, no such person shall be required to divulge information pertaining to the arrest, prosecution and/or disposition of such a matter.

Effective: August 28, 2019

Order upon termination of criminal action in favor of the accused (Chapter 131)

(Sealing and Expungement of Certain Marijuana Violation Convictions)

Criminal Procedure Law section 160.50, subdivision 3, paragraph k was amended as follows:

3. For the purpose of subdivision one of this section, a criminal action or proceeding against a person shall be considered terminated in favor of such person where:

(k) The accusatory instrument alleged a violation of:

- (i) article two hundred twenty or section 240.36 of the penal law prior to the effective date of article two hundred twenty-one of the penal law, and the sole controlled substance involved was marihuana and the conviction was only for a violation or violations; or
- (ii) section 221.05 or 221.10 of the penal law prior to the effective date of the chapter of laws of two thousand nineteen that amended this section; or
- (iii) section 221.05 or 221.10 of the penal law.

No defendant shall be required or permitted to waive eligibility for sealing pursuant to this paragraph as part of a plea of guilty, sentence or any agreement related to a conviction for a violation of section 221.05 or section 221.10 of the penal law and any such waiver shall be deemed void and wholly unenforceable.

Note: The amendment to clause (i) above no longer requires that three years have elapsed since the offense was committed.

Effective: August 28, 2019

A new subdivision 5 was added to Criminal Procedure Law section 160.50 and it reads as follows [paragraphs 5 (b)(ii), (c) & (d) are not included]:

5. (a) Expungement of certain marijuana-related records. Where an accusatory instrument alleged an offense described in paragraph (k) of subdivision three of this section, such count or counts of the accusatory instrument in such criminal action or proceeding shall, on the effective date of this paragraph, in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, be vacated and dismissed, and all records of such count or counts and, in the absence of any other valid count or counts, all records of such action or proceeding shall be expunged, as described in subdivision forty-five of section 1.20 of this chapter, and the matter shall be considered terminated in favor of the accused and deemed a nullity, having been rendered by this paragraph legally invalid.

(b) Duties of certain state officials and law enforcement agencies. Commencing upon the effective date of this paragraph:

- (i) The chief administrator of the courts shall promptly notify the commissioner of the division of criminal justice services and the heads of all appropriate police departments and other law enforcement agencies of all counts that have been vacated and dismissed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subdivision and that, in the absence of any other valid count or counts, all records of such action or proceeding shall be expunged and the matter shall be considered terminated in favor of the accused and deemed a nullity, having been rendered legally invalid. Upon receipt of notification of such vacatur, dismissal and expungement, all records relating to such count or counts, or the criminal action or proceeding, as the case may be, shall be marked as expunged by conspicuously indicating on the face of the record and on each page or at the beginning of the digitized file of the record that the record has been designated as expunged. Upon the written request of the individual whose case has been expunged or their designated agent, such records shall be destroyed. Such records and papers shall not be made available to any person, except the individual whose case has been expunged or such person's designated agent;

Effective: August 28, 2019

Penal Law**Unlawful possession of marihuana in the second degree** (Chapter 131)

Penal Law section 221.05 was amended as follows:

A person is guilty of unlawful possession of marihuana in the second degree when he knowingly and unlawfully possesses marihuana.

Unlawful possession of marihuana in the second degree is a violation punishable only by a fine of not more than ~~one hundred~~ fifty dollars.

Note: the remainder of this section concerning increased fines and potential imprisonment for prior convictions was removed.

Effective: August 28, 2019

Unlawful possession of marihuana in the first degree (Chapter 131)

(formerly criminal possession of marihuana in the fifth degree)

Penal Law section 221.10 was amended as follows:

A person is guilty of ~~criminal~~ unlawful possession of marihuana in the ~~fifth~~ first degree when he knowingly and unlawfully possesses:

- ~~1. marihuana in a public place, as defined in section 240.00 of this chapter, and such marihuana, and such marihuana is burning or open to public view; or~~
- ~~2. One or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances containing marihuana and the preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of more than ~~twenty-five grams~~ one ounce.~~

~~Criminal~~ Unlawful possession of marihuana in the ~~fifth~~ first degree is a ~~class B misdemeanor~~ violation punishable only by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars.

Effective: August 28, 2019

Public Health Law

Regulation of Smoking and Vaping in Certain Public Areas (Chapter 131)

Article 13-E section 1399-N subdivision 8 of the Public Health Law has been amended to include marihuana within the definition of "Smoking".

Note: the Department of Health is tasked with enforcement of Article 13-E of the Public Health Law.

Effective: August 28, 2019

Prepared by:

Daniel K. Valentino, Esq.
Police Officer
Legal Bureau

➤ 20-003 Civil Rights Law, Public Officers Law

 **Nassau County Police Department**
Our Mission is to serve the people of Nassau County
and to provide safety and an improved quality of life in
our communities through excellence in policing.

Legal Bulletin

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Commissioner of Police	Patrick J. Ryder	06/16/2020	1 of 4

The following is a summary of a partial summary of 2020 Legislative enactments that are of particular interest to law enforcement personnel and is set forth for the information and guidance of members of this Department.

Civil Rights Law

Personnel Records of Police Officers, Firefighters and Correction Officers (Chapter 96)

Section 50-a of the Civil Rights Law relating to the confidentiality of personnel records of police officers, firefighters and correction officer is repealed.

Effective: June 12, 2020

Public Officers Law

Article 6 – Freedom of Information - Article 6 of the Public Officers Law has been amended with regard to the disclosure of law enforcement disciplinary records. The amendments are as follows:

Definitions (Chapter 96)

Section 86 subdivisions 6, 7, 8, and 9 have been added to the Public Officers Law as follows:

6. "Law enforcement disciplinary records" means any record created in furtherance of a law enforcement disciplinary proceeding, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) the complaints, allegations, and charges against an employee;
 - (b) the name of the employee complained of or charged;
 - (c) the transcript of any disciplinary trial or hearing, including any exhibits introduced at such trial or hearing;
 - (d) the disposition of any disciplinary proceeding; and
 - (e) the final written opinion or memorandum supporting the disposition and discipline imposed including the agency's complete factual findings and its analysis of the conduct and appropriate discipline of the covered employee.
7. "Law enforcement disciplinary proceeding" means the commencement of any investigation and any subsequent hearing or disciplinary action conducted by a law enforcement agency.
8. "Law enforcement agency" means police agency or department of the state or any political subdivision thereof, including authorities or agencies maintaining police forces of individuals defined as police officers in section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law, a sheriff's department, the department of corrections and community supervision, a local department of correction, a local probation department, a fire department, or force of individuals employed as firefighters or firefighter/paramedics.

9. "Technical infraction" means a minor rule violation by a person employed by a law enforcement agency as defined in this section as a police officer, peace officer, or firefighter or firefighter/paramedic, solely related to the enforcement of administrative departmental rules that

- (a) do not involve interactions with members of the public,
- (b) are not of public concern, and
- (c) are not otherwise connected to such person's investigative, enforcement, training, supervision, or reporting responsibilities.

Access to agency records (Chapter 96)

Section 87 subdivisions 4-a and 4-b have been added to the Public Officers Law as follows:

4-a. A law enforcement agency responding to a request for law enforcement disciplinary records as defined in section eighty-six of this article shall redact any portion of such record containing the information specified in subdivision two-b of section eighty-nine of this article prior to disclosing such record under this article.

4-b. A law enforcement agency responding to a request for law enforcement disciplinary records, as defined in section eighty-six of this article, may redact any portion of such record containing the information specified in subdivision two-c of section eighty-nine of this article prior to disclosing such record under this article.

General provisions relating to access to records; certain cases (Chapter 96)

Section 89 subdivisions 2-b and 2-c have been added to the Public Officers Law as follows:

2-b. For records that constitute law enforcement disciplinary records as defined in subdivision six of section eighty-six of this article, a law enforcement agency shall redact the following information from such records prior to disclosing such records under this article:

- (a) items involving the medical history of a person employed by a law enforcement agency as defined in section eighty-six of this article as a police officer, peace officer, or firefighter or firefighter/paramedic, not including records obtained during the course of an agency's investigation of such person's misconduct that are relevant to the disposition of such investigation;
- (b) the home address, personal telephone numbers, personal cell phone numbers, personal e-mail addresses of a person employed by a law enforcement agency as defined in section eighty-six of this article as a police officer, peace officer, or firefighter or firefighter/paramedic, or a family member of such a person,

a complainant or any other person named in a law enforcement disciplinary record, except where required pursuant to article fourteen of the civil service law, or in accordance with subdivision four section two hundred eight of the civil service law, or as otherwise required by law. This paragraph shall not prohibit other provisions of law regarding work-related, publicly available information such as title, salary, and dates of employment;

- (c) any social security numbers; or
- (d) disclosure of the use of an employee assistance program, mental health service, or substance abuse assistance service by a person employed by a law enforcement agency as defined in section eighty-six of this article as a police officer, peace officer, or firefighter or firefighter/paramedic, unless such use is mandated by a law enforcement disciplinary proceeding that may otherwise be disclosed pursuant to this article

2-c. For records that constitute law enforcement disciplinary records as defined in subdivision six of section eight-six of this article, a law enforcement agency may redact records pertaining to technical infractions as defined in subdivision nine of section eighty-six of this article prior to disclosing such records under this article.

Effective: June 12, 2020

Prepared by:

Christopher V. Todd
Deputy Bureau Chief
Legal Bureau

Hate Crimes PL 485.05

NYS Penal Law Specified Hate Crime Offenses §485.05

120.00 assault in the third degree
120.05 assault in the second degree
120.10 assault in the first degree
120.12 aggravated assault upon a person less than eleven years old
120.13 menacing in the first degree
120.14 menacing in the second degree
120.15 menacing in the third degree
120.20 reckless endangerment in the second degree
120.25 reckless endangerment in the first degree
121.12 strangulation in the second degree
121.13 strangulation in the first degree
125.15 (sub div 1) manslaughter in the second degree
125.20 (sub div 1, 2 or 4) manslaughter in the first degree
125.25 murder in the second degree
120.45 stalking in the fourth degree
120.50 stalking in the third degree
120.55 stalking in the second degree
120.60 stalking in the first degree
130.35 (Sub div 1) rape in the first degree
130.50 (sub div 1) criminal sexual act in the first degree
130.65 (sub div 1) sexual abuse in the first degree
130.67 (Sub div 1a) aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree
130.70 (sub div 1a) aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree
135.05 unlawful imprisonment in the second degree
135.10 unlawful imprisonment in the first degree
135.20 kidnapping in the second degree
135.25 kidnapping in the first degree
135.60 coercion in the second degree
135.65 coercion in the first degree
140.10 criminal trespass in the third degree
140.15 criminal trespass in the second degree
140.17 criminal trespass in the first degree
140.20 burglary in the third degree
140.25 burglary in the second degree
140.30 burglary in the first degree
145.00 criminal mischief in the fourth degree
145.05 criminal mischief in the third degree
145.10 criminal mischief in the second degree
145.12 criminal mischief in the first degree
150.05 arson in the fourth degree
150.10 arson in the third degree
150.15 arson in the second degree
150.20 arson in the first degree
155.25 petit larceny
155.30 grand larceny in the fourth degree
155.35 grand larceny in the third degree
155.40 grand larceny in the second degree
155.42 grand larceny in the first degree
160.05 robbery in the third degree
160.10 robbery in the second degree
160.15 robbery in the first degree
240.25 harassment in the first degree
240.30 aggravated harassment in the second degree (sub divisions 1, 2 or 5)
Or any attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses

DeBour's Four Levels of Street Encounters

DeBour's Four Levels of Street Encounters

PEOPLE V. DEBOUR, 40 N.Y. 2d 210

<u>Predicate</u>	<u>Permissible Response</u>
LEVEL I Objective Credible Reason	Approach to request information
LEVEL II Founded Suspicion	Common Law Right of Inquiry
LEVEL III Reasonable Suspicion	Stop and (if in Fear of Weapon), Frisk.
LEVEL IV Probable Cause	Arrest and Full Search Incident

Specific Police Conduct

LEVEL I

P.O. can ask non-threatening questions regarding name, address, destination and, if person carrying something unusual, police officer can ask about that¹.

Encounter should be brief and non-threatening. There should be an absence of harassment and intimidation.²

Can say "STOP" (If not "forceful")³

Can approach a stopped car.⁴

Can touch holster.⁵

Can not request permission to search.⁶

Can not cause people to reasonably believe they're suspected of crime, no matter how calm and polite the tone of the questions.⁷

LEVEL II

Can ask pointed questions that would reasonably lead one to believe that he/she is suspected of a crime.⁸

Questions can be more extended and accusatory. Focus on possible criminality.⁹

Can request permission to search.¹⁰

Can not pursue.¹¹

Can not forcibly detain.¹²

LEVEL III

Can forcibly detain¹³

Can frisk for weapons, if in fear.¹⁴

Can pull car out of flow of traffic.¹⁵

Can order defendant to lie on ground (for good reason)¹⁶

Can handcuff (for good reason)¹⁷

Can pursue.¹⁸

LEVEL IV

Can arrest and search incident.¹⁹

¹ People v. Hollman & Saunders 79NY2d181(1992)

² People v. Hollman, fn 1, supra.

³ People v. Bora 83NY2d531(1994)

⁴ People v. Harrison 57NY2d470 (1982)

People v. Ocasio 85NY2d982 (1995)

⁵ People v. Diaz 80NY2d950 (1992)

People v. Reyes 83NY2d945 (1994)

⁶ People v. Hollman, fn 1, supra.

⁷ People v. Hollman, fn 1, supra.

⁸ People v. Hollman, fn 1, supra.

⁹ People v. Hollman, fn 1, supra.

¹⁰ People v. Hollman, fn 1, supra.

¹¹ People v. Holmes 81NY2d 1056 (1993)

¹² Holmes, fn 11, supra.

¹³ CPL 140.50 Terry V. Ohio 392 US1 (1968)

¹⁴ Terry, fn 13, supra

¹⁵ People v. Ingle 36NY2d 413 (1975)

¹⁶ People v. Chestnut 51NY2d 14 (1980)

¹⁷ People v. Allen 73 NY2d 378 (1989)

¹⁸ People v Leung 68 NY2d 734 (1986)

¹⁹ U.S. v. Watson 423 US 411 (1976) Chimel v. Cal. 395 US 752 (1969)

➤ NYS Domestic Incident Report DCJS 3221

Incident	Agency: A		New York State DOMESTIC INCIDENT REPORT		ORI:	Incident #
	Reported Date (mm/yyyy)	Time (24 hours)	Occured Date (mm/yyyy)	Time (24 hours)	<input type="checkbox"/> Officer Initiated <input type="checkbox"/> ICAD (NYC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio Run <input type="checkbox"/> Walk-in
Victim (P1)	Address (Street No., Street Name, Bldg. No., Apt. No.)				City, State, Zip	
	Name (Last, First, M.I.) (Include Alias)		DOB (mm/yyyy)	Age:	<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Identified:	
	Address (Street No., Street Name, Bldg. No., Apt. No.)		Victim Phone Number:		Language:	
Suspect (P2)	City, State, Zip		<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Non Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other Identifier:	
	Name (Last, First, M.I.) (Include Alias)		DOB (mm/yyyy)	Age:	<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Identified:	
	Address (Street No., Street Name, Bldg. No., Apt. No.)		Suspect Phone Number:		Language:	
Victim Interview	Do suspect and victim live together? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Suspect/P2 present? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Was suspect injured? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:	
	Suspect (P2) Relationship to Victim (P1) <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Intimate Partner/Dating <input type="checkbox"/> Formerly Married <input type="checkbox"/> Former Intimate Partner <input type="checkbox"/> Parent of Victim (P1) <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Victim <input type="checkbox"/> Relative: <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		Possible drug or alcohol use? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Suspect supervised? <input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input type="checkbox"/> Parole <input type="checkbox"/> Not Supervised <input type="checkbox"/> Status Unknown	
	Suspect (P2) Relationship to Victim (P1) <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Intimate Partner/Dating <input type="checkbox"/> Formerly Married <input type="checkbox"/> Former Intimate Partner <input type="checkbox"/> Parent of Victim (P1) <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Victim <input type="checkbox"/> Relative: <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		Do the suspect and victim have a child in common? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
	Emotional condition of VICTIM? <input type="checkbox"/> Upset <input type="checkbox"/> Nervous <input type="checkbox"/> Crying <input type="checkbox"/> Angry <input type="checkbox"/> Other:					
	What were the first words that VICTIM said to the Responding Officers at the scene regarding the incident?:					
Suspect	Did suspect make victim fearful? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:					
	Weapon Used? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Gun: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Other, describe:			Suspect Threats? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, Threats to: <input type="checkbox"/> Victim <input type="checkbox"/> Child(ren) <input type="checkbox"/> Pet <input type="checkbox"/> Commit Suicide <input type="checkbox"/> Other Describe:		
	Access to Guns? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:			Injured? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:		
	In Pain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:			Strangulation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Consciousness <input type="checkbox"/> Urination/Defecation <input type="checkbox"/> Red eyes/Petechia <input type="checkbox"/> Sore Throat <input type="checkbox"/> Breathing Changed <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty Swallowing Visible Marks? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:		
	What did the SUSPECT say (Before and After Arrest):					
Witnesses	710.50 completed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
	Child/Witness (1) Name (Last, First, M.I.)	DOB:	Child/Witness(1) Address (Street No., Name, Bldg./Apt)	City, State, Zip	Phone:	
	Child/Witness (2) Name (Last, First, M.I.)	DOB:	Child/Witness(2) Address (Street No., Name, Bldg./Apt)	City, State, Zip	Phone:	
Incident Narrative	Briefly describe the circumstances of this incident:					
Evid	DIR Repository checked? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Order of Protection Registry checked? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Order of Protection in effect? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refrain <input type="checkbox"/> Stay Away	
	Evidence Present? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Photos taken: <input type="checkbox"/> Victim Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect Injury		Other Evidence: <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged Property <input type="checkbox"/> Videos	
	Destruction of Property? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, Describe:		<input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
Offense	Offense Committed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If no, explain:		Was suspect arrested? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Offense 1	Offense 2
					LAW (s.g. PL)	LAW (s.g. PL)
POLICE COPY (Please make a copy for DA's office if appropriate)			NYS DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE HOTLINE 1-800-942-6906		3221-02/2020 DCJS Copyright © 2020 by NYS DCJS	

➤ Traffic Accident Report MV-104A

Page of Pages
Local Codes

New York State Department of Motor Vehicles
POLICE ACCIDENT REPORT
MV-104A (7/18)

AMENDED REPORT

1	Accident Date Month Day Year	Day of Week	Military Time	No. of Vehicles	No. Injured	No. Killed	Not Investigated at Scene <input type="checkbox"/>	Left Scene <input type="checkbox"/>	Police Photos <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	20	
2	VEHICLE 1 VEHICLE 1 - Driver License ID Number				State of Lic.		VEHICLE 2 - Driver License ID Number State of Lic.				21
	Driver Name - exactly as printed on license Address (include Number & Street) City or Town State Zip Code				Apt. No.		Driver Name - exactly as printed on license Address (include Number & Street) City or Town State Zip Code				22
3	Date of Birth Month Day Year	Sex	Unlicensed <input type="checkbox"/>	No. of Occupants	Public Property Damaged <input type="checkbox"/>						23
	Name - exactly as printed on registration Address (include Number & Street) City or Town State Zip Code				Apt. No.		Name - exactly as printed on registration Address (include Number & Street) City or Town State Zip Code				24
4	Date of Birth Month Day Year	Sex	Unlicensed <input type="checkbox"/>	No. of Occupants	Public Property Damaged <input type="checkbox"/>						25
	Name - exactly as printed on registration Address (include Number & Street) City or Town State Zip Code				Apt. No.		Name - exactly as printed on registration Address (include Number & Street) City or Town State Zip Code				26
5	Ticket/Arrest Number(s)	Violation Section(s)		Ticket/Arrest Number(s)		Violation Section(s)					27
6	Check if involved vehicle is: <input type="checkbox"/> more than 95 inches wide; <input type="checkbox"/> more than 34 feet long; <input type="checkbox"/> operated with an overweight permit; <input type="checkbox"/> operated with an overdimension permit.		Check if involved vehicle is: <input type="checkbox"/> more than 95 inches wide; <input type="checkbox"/> more than 34 feet long; <input type="checkbox"/> operated with an overweight permit; <input type="checkbox"/> operated with an overdimension permit.		Circle the diagram below that describes the accident, or draw your own diagram in space #9. Number the vehicles.						28
7	VEHICLE 1 DAMAGE CODES Box 1 - Point of Impact Box 2 - Most Damage Enter up to three more Damage Codes		VEHICLE 2 DAMAGE CODES Box 1 - Point of Impact Box 2 - Most Damage Enter up to three more Damage Codes		ACCIDENT DIAGRAM Rear End Left Turn Right Angle Right Turn Head On Sideswipe (same direction) Left Turn Right Turn Sideswipe (opposite direction)						29
	Vehicle Towed: By To		Vehicle Towed: By To		VEHICLE DAMAGE CODING: 1-13. SEE DIAGRAM ON RIGHT. 14. UNDERCARRIAGE 17. DEMOLISHED 15. TRAILER 18. NO DAMAGE 16. OVERTURNED 19. OTHER						30
	Reference Marker		Coordinates (if available) Latitude/Northing Longitude/Easting		Place Where Accident Occurred: County City Village Town of Road on which accident occurred (Route Number or Street Name) at 1) intersecting street (Route Number or Street Name) or 2) Foot Mile of (Milepost, Nearest intersecting Route Number or Street Name)						31
	Accident Description/Officer's Notes										32
	Officer's Rank and Signature Print Name in Full										33
	Badge/ID No.		NCIC No.		Precinct/Post Troop/Zone		Station/Beat/Sector		Reviewing Officer		Date/Time Reviewed

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

➤ Use Of Force FPD

**FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT
USE OF FORCE REPORT**

Reporting Officer:			Incident Date/Time:		hrs
Location:					
Type of Assignment:					
Did The Use of Force Involve:(Select One)	<input type="radio"/> Intimidation/Deceptive Tactic	<input type="radio"/> Abuse	<input type="radio"/> Investigation	<input checked="" type="radio"/> U.F.M.	
Case#	Aided#	Arrest #(s)			
List the Rank and Name of Each Officer Present:					
1.			2.		
3.			4.		
5.			6.		
Any Officer(s) Injured?					
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	What Number(s)?			
Person(s) Involved:					
1. Name:			Address:		
DOB:	Phone:	Arrest and or Aided:			
2. Name:			Address:		
DOB:	Phone:	Arrest and or Aided:			
3. Name:			Address:		
DOB:	Phone:	Arrest and or Aided:			
4. Name:			Address:		
DOB:	Phone:	Arrest and or Aided:			
Description of Incident: (Answer, Who, What, When, How and Why):					
Describe Follow-Up Treatment:					
Submitted By:			Signature:		
Supervisor Narrative:					
Reviewing Supervisor:			Signature		
Training Unit Supervisor:			Signature:		

FPD 21 2/18

➤ Incident/Blotter Report FPD

FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT
40 N OCEAN AVE
FREEPORT, NY 11520
INCIDENT / BLOTTER

Entry/CC#: FR-004419-21 Date: 03/16/2021 Time: 1419 Tour:

Call Type: Priority: How Received:

Caller:

Caller Address:

Caller Phone Number:

Location Name:

Location Address: , FREEPORT NY 11520

Cross Street:

Description:

Disposition:

Post: Dispatch Date: 03/16/2021 Dispatch Time: 1419

Call Taker: Call Taker Supervisor:

Certified By: _____ Dated: _____

Approved By: _____ Dated: _____

➤ Missing Persons Report PDCN 322

PDCN 322-REV. 04/18

**POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, NY
MISSING/UNIDENTIFIED PERSON REPORT**

INSTRUCTIONS:
 Attach recent color photo to form (write CR No., missing person's name, and reporting person's name and address on back of photo).
 Forward to Missing Persons Section email: cdsmissingpersons@pdcn.org
 *Mandated for persons under 18 years old.
 Federal law requires a record of all missing persons under the age of 21, and college students of all ages living on campus, be entered into the NCIC System with 2 hours of a report being taken.

MP NO.					
ALARM NO.					
CASE REPORT NO.					
ALERT NO.					
CORE DATA					
CLASSIFICATION PRELIMINARY	REPORTED HOW	TAKEN BY	DATE/TIME REPORTED	DISPATCHED (Date/Time)	ON SCENE (Date/Time)
MEMBER SERIAL NO.	SECTOR	PREMISE TYPE	OCCURRED (Date/Time)	INJURIES	WEAPONS
INCIDENT LOCATION				TOWN	
MORE CORE DATA					
TIME OF DAY	WEATHER CONDITIONS		FORMS PREPARED		
<input type="checkbox"/> DAYLIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/> CLEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> FOG	<input type="checkbox"/> CLOUDY	<input type="checkbox"/> NYS DCJS MISSING PERSON FORM(S) 1508	
<input type="checkbox"/> DARKNESS	<input type="checkbox"/> RAIN	<input type="checkbox"/> SNOW		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER, IF OTHER PROVIDE NAME OF FORM	
M.O. CODES					
MISSING/UNIDENTIFIED PERSON					
MISSING AS OF (Date)	NAME (Last, First, Middle)		ADDRESS (No. Street)		
TOWN	STATE	ZIP CODE	HOME PHONE NO.	CELL PHONE NO.	*PLACE OF BIRTH (Town, State)
*DOB	AGE	EMPLOYER	WORK PHONE NO.	OCCUPATION	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
SEX	RACE	ETHNICITY	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EMAIL
<input type="checkbox"/> MALE					SOCIAL NETWORK AND NAMES
<input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE					
OPERATOR'S LICENSE NO.	STATE	MONEY CARRIED (\$)	WEAPONS	BANK, ATM & CREDIT CARDS	FINGERPRINTS TAKEN BY:
TRANSPORTED BY		VEHICLE NO.	VICTIM RESIDENCY	VICTIM INJURY 1	VICTIM INJURY 2
				VICTIM INJURY 3	LEVEL
TREATMENT		TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT			
GANG AFFILIATION		GANG ID HOW		GANG ID BY	
ALIAS/NICKNAMES		ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS			
LAST SEEN (Date/Time)	WHERE	PROBABLE DESTINATIONS		MISSING BEFORE (Dates)/PLACES FOUND	
LAST SEEN BY:					
<input type="checkbox"/> REPORTING PERSON					
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (IF OTHER, PROVIDE)					
PHYSICAL CONDITION DESCRIPTION			MENTAL CONDITION DETAILS		
MEDICAL ISSUES		MEDICATION UTILIZED		DRUGS	ALCOHOL
				<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
*SCHOOL		*SCHOOL DISTRICT (UNDER 18 ONLY)		*DATE OF EMANCIPATION	RELIGION
*LEGAL GUARDIAN		PROJECT LIFESAVER	RSACH REGISTRANT	MP ALERT	<input type="checkbox"/> AMBER
		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> ISSUED	<input type="checkbox"/> MISSING CHILD/COLLEGE STUDENT
					<input type="checkbox"/> MISSING VULNERABLE ADULT
*MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME		*FATHER'S NAME		MPS ONLY (Photo Returned Date and By Whom)	
REPORTING PERSON					
NAME (Last, First, Middle)		ADDRESS		TOWN	
COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE	HOME PHONE NO.	WORK PHONE NO.	CELL PHONE NO.
EMPLOYER	ADDRESS			RELATIONSHIP	
DATE OF LAST CONTACT	PLACE MISSING FROM/LOCATION LAST SEEN			DEPOSE	
				<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	

COMPLETED FORM MUST BE SCANNED TO CDSMISSINGPERSONS@PDCN.ORG

VEHICLE										
LINK	AS OF (Date)	VEHICLE CLASS			VALUE	PLATE NO.	STATE			
YEAR EXPIRES	TYPE	VEHICLE YEAR	MAKE	MODEL		STYLE				
COLOR	VIN NO.	TINT	EZ PASS NO.			ONSTAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
REGISTERED OWNER (Last, First, Middle)										
ADDRESS (No. Street)					TOWN	STATE	ZIP CODE			
RECOVERED (Date/Time)		RECOVERED BY (Serial No.)		WHERE						
DISPOSITION		STORED WHERE			WHERE ARE KEYS		IMPOUND NO.			
ELECTRONIC DEVICE		DEVICE PROVIDER	ACCOUNT HOLDER NAME		ACCOUNT NUMBER	CELL PHONE NUMBER				
ELECTRONIC DEVICE		DEVICE PROVIDER	ACCOUNT HOLDER NAME		ACCOUNT NUMBER	CELL PHONE NUMBER				
NARRATIVE										
TAKEN BY (Serial No.)	DATE	TIME	TITLE							
ARE DENTAL RECORDS AVAILABLE?		MISSING PERSON'S DENTIST (Name, Address and Phone No.)								
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO										
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION										
EYES	FACIAL HAIR	HAIR COLOR (Continued)	HAIR LENGTH	TEETH (Continued)	BUILD	EARS	SKIN	DEXTERITY	BLOOD TYPE	
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Blue <input type="checkbox"/> Brown <input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/> Gray <input type="checkbox"/> Green <input type="checkbox"/> Hazel <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Shaven <input type="checkbox"/> Beard <input type="checkbox"/> Beard/M <input type="checkbox"/> Goatee <input type="checkbox"/> Goatee/M <input type="checkbox"/> Mustache <input type="checkbox"/> Scraggly <input type="checkbox"/> Sideburns <input type="checkbox"/> Unshaven <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown <input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/> Gray <input type="checkbox"/> Multi <input type="checkbox"/> Red <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Bald HAIR STYLE <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Afro <input type="checkbox"/> Braided <input type="checkbox"/> Curly <input type="checkbox"/> Shag <input type="checkbox"/> Straight <input type="checkbox"/> Wavy	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Bald <input type="checkbox"/> Short <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Long TEETH <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Braces <input type="checkbox"/> Bucked <input type="checkbox"/> Chipped <input type="checkbox"/> Crooked <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> Gaps <input type="checkbox"/> Gold	<input type="checkbox"/> Jeweled <input type="checkbox"/> Missing <input type="checkbox"/> Retainer <input type="checkbox"/> Silver <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Obese <input type="checkbox"/> Slight <input type="checkbox"/> Stocky NOSE <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Large <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Pointed <input type="checkbox"/> Pug <input type="checkbox"/> Small <input type="checkbox"/> Thin <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Large <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Small <input type="checkbox"/> Other MOUTH <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Droops <input type="checkbox"/> Thick <input type="checkbox"/> Thin <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Dark <input type="checkbox"/> Freckles <input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy SPEECH <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Accent <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Raspy <input type="checkbox"/> Stutter	<input type="checkbox"/> Right <input type="checkbox"/> Left <input type="checkbox"/> Ambi	<input type="checkbox"/> A+ <input type="checkbox"/> B+ <input type="checkbox"/> AB+ <input type="checkbox"/> O+ <input type="checkbox"/> A- <input type="checkbox"/> B- <input type="checkbox"/> AB- <input type="checkbox"/> O-	
SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS, AMPUTATIONS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, BODY JEWELRY, PIERCINGS, AND CLOTHING										
REPORTING PERSON		PRINT NAME			SIGNATURE, REPORTING PERSON					
DESK OFFICER		PRINT NAME		SERIAL	COMMAND	SIGNATURE, DESK OFFICER				
FOR USE BY MISSING PERSONS SECTION ONLY		DETECTIVE ASSIGNED					CASE CLOSED: DATE AND TIME			
		CLOSED AUTHORITY OF			SIGNATURE, COMMANDING OFFICER, CDS					

➤ Homicide Report PDCN 32F

**POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
HOMICIDE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION REPORT**

PDCN 32F - REV. 4/99

PART A - GENERAL	DATE	CD TIME	TIME AT SCENE	CASE REPORT NO./INCIDENT NO.	AIDED NO.	OTHER NO.	
	MEMBER PREPARING FORM		SERIAL NO.	COMMAND	POLICE OFFICER(S) AT SCENE		
	PLACE OF OCCURRENCE						
VICTIM FOUND BY	NAME		ADDRESS				
	PHONE NO.	DATE	TIME	CIRCUMSTANCES			
PART B - VICTIM INFORMATION	VICTIM		HOME ADDRESS				
	DATE OF BIRTH	PHONE NO.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	RACE	RELIGION		
	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		MARITAL STATUS	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH		
	NEXT OF KIN		ADDRESS				
	NEXT OF KIN PHONE NO.		RELATIONSHIP				
	NAME FAMILY DOCTOR		ADDRESS				
	FAMILY DOCTOR PHONE NO.		DATE LAST SEEN	REASON			
	FAMILY DOCTOR CONTACTED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		CONTACTED BY		DATE	TIME	WILL DOCTOR SIGN DEATH CERTIFICATE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
	KNOWN ILLNESS(S)						
	MEDICATIONS PRESENTLY TAKING						
	RECENT HOSPITAL VISIT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		DATE(S)				
	HOSPITAL NAME		ADDRESS				
PART C - PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION	BODY IDENTIFIED BY		SIGNATURE	RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	IDENTIFIED DATE		
	IDENTIFIED TIME	PHONE NO.	ADDRESS				
	PRONOUNCED BY <input type="checkbox"/> AMT <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTOR <input type="checkbox"/> EMT		NAME	SERIAL NO./AGENCY	DATE	TIME	
	PRONOUNCED BY PHONE NO.		ADDRESS				
	PERSON IN MEDICAL EXAMINER OFFICE NOTIFIED: NAME			TITLE	DATE	TIME	
	CRIME SCENE PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	POLAROID PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	CRIME SCENE OFFICER	RANK	NAME	SERIAL NO. VEHICLE NO.	
	BODY RELEASED TO FAMILY <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	BODY TO MCMC MORGUE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	DATE REMOVED	TIME REMOVED	FAMILY ADVISED TO CONTACT ME OFFICE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
	EVIDENCE REMOVED TO MORGUE WITH BODY <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	MORGUE VAN OPERATOR: RANK NAME			SERIAL NO.	VEHICLE NO.	
	FUNERAL HOME NAME			ADDRESS			

PART D NOTIFICATION	DESK OFFICER NAME		SERIAL NO.	PERSON(S) NOTIFIED		RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM	
	OFFICER ASSIGNED 1	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND	OFFICER ASSIGNED 2	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND	
PART E - SCENE	SCENE DESCRIPTION						
PART F - VICTIM ACTIVITY	VICTIM LAST SEEN ALIVE BY			ADDRESS			
	PHONE NO.	DATE	TIME	CIRCUMSTANCES			
	ACTIVITIES IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO DEATH						
PART G CHECKS	WARRANT CHECK		CASE OFFENSE CHECK		PISTOL LICENSE CHECK		
	<input type="checkbox"/> NEGATIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> POSITIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> NEGATIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> POSITIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> NEGATIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> POSITIVE	

➤ Medical Aided Case FPD

FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT
40 N OCEAN AVE
FREEPORT, NY 11520
A I D E D C A S E

Aided Case#: FR-00852-21 Date: 03/16/2021 Time: 14:23:00 Division: FPD

Aided Type: _____ Nature of Injury/Illness: _____

AIDED PERSON

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Middle Name: _____

DOB: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____ Sex: _____ Age: _____

Address: _____ Phone #: _____

LOCATION INFORMATION

Location Address: _____

TRANSPORTED TO

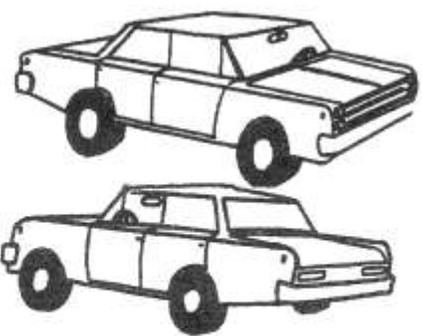
Location Name: _____ Transported By: _____

Reporting Officer: _____ Dated: _____

Approved By: _____ Dated: _____

➤ Motor Vehicle Impound Report FPD

**FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT
MOTOR VEHICLE IMPOUND WORKSHEET**

DATE AND TIME OF IMPOUND		IS VEHICLE OPERABLE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		KEYS WITH VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		IMPOUND NO.	
CASE REPORT NO.		D.D. NO.		ARREST NO.		ACCIDENT NO.	
						BLOTTER NO.	
LOCATION VEHICLE IMPOUNDED FROM							
LICENSE PLATE NO.		STATE	VEHICLE YEAR	VEHICLE MAKE		VEHICLE MODEL	VEHICLE STYLE
VEHICLE COLOR		V.I.N.			ODOMETER READING		
OWNER'S NAME		ADDRESS		TOWN/VILLAGE		STATE	ZIP CODE
OPERATOR'S NAME		ADDRESS		TOWN/VILLAGE		STATE	ZIP CODE
INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS IMPOUNDED WITH VEHICLE							
RADIO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		JACK <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		VEHICLE DAMAGE 			
C.D. PLAYER <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		CAR PHONE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO					
SPARE TIRE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		HUB CAP(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO					
MISCELLANEOUS (List)							
HOLD ON VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		WHO AUTHORIZED HOLD AND REASON					
VEHICLE IMPOUNDED TO							
REASON FOR IMPOUND / REMARKS							
INTERIOR DAMAGE (SPECIFY)							
PLATES REMOVED FROM VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		VEHICLE STRIPPED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO					
PLATES RETURNED TO DMV <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		VEHICLE STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO					
DMV CONFISCATION FORM COMPLETED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		ALARM # _____		DATE ___ / ___ / ___ TIME _____			
ITEMS REMOVED FROM VEHICLE TO STATION HOUSE							
SIGNATURE TOW TRUCK OPERATOR				DATE			
OFFICER IMPOUNDED VEHICLE				SERIAL NUMBER		SHIELD #	
DESK OFFICER NAME				SERIAL NUMBER		SHIELD #	

FPD 5/97

➤ Lost, Stolen or Confiscated Motor Vehicle Items MV-78B

MV-78B (12/07) New York State Department of Motor Vehicles
REPORT OF LOST, STOLEN OR CONFISCATED MOTOR VEHICLE ITEMS
Please read the information on the back of this form.

The following item(s) have been reported:
 Lost Stolen/ destroyed as a result of a crime } Drivers License Non-Driver ID Learners Permit
 Confiscated or surrendered to police to comply with S/R order } License (s) Plate(s) Registration Sticker

Number of Plates Lost, Stolen or Confiscated:	<input type="radio"/> One <input type="radio"/> Two	Plate Number/License or Client ID Number:	Type of Registration License Class:	Expiration Date:	Date Reported to Police:
Name of Licensee/ Registrant:					
Address of Licensee/ Registrant:					

Police Agency: FREEPORT	Agency/Precinct Address: 40 N. OCEAN AVENUE	Case Number:
Signature of Officer:	Rank & Shield or Tax I.D. No.:	Date:

REVERSE SIDE OF THE ABOVE

INSTRUCTIONS

MV-78B (12/07)

NOTE TO POLICE AGENCIES: Complete this form:

- When any motor vehicle items are reported stolen or destroyed, including a single plate, because a crime has been committed.
- When two license plates are reported lost, mutilated or destroyed or, one plate, if the vehicle is required to have only one plate (e.g. motorcycles)
- Issue it to registrants or licenses as a receipt for motor vehicle items which has been confiscated or surrendered in compliance with a suspension or revocation order. **Once confiscated or surrendered, plates should never be returned to registrants of licensees.** Return all items to DMV as soon as possible.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CUSTOMERS:

- Bring this form to any Motor Vehicle office to apply for replacement items.
- If your vehicle is required to have two plates, it is not necessary to report one lost plate to your local police agency.
- If only one license plate was stolen and you have a two-plate set, turn in the remaining plate to the Motor Vehicle office.
- Bring proof of your identity to the Motor Vehicle office. See ID-44 for acceptable proofs of identity.
- If items were confiscated or surrendered to police in compliance with a suspension or revocation order, bring this receipt with you when applying for restoration. The compliance date is the date you surrendered these items to the police.

NOTE TO CRIME VICTIMS: If a valid learner permit, driver license, registration or license plate was stolen or destroyed as the result of a crime, the fee usually charged for replacing the can be waived. If a crime is involved, have this form filled out and signed by the police agency to which you reported the crime, and bring it to a Motor Vehicle office. The fee for replacing a non-driver ID card cannot be waived.

PMF173 7/05/15

➤ Property Bureau Invoice FPD

FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Forms must be typewritten in triplicate, using white, green and canary sheets in that order. All copies will be forwarded with property to the Property Bureau.

2. Do not typewrite to the right of the double line except when entering U.S. Currency.

3. All cash items will be entered first, then foreign money, jewelry, etc.

4. Prisoner's personal property and other property in the nature of evidence will be invoiced on separate vouchers.

5. All three copies will be given the same consecutive command voucher number in the command where it originates.

6. If the claimant is a corporation, give the corporate name - not the name of an individual connected with it.

7. The following additional information shall be secured at all times.

A) The place where found. B) The name of the person from whom taken with general circumstances surrounding such taking.

8. When invoicing "Found Property", list finder, claimant and insert name and address in space provided.

9. Corrections to be made as provided by the Rules and Regulations.

10. Check the appropriate box (Felony, Non-Felony or Non-Criminal)

11. Check the appropriate "Hold For Forfeiture" box for any property subject to civil/criminal forfeiture.

Blotter / CC No.	Date Prepared 03/16/2021
------------------	-----------------------------

Invoicing Officer	Last Name	First Name	Rank	Serial Number	Command
Arresting Officer	Last Name	First Name	Rank	Serial Number	Command
Claimant	Last Name	First Name	Address		Phone No.
Item #	Quantity	Article	U.S. Currency	Property Bureau's Disposition	

<<COMMENTS>>

<input type="checkbox"/> - FELONY <input type="checkbox"/> - NON-FELONY <input type="checkbox"/> - NON-CRIMINAL				HOLD FOR FORFEITURE <input type="checkbox"/> - YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - NO	TOTALS	\$	
SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER Serial No.				SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER Serial No.			
Rank		Name		Rank		Name	
CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO. FR-00098-21	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.		

➤ Vehicle or Boat Recovery Report PDCN 32C

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y. PDCN 32C - REV. 5/01

DISTRIBUTION ORIGINAL - COMMAND COPY - CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY SECTION

VEHICLE BOAT RECOVERY REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS - The Command originating the Stolen Vehicle Report is responsible for the prompt and accurate preparation of PDCN 32C and notification to the owner.

O R I G I N A L	CASE REPORT NO.	DATE AND TIME OF REPORT	ALARM NO.	DATE AND TIME OF ALARM		
	D.D. NO.	DETECTIVE ASSIGNED	CLASSIFICATION			
	LAW SECTION	SUBD.	DATE AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE (Thru)			
V E H I C L E	REGISTRATION NO.	STATE <input type="checkbox"/> N.Y. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____	YEAR	MAKE	MODEL OR TYPE BOAT	
	VIN OR BOAT HULL NO.	MILEAGE	INS. CODE	VALUE	PLATES RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NONE	
	CAN VEHICLE/BOAT BE DRIVEN? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	CONDITION OF VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> INTACT <input type="checkbox"/> ARSON <input type="checkbox"/> STRIPPED <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	IF VEHICLE STRIPPED, CHECK PARTS MISSING <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINE <input type="checkbox"/> DOOR(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSMISSION <input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSORIES	<input type="checkbox"/> INTERIOR <input type="checkbox"/> WHEEL(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> NOSE <input type="checkbox"/> REAR CLIP
R E C O V E R Y	DATE AND TIME OF RECOVERY	RECOVERED BY: RANK	NAME	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND	
	RECOVERY INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM	<input type="checkbox"/> NCPD <input type="checkbox"/> NYCPD <input type="checkbox"/> SCPD <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____	PCT. _____	VIA <input type="checkbox"/> TELEPHONE <input type="checkbox"/> PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
	PRECINCT OF RECOVERY	LOCATION OF RECOVERY ADDRESS	VILLAGE	INTERSECTION OR NEAREST CROSS STREET		
	WAS LOJACK VEHICLE RECOVERY SYSTEM USED TO RECOVER VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	ANTI-THEFT DEVICE INSTALLED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	GPS ON VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	WATCH YOUR CAR INTERNATIONAL STICKER ON VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	WATCH YOUR CAR NIGHT STICKER ON VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	WAS VEHICLE VIN ETCHED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
	OWNER NOTIFIED BY: NAME	SERIAL NO.	DATE AND TIME	PERSON NOTIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> OWNER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Name) _____		
	ALARM CANCELLED BY: NAME	SERIAL NO.	DATE AND TIME	<input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE AND PLATES <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> PLATES ONLY		
	DISPOSITION OF VEHICLE	IMPOUND VOUCHER NO.				
	ARRESTS (Number, Name, Date of Birth)					
	ADDITIONAL DETAILS OR REMARKS					
	SIGNATURE DESK OFFICER		SERIAL NO.	SIGNATURE PRECINCT SQUAD COMMANDING OFFICER		
SIGNATURE PRECINCT COMMANDING OFFICER			SIGNATURE DETECTIVE SUPERVISOR			

➤ Voluntary Consent for Taking of Photograph FPD



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

Miguel Bermudez
Chief of Police

40 North Ocean Avenue, Freeport, New York 11520
(516) 378-0700 Fax (516) 377-2432

FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT VOLUNTARY CONSENT FOR TAKING OF PHOTOGRAPH

DATE: _____
TIME: _____
LOCATION: _____

I, _____, BEING INFORMED OF ALL OF MY RIGHTS UNDER MIRANDA
DO HEREBY GRANT TO _____, PERMISSION TO TAKE MY
PHOTOGRAPH.

THIS WRITTEN PERMISSION TO TAKE MY PHOTOGRAPH IS BEING GIVEN BY MYSELF WITH FULL
MENTAL CAPACITY TO UNDERSTANDING MY ACTIONS AND IS GIVEN VOLUNTARILY WITHOUT
THREATS OR PROMISES OF ANY KIND.

I FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I HAVE VERBALLY BEEN ADVISED OF MY RIGHTS TO REFUSE TO
HAVE MY PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN, BUT DESIRE TO DO SO WITH MY FULL AND FREE CONSENT OF
SAME.

SIGNATURE OF PERSON GIVING VOLUNTARY CONSENT: _____

DATE: _____ TIME: _____

WITNESS: _____
DATE: _____
TIME: _____

➤ Voluntary Consent for Taking of Photograph FPD –
Spanish



FREEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

Miguel Bermudez
Chief of Police

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AUTORIZACION VOLUNTARIA PARA LA TOMA DE FOTOGRAFIA

FECHA: _____
HORA: _____
LUGAR: _____

YO, _____, HABIENDO SIDO INFORMADO DE
TODOS MIS DERECHOS CONSTITUCIONALES BAJO MIRANDA, AUTORIZO AL
DETECTIVE/POLICIA _____ A TOMAR MI
FOTOGRAFIA.

ESTA AUTORIZACION ESCRITA PARA TOMAR MI FOTOGRAFIA, ES DADA POR MI
ESTANDO EN TODA MI CAPACIDAD MENTAL Y CONOCIMIENTO DE MIS ACTOS.
ESTA AUTORIZACION ES DADA LIBRE Y VOLUNTARIAMENTE Y SIN AMENAZAS O
PROMEZAS DE CLASE ALGUNA.

YO, ADEMAS, RECONOZCO QUE HE SIDO VERBALMENTE INFORMADO SOBRE MI
DERECHO A REHUSAR EL QUE SE ME TOMA UNA FOTOGRAFIA, PERO DESEO SE ME
TOME CON MI COMPLETA AUTORIZACION PARA HACERLO.

FIRMA DE LA PERSONA DANDO AUTORIZACION PARA LA TOMA DE FOTOGRAFIA:

FECHA: _____ HORA: _____

TESTIGO: _____

FECHA: _____

HORA: _____

**POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF DEFENDANT QUESTIONNAIRE**

INSTRUCTIONS

Desk Officers will prepare in duplicate for all arrests, juvenile custodials, or all persons in custody who are subsequently released or turned over to another command or authority.

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	ARREST NO.
APPEARANCE TICKET NO.	DETENTION NO.	CELL NO.	NAME OF DEFENDANT
DEFENDANT'S ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	
DELIVERED BY	CHARGES		

1. Are you in good health? Yes No _____
2. Have you any injuries? Yes No _____
3. Describe the injuries? _____

4. When, where and how did you receive the injuries? _____

5. Have you been drinking any alcoholic beverages? Yes No _____
6. When, what and how much did you drink? _____
7. Do you use drugs? Yes No _____
8. What drugs do you use? _____
9. When did you use these drugs last? _____
10. Do you need a doctor? Yes No If yes, why? _____

I have read the above questions and answers and I certify that the answers are mine and that they are true.

X _____
SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT

DESK OFFICERS REMARKS: In all cases remarks must be made. Include observations of apparent injuries, illness, etc.; describe first aid and/or medical treatment or other action taken. If there are no apparent injuries that shall be so entered. If more space is needed continue on reverse side.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS, DESK OFFICER SERIAL NO. DESK OFFICER

Exhibit 32