

The New York State Chief's Chronicle



Serving New York's Police Executives Since 1901

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NYSACOP Conference 2019



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◀ Invocation by Chief Tony Callisto from Syracuse University Police to begin Conference Opening Ceremony



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Buffalo FBI SAC Gary Loeffert Presenting FBI N-Dex Award



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Greece Town Supervisor William Reilich



Monroe County Executive Cheryl Dinolfo



Rochester Police Chief La'Ron Singletary



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Contact the editor: Larry Eggert at leggert@nycchiefs.org

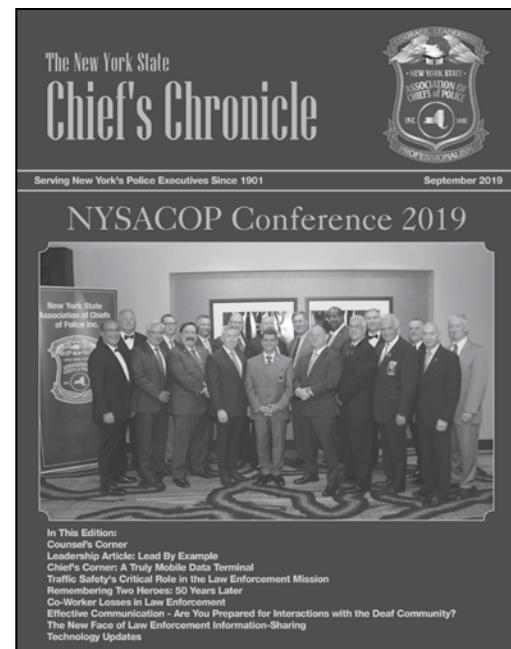
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Pictured on the cover are your incoming NYSACOP Board of Directors, Zone Representatives, and Staff members taken at this year's Training Conference in Rochester, New York.



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Counsel's Corner



New York's "Bail Reform" Bill: Overview of Impact on Law Enforcement



BY CHIEF (RET.) MICHAEL RANALLI, ESQ.

The fiscal year 2019–2020 budget bills contained the much publicized "bail reform" bill, which eliminated the possibility of a release by the police conditioned upon the posting of police bail. It also limits the ability of judges to assess bail unless the defendant has committed a qualifying offense and is deemed a flight risk by the judge.

The legislation, however, may have intended a far broader impact on police operations than simply the elimination of the ability to post bail. The changes to the relevant sections of the Criminal Procedure Law brought about by this bill appear to be piecemeal and incomplete, leading to questions regarding the bill's impact. It's very possible that the intent of the legislation differs from what it will accomplish.

All the changes are scheduled to go into effect Jan. 1, 2020. Police administrators should consult with their respective district attorney on how this legislation will affect their agencies. This article should not be considered legal advice; the issues raised are for your consideration only.

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT LAW AND PRACTICE

CPL §140.10 sets forth the power of police officers to make warrantless arrests under specified types of crimes and offenses. When an officer arrests a person without a warrant, CPL §140.20(1) requires the officer to complete all fingerprinting and processing without unnecessary delay. Additional subdivisions of §140.20 require the arrested person be brought before the judge or, in the alternative, be released upon the issuance of an appearance ticket that may be conditioned upon pre-arraignement bail pursuant to current §150.30.

The budget legislation did not change any part of §140.20, or any other section within Article 140, leaving police officer powers of arrest intact along with the reference to §150.30, which was repealed in its entirety by the budget legislation effective Jan. 1, 2020.

Currently, officers have the option to issue an appearance ticket in lieu of a custodial arrest pursuant to §150.20(1) OR bring the arrestee in for processing and issue an appearance ticket in lieu of arraignment pursuant to §150.20(2) (no change under the budget legislation). If the latter process is followed, the booking and fingerprinting is completed prior to the issuance of the appearance ticket. If the appearance ticket is issued at the scene, the officer must file an accusatory instrument pursuant to §150.50

(no change under budget legislation) and upon arraignment the court directs the fingerprinting and processing of the defendant pursuant to §150.70 (no change). If the defendant fails to appear for arraignment, then §150.60 (no change) would require the issuance of a summons or arrest warrant.

This practice will generally remain intact, but what may change is the frequency of the pre-arrest appearance ticket process.

THE USE OF APPEARANCE TICKETS FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES

The budget legislation has changed the language of CPL §150.20(1) from the current "may" issue an appearance ticket to "shall" issue an appearance ticket for all warrantless arrests for all offenses other than A, B, C or D felonies, or:

- Penal Law §130.25 (Rape 3rd),
- PL §130.40 (Criminal Sex Act 3rd),
- PL §205.10 (Escape 2nd),
- PL §205.17 (Absconding from Temporary Release 1st),
- PL §205.19 (Absconding from Community Treatment Facility) or
- PL §215.56 (Bail Jumping 2nd)

The first part of the section was left intact except for the change from may to shall. The new subsection (1), however, will add a list of exceptions to the mandatory issuance of an appearance ticket. Officers will not be required to issue an appearance ticket if the person:

- Has one or more local criminal court or superior court warrants
- Has failed to appear in court in the last two years
- Has been given reasonable opportunity to provide "verifiable identity and method of contact" and has been unable or unwilling to do so
- Is charged with crime between members of same family or household (CPL 530.11)
- Is charged with a crime in Article 130 of PL
- It reasonably appears should be brought to court for issuance of an order of protection
- Is charged with a crime for which a license can be suspended or revoked
- Reasonably appears in immediate need of medical or mental health care (prior to making the arrest, the officer shall make all reasonable efforts to assist the person in securing appropriate services)

Officers may rely on various factors to determine the person's identification, "including but not limited to personal knowledge of the person, such person's self-identification, or photographic identification." What does "such person's self-identification" mean? No explanation is provided in or with the legislation. There is no requirement of a photo ID, but if one is offered an officer "shall" accept as evidence of identity all drivers' licenses and non-driver IDs, any passport, a military ID, or a public benefit card.

Under a new subsection (3) of §150.10, officers must inform a person they "may" provide their contact information (phone number, email, residence address or mailing address) to receive court notifications.

QUESTIONS AND ISSUES ARISING UNDER THE LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The Governor's intent, in addition to eliminating cash bail, appears to have been to restrict the number of custodial arrests made. This is evident from the following quote from the Memorandum in Support of the Governor's Article VII Public Protection Bill:

Reform Bail and Pretrial Detention: New York's current bail system fails to recognize that freedom before trial should be the rule, not the exception, and by tying freedom to money, it has created a two-tiered system that puts an unfair burden on the economically disadvantaged. **This bill would 1) mandate that police issue appearance tickets instead of making custodial arrests in low-level cases, 2) eliminate cash bail and release people on their own recognizance, or, only if the judge makes necessary findings, under pretrial conditions, ...** (emphasis added)

The language of the original bill did change in the final version, but not significantly. There are several issues raised by the changes that were made along with the changes that were not. This will result in confusion and differing interpretations of how the legislation will impact arrest procedures. There are several questions and issues over the impact of the legislation. Law enforcement administrators should discuss these issues with your district attorney before the Jan. 1, 2020, effective date. Defense attorneys are likely to challenge police practices under the new laws and police and prosecutors need to be on the same page.

- The legislation did not change any part of Article 140, which is the source of the powers of warrantless arrest granted to police officers. This is the article that controls the actual arrest. Article 150 deals with appearance tickets, which is a procedural process after the arrest is made. The power to make the arrest remains unchanged. The logical place to restrict custodial arrests would have been within Article 140. Many arrests will in fact be custodial, for variety of reasons, even ostensibly for a short period of time. This arguably would activate the requirement of §140.20(1) to complete all arrest processing "without unreasonable delay."
- CPL §150.20(2), which allows officers to bring the arrestee in for processing and issue an appearance ticket in lieu of arraignment, remains unchanged by the new legislation, leaving that option intact despite the changes to subdivision (1). Following this procedure could arguably meet the

requirements of (1) because an appearance ticket would, in many cases, be issued. The list of exceptions in §150.20(1) (b) are all examples of situations where officers would currently bring an arrestee before a judge for arraignment. So, the new language could be interpreted as:

"Officers may still issue appearance tickets in lieu of arrest, but if a custodial arrest is made then officers shall issue an appearance ticket for the listed offenses instead of bringing the person before a judge. If one of the exceptions applies, then the officer may have the arrestee arraigned."

- Determining whether one or more of the exceptions apply is not something that can always be accomplished at the scene of an arrest. It will require accessing eJustice and DMV records, and may require fingerprinting to verify a person's identity. Attempting to determine this information about a person at the scene of an arrest may not be safe for the officers or the arrestee, nor would it be practical. Issuing appearance tickets at the scene also will not work for agencies that have jurisdiction over multiple communities with two or more local criminal courts. The law enforcement agency may not have booking facilities at some of these courts, further complicating the completion of the required arrest processing once the person appears in court.
- There is a conflict between two new sections. The new language of §150.10(3) states that an officer "must inform the arrestee that they may provide their contact information" to receive court notifications. The new language of §150.20(1)(b)(iii) indicates that officers are not required to issue an appearance ticket if the "person has been given a reasonable opportunity to make their verifiable identity and a method of contact known, and has been unable to or unwilling to do so." So, providing the contact information is written as permissive – "may provide." But if a person is unable or unwilling to provide both verifiable identity and a method of contact, they are not eligible for an appearance ticket. The use of may indicates the person has a choice, but if they choose not to provide contact information the person could be subject to arraignment.

The current system allows for agencies to complete the processing when it makes the most sense – when you already have the person in custody. If the person then fails to show up for arraignment the police already possess the necessary information for the issuance and execution of the warrant. Many local courts are extremely busy, and people can wait for hours to see the judge. People who have not been previously fingerprinted may have to wait for an additional time to be processed. The reality is that most arrests for misdemeanors can be completed within an hour or two, allowing the police to complete all their booking and fingerprinting requirements immediately and efficiently, with a minimal added inconvenience to a person who is accused of committed a crime. Finally, the legislation is incomplete in that Article 140 and Article 150 still make multiple references to §150.30, which was completely repealed.

IMPACT ON THE COURTS

The legislation will also significantly impact the courts and the ability to set bail. As of Jan. 1, 2020, a court may only set monetary bail for a qualifying offense, which are set forth in C.P.L. §510.10(4). A court may not set bail for misdemeanors

Leading by Example

BY CHIEF (RET.) GREG VEITCH, SARATOGA SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT



The best leaders lead by example. When we hear the phrase “lead by example” what often comes to mind? Usually the image we have is of a decisive leader giving orders during an emergency, encouraging officers to, “Follow Me!” and charging the fray. In emergency situations, that type of leading by example may be exactly what is called for but leading by example is much more than just assuming command during an emergency. Leading by example is part of the day-to-day grind of leadership and is exemplified by leaders who live up to their core values and standards of conduct in both big things and little things daily.

Big things are the areas that affect department culture, professionalism and relate to core values and ethics. Big things affect how officers view themselves and their role in society and

Leaders must always keep in mind the big picture

the big things impact on how people are treated in the station house and on the street. Things like; maintaining high ethical standards and holding followers accountable. Adhering to departmental policies and procedures. Remaining optimistic in the face of cynicism, despair and politics. Being honest and keeping your word. Putting what is best for the public, the profession and the department above personal interests. Serving others.

Leaders must always keep in mind the big picture and realize that the example they set by how they treat people and live up to

departmental and professional standards will impact how officers treat each other and the public. After all, if the rules don’t apply to commanders, do they really apply to the officer on the beat? Ethical lapses at the top of an organization tend to reappear further down the chain of command. Good leaders set the example in the big things.

The little things are important as well. Officers are always watching their leaders to see where the edges can be rounded off, if only to make life a little easier. Little things might not affect the delivery of police services on the street, after all, it is unlikely that a call for service will be handled poorly just because the Chief of Police came to work late that morning. But little things do matter because officer behavior is influenced by leaders who consistently do the little things the right way.

If you want roll call to start promptly on time, the command staff and the chief cannot be rolling in every morning a few minutes late and leaving a few minutes early. Leaders take the time to make sure their uniform is squared away, and their equipment and vehicles are clean and presentable, just like they expect of officers when they head out on patrol. Reports are free of grammatical errors and completed on time. Emails are professional. Leaders say please and thank you. They are polite. Leaders clean up the mess in the break room, even when it is not in their job description. It should come as no surprise that leaders who pay attention to detail and set the example on the little things often end up with professional, respectful and productive work units.

The behaviors mentioned above are clearly just a small sample of the things that leaders do every day that influence followers. The best leaders hold high standards for themselves and live up to those standards, leading by example in both the big things and the little things.

COUNSEL'S CORNER, continued from page 4

or non-violent offenses. There is a presumption that a person will be released on their own recognizance unless the court makes an individualized determination that the person poses a risk of flight to avoid prosecution. If such a determination is made for non-qualifying offenses, “the court shall release the principal under non-monetary conditions, selecting the least restrictive alternative and conditions that will reasonably assure the principal’s return to court. The court shall explain its choice of alternative and conditions on the record or in writing” (§510.10(3), eff. 1/1/2010).

Qualifying offenses consist of most violent felonies defined in Penal Law §70.02, with the notable exceptions of burglary 2nd (PL §140.25(2) – burglary of a dwelling) and robbery 2nd (PL §160.10(1) – when aided by another person actually present). There is no explanation provided as to why these particular C felonies are excepted out. The burglary of a dwelling is of concern because of the risk such an entry creates if the home is occupied and also because of the devastating impact such an intrusion can have on the victims and the fear that can result.

I will not reproduce the extensive list of qualifying offenses here and instead refer you to the statute. What is also notably missing is any drug-related felony, including class A felonies, from Penal Law Article 220, except for §220.77 – operating as a major trafficker.

With the epidemic of drug-related overdose deaths that occur in New York, it seems odd that a court may not consider bail on a person who sells controlled substances or produces methamphetamine. Instead the court “shall release the principal under non-monetary conditions, selecting the least restrictive alternative and conditions that will reasonably assure the principal’s return to court” (§510.10(3)).

This legislation will surely impact the operation of all law enforcement agencies to some degree and it is important to make sure your agency and the district attorneys are on the same page. Another legislative change that will impact law enforcement procedures will be that of enhanced discovery. A district attorney will have to provide the defense with virtually all information and evidence collected during the arrest and investigation of a crime within 15 days of the defendant’s first appearance. While a detailed review of this legislative change is beyond the scope of this article, it is a topic you should address with your district attorney’s office when discussing the other CPL changes. The district attorney cannot provide the information to the defense if it is not provided by law enforcement in a timely manner, so this will change arrest procedures and records processing.

Public Protection and General Government (PPGG) Memo, Part AA – Pre-Trial Justice Reform Act, at p. 39: <https://www.budget.ny.gov/pubs/archive/fy20/exec/artyii/ppgg-artyii-ms.pdf> (last accessed 07/30/19)

Do Police Response Times Matter?

BY CHIEF JOEL F. SHULTS, ED.D.

While research shows little correlation between faster arrival on scene and arrest rates, response time does play a big role in public satisfaction

Complaints of poor police response time may be taking a back seat to concerns about other aspects of police conduct but getting to that 911 call in a timely manner can be the best **community relations** tool of all. The question, however, is whether faster arrival on scene affects crime rates, arrest rates and saves lives.

A critical component of response time is emergency vehicle operation, which claimed the lives of a dozen police officers in 2018 who crashed responding to calls – twice the number of officers killed during police pursuits, four times the number murdered by assault with a vehicle and a third of all vehicle-related officer fatalities.

WHAT THE RESEARCH SHOWS

A study recently published by Stanford University researcher Daniel S. Bennett found that, “Complicating any analysis using response times, however, is the fact that different police agencies face very different circumstances, both in the severity of the calls they respond to and in the geographic realities of the areas they serve.”

Bennett found an inverse relationship between response time for emergency calls and non-emergency calls in a multi-city study. This doesn't sound shocking, given that more severe calls are typically given priority by dispatchers who then must place more recent but less urgent calls at the end of the call queue.

Conventional wisdom is that response time is important, but most studies cast doubt on whether decreasing the time between the notification and arrival of police has little effect on arrest or clearance rates. Bennett, however, quotes a recent study declaring that a **10% increase in response time can have a 5% reduction in solving the crime**. That study claims that a new hire for the purpose of faster response times can yield a 170% return of payroll costs in the savings that result from lower crime.

The seminal study on the effectiveness of preventive patrol conducted in the 1970s in Kansas City, Missouri, has been cited as evidence that random patrol patterns have no significant effect on crime rates. An often-overlooked aspect of the study is the finding that response time has a significant effect on measures of public satisfaction with their police departments.

Incidentally, Bennett's survey showed no significant difference in response time based on the known race or neighborhood of the caller in urgent calls. But, since lags in response time, even on non-emergency calls, have a negative effect on public perception of their police agencies, department leaders should be aware of that reality. As any officer knows who has waited for a back-up officer, ambulance, or fire department's arrival, wait time is frustrating no matter what the clock says.

FACTORS COMPLICATING RESPONSE TIME

The public rarely understands how the dispatching system works. Every communications officer can testify to the anger that callers experience when dispatch is asking screening questions to assess the call and an officer is not at the caller's door immediately. The assessment and coding of an incoming call, directing the call to the appropriate agency or agencies, assignment of the call to the specific units and that unit's arrival at the scene (even assuming the responder has an accurate location), all add seconds to the clock.

Police leaders and supervisors may find their strategic deployment of patrol resources has less impact on response time than factors out of their control.

TAKEAWAYS FOR POLICE MANAGERS

- Public satisfaction is based on perceptions and expectations. Increased staffing, building new stations, establishing substations, or adjusting patrol areas can be disruptive and expensive. It may be as productive, from a community relations view, to invest in adjusting public expectations through education than from actually improving patrol response times. **Predictive policing crime analysis** can be a good to wise resource deployment.
- Assure your public that no differences in response times are due to race or economic status and have the facts to prove it. If patterns reveal a disparity, the situation should be remedied.
- When response time becomes highly valued, officers can feel pressured to rush through citizen contacts or avoid officer-initiated activity, both of which negatively affect police efficiency and public confidence.
- Use caution in measuring response time. Many dispatch systems can't measure all of the factors involved in response time. For example, if 100% of personnel are on duty for a presidential visit, response times might be slower due to the special activity and fixed posts. Thus, in a study of response time relative to staffing that includes unusual events the averages can be skewed.
- Response time to major crimes should be examined by separating reports of crimes in progress from crimes discovered. Estimates are that only 25% of serious crimes reported are those actively believed to be occurring at the time of the call to the police. The number of “in-progress” calls that are subsequently determined to be unfounded should be calculated in response times, since their priority at the time of dispatch isn't changed by the findings after response.
- Driving fast is dangerous. Improving response time by higher speeds of responding officers is a prospect too deadly to encourage.
- Investing in non-sworn personnel to handle low-priority calls can be a cost-effective way to respond effectively to citizens requests for service.

About the author:

Joel Shults operates Street Smart Training and is the founder of the National Center for Police Advocacy. He retired as Chief of Police in Colorado. Over his 30-year career in uniformed law enforcement and criminal justice education, Joel served in a variety of roles: academy instructor, police chaplain, deputy coroner, investigator, community relations officer, college professor and police chief, among others. Shults earned his doctorate in Educational Leadership and Policy Analysis from the University of Missouri, with a graduate degree in Public Services Administration and bachelors in Criminal Justice Administration from the University of Central Missouri. In addition to service with the U.S. Army military police and CID, Shults has done observational studies with over 50 police agencies across the country. He has served on a number of advisory and advocacy boards, including the Colorado POST curriculum committee, as a subject matter expert.

His latest book The Badge and the Brain is available at www.joelshults.com.

Chief's Corner

A Truly Mobile Data Terminal

BY CHIEF STUART CAMERON – SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT



Chief Cameron with a Tablet.

Picture courtesy of James Carbone

most other police departments in the United States, it has become increasingly reliant on technology to effectively perform its mission.

In 2000 the department added mobile data computers (MDTs) to its fleet of marked patrol cars for the first time. This was a huge technological leap forward.

This new technology provided officers with access to a great deal of information with a few simple keystrokes. Prior to the installation of MDTs all information requests had to be made verbally via radio transmissions, which was often a cumbersome and time consuming process. As the years passed the capability of the department's MDTs evolved and additional features were added to them, including on-line reporting, on-line traffic summons and an information portal with access to crime pattern and crime mapping information. Some MDTs were enhanced with the addition of mobile license plate readers. When the department transitioned to the New York State Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) program to accommodate the online generation of traffic summons and accident reports, printers were added to the cars. Barcode scanners had also been added shortly prior to simplify the entry of information contained on driver's licenses and registration.

The MDTs that were installed in 2000 consisted of ruggedized laptop computers. Initially when this installation was first considered there was some discussion about allowing officers to remove the laptops from the cars to facilitate access to programs outside the vehicle, however for a number of reasons that never occurred and the computers were locked into place in the patrol cars.

After this initial installation, the department transitioned through two additional generations of mobile data computers, all very similar in nature and configuration, none of which could be removed from the patrol cars by the officers who operated them. As the department transitioned out of Ford Crown Victoria patrol cars after the model was discontinued difficulty was encountered

positioning the ruggedized laptops in the new generation of smaller patrol cars without interfering with the ability to operate the car itself. Ultimately the laptops were moved to an electronics tray in the trucks and remotely connected to a separate monitor and keyboard that saved space and added ergonomics. Each generation of mobile data computer lasted approximately six years during which time the warranties expired and exposure to extreme temperatures combined with near continuous usage caused the computers to become unreliable and fail, thereby necessitating replacement.

Starting in 2017 the department would begin a three year project to implement the fourth generation of mobile data computers as generation three began to age out. There was a very strong feeling among the department's command staff that this generation of MDTs should allow officers the freedom to leave their patrol cars while still having access to information and department databases, much as the public had transitioned from desktop computers to laptops and then on to mobile devices, such as smart phones. Each of these

successive transitions increased the public's freedom, while also adding capability. The New York City Police Department has had great success in issuing its officers smart phones that provide access to many of the department databases, allowing all patrol officers to operate with a seamless access to data that is unprecedented in the department's history.

Among the initial concepts for a truly mobile data terminal was pairing a smart phone or phablet sized device with an



A tablet installed in a Suffolk County Police vehicle.

Picture courtesy of James Carbone

updated version of the department's traditional in car computer set up. The idea was to again equip the cars with the customary fixed in the car MTD combined with a secure WiFi signal from the car to allow a second smaller device to function by tethering it with the existing cellular modem that was built into the car. Testing indicated that the effective range of this solution would be very limited and therefore prohibitive. Adding a second cellular data card to the smaller device was also given some consideration; however the recurring cost for two cellular modems per patrol car would be cost prohibitive on a recurring basis. A decision was made to test the idea of equipping the patrol cars with removable, ruggedized tablet style computers. In order to allow the tablet to function outside of the patrol car the cellular data card would be moved inside the tablet itself, rather than having it in a cellular modem built into the car, as had been the case with the laptop computers. The signal strength could be boosted while the tablet was in the car utilizing an externally mounted antenna on the car that would become connected to the tablet when it was docked back inside the vehicle. When docked in the car the tablet could also connect to a standard keyboard to provide easier data input.

Rather than making a unilateral decision from headquarters regarding what type of MDT configuration would be best suited for the patrol force, five different vendor options were built out in patrol cars for field testing in a few of the department's seven precincts. This allowed for valuable end user input on the selection of a new MDT that would carry the department forward for at least the next six years. Several of the systems that were evaluated during the process were immediately panned by officers involved in the evaluation. One of the primary objections was the limited screen size of these devices. Officers had become accustomed to the larger screen size of prior generations of MDT.

Ultimately a ruggedized Dell tablet was selected. The Dell tablet is equipped with a built in barcode scanner negating the need for a separate peripheral and allowing the scanner to be used even if the tablet was taken outside of the patrol car. Since the cellular modem was inside the tablet computer, it was leveraged to provide voice over IP phone service to the device. This would ultimately allow every car equipped with a tablet to have phone service. Coincidentally at the time the tablet project was being researched Suffolk County was in the process of implementing a second telephone area code. The department was able to reserve a series of numbers in the new area code sequence, which will enable the patrol cars to have phone numbers on the department's existing VoIP network with a standardized numbering scheme ending with the car number. This would vastly simplify connecting to cars as the phone number would be intuitive and five digit dialing could be used within the department's phone network. Since each patrol car will ultimately have a phone, the system will serve as a backup means of communication should the primary radio system go out of service.

Suffolk County has a sizable percentage of residents with limit English proficiency and the department has gone to great lengths to bridge the language barrier with these individuals. It is virtually impossible to assist people if you are unable to effectively communicate with them. One of the methods that have been employed in the department's language assistance plan is an extensive use of a telephonic translation service called Language Line. Department facilities have been equipped with dual handset telephones and thirty-eight of the department's 134 primary sector cars have been equipped with cellular phones exclusively to connect to this service. The VoIP phone service will ultimately allow every marked patrol unit equipped with a tablet computer to simply and easily connect to language line thereby bridging any language barrier that officers may encounter. Language Line's contact number was saved as a favorite on the tablets, allowing one press dialing and the department's client identification number is also stored on each tablet making connection to the service rapid and efficient. Connection to translation services can occur rapidly, often in only a few seconds. The mobility of the tablets allows them to be brought anywhere that translation services are needed.

Another added benefit to the tablet is that the setup cost for each patrol car is approximately one third the cost of the previous generation of laptop computer and the installation itself is vastly simplified. Use of the VoIP service will ultimately allow the department to discontinue the service on a number of cellular phones that had been deployed, including phones designed to contact language assistance services and phones assigned to supervisor's cars. Readily accessible VoIP service should also reduce the tendency for patrol officers to utilize their personal phones for department business, which could present issues when cases go to court. The VoIP service is much less expensive as it leverages the existing cellular air card in each tablet for connectivity and there is no recurring monthly cost for the phone

service. Since each patrol car will have a phone, routine requests for resources from the precinct, such as the need for a tow truck, can now be accomplished directly between the car operator and the desk officers, thereby reducing radio traffic while improving efficiency and logistics.

The tablet computers also have built in cameras. These cameras have been enabled to allow tablet to tablet video conferencing. This capability can enhance supervision by allowing sergeants and lieutenants to see evidence and speak face to face with officers, witnesses or crime victims prior to, or in lieu of, responding to scenes. The cameras are also valuable to document everything from injuries on a victim to physical evidence of a crime. Some patrol cars have been assigned cameras in the past, but now their availability will be universal. In the future these cameras should be capable of streaming video from the field back to the department's real time crime center. In turn video from the real time crime center will be pushed out to the field. Among the resources available on the department's MDTs are the floor plans for the hundreds of school buildings located within the police district. With prior generations of MDTs these plans could not be taken out of the cars, however with the tablets they can be carried into these school buildings and used for a guide to navigate around the facility.

The tablet computers are also a great platform for the department to test and add additional technology in the future. Testing is already underway with speech to text software which could allow the tablet to be operated by voice and police reports to be dictated and edited rather than typed. Dictated reports have the potential to save time and improve both efficiency and officer safety. The distraction of typing lengthy narratives for incident reports forces officers to be less attentive to threats outside the patrol car than they would by dictating them.

The Suffolk County Police Department has a robust video training program that dates back several decades when videos were contained on VHS tapes and test answers were recorded in pencil on Scantron sheets. Video training is now done online and will also likely make the transition from precinct desktops to the tablets.

The department is also in the process of completely rewriting its Rules and Procedures. The new version will be an electronic cloud hosted rewrite that will be readily accessible from the tablet computers. Once these new procedures come online, officers will receive electronic daily training bulletins on a variety of procedural topics. The mobility of the tablets will readily enable officers to do both the video based training and these daily training bulletins at a more secure location, outside the patrol cars if necessary.

Routine maintenance and troubleshooting is also simplified with the tablets, as they can be removed by the sector operator and hand carried into IT, rather than requiring a technician to work in the car, often during poor weather conditions. Dell provided the department with a very comprehensive warranty coverage, which will minimize maintenance costs throughout the life of these units.

Ultimately after the three year implementation of the tablet computer project approximately 450 patrol cars will be equipped with these new MDTs. Thus far the project is roughly one third completed and feedback from the field has been extremely positive. The project's implementation is a feather in the cap for the department's information technology section. It is rare that a project can be undertaken that expands capability while substantially reducing costs. As the pace of technological advancement continues to increase one can only speculate about what tasks these tablets will be performing when they reach the end of their service life six or more years in the future.

Traffic Safety's Critical Role in the Law Enforcement Mission

BY WILLIAM GEORGES, ASSISTANT CHIEF (RET.) ALBANY, NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT

Leadership is an important concept in law enforcement, and every member of an agency from the chief executive to field training officers should strive to both lead and provide guidance to personnel that results in long-term benefits for both the agency and the community it serves. There are numerous factors and changing situations that negatively impact every community, and, as a result, an agency's priorities are constantly shifting.

One of the factors that is omnipresent is traffic safety. Illegal and unsafe driving are problems that negatively impact every community. From crashes and related problems that result from them to neighborhood complaints about speeding and other violations, traffic safety is a daily issue affecting law enforcement; as such, traffic safety should be a core component of every agency's overall mission.

While the first reaction to this statement may be "sure, we do traffic," often traffic enforcement is sometimes viewed as a "have to do" but not a "need to do". Also, at times traffic-related activities are decreased due to factors such as shifting priorities and assignments, increased calls for service, decreased personnel levels, and so forth. It is important to understand why maintaining or, in some cases, beginning or enhancing a comprehensive traffic safety program is

"Traffic Safety should always be mission critical for both the agency and its personnel"

important and how this activity can provide myriad benefits to a community and enhanced overall public safety.

First of all, as simple as this statement may sound, traffic enforcement is law enforcement! Every traffic stop is basically an investigation. Did the motorist knowingly commit the violation? Are there extenuating circumstances? Is the driver impaired and, if so, by what means? Are the occupants of the vehicle really who they say they are? Is there additional criminal activity beyond the initial reason for the stop? With a crash investigation, especially in a serious crash, an in-depth investigation must be conducted. What actions or factors contributed to the crash? Are there traffic violations and, if so, what are they? Is the driver impaired? Is the driver properly licensed? What other factors might have contributed to the crash? Investigators must interview witnesses, examine physical evidence, determine the minimum initial speed each vehicle was traveling, determine if there are possible vehicle defects, take measurements and photos, do scale drawings, and carry out other related investigative tasks. The skills required for these law enforcement duties are similar to any other investigation – and it's just as important that these investigations be taken seriously and be performed with diligence.



Colonie PD Traffic Stop

A comprehensive traffic safety plan can benefit a community and its residents in many ways, including reducing unsafe driving, contributing to investigations, and improving community-police relations. In order to capitalize on a traffic safety plan's full potential, it is necessary to examine the different areas that can be affected and the components that can be initiated by an agency.

DECREASING CRASHES AND UNSAFE DRIVING

When one speaks of traffic safety, the mission of reducing crashes and unsafe driving is understandably what most people think of first – and with good reason. Most law enforcement personnel are familiar with crash data, but the numbers are worth mentioning. Every year, crashes kill or seriously injure people while also costing millions in medical, lost property, and other costs. In 2017, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) reported that 37,133 people were killed in traffic crashes in the United States. While efforts in enforcement, education, engineering, and EMS have slightly decreased this number in the past few years, the current death and injury rates on U.S. roadways are still alarming. This is not only a traffic safety problem, but also a public health problem. What do data show about the impact on your community? How can law enforcement improve this dangerous condition and better safeguard community members? The answer is clearly a comprehensive traffic safety program, and a variety of efforts and initiatives can be conducted by a single department or, as has been done in many jurisdictions, by multiple agencies working together in a single operation, thus expanding the area covered by the initiative and using collaboration as a force multiplier.



CRIME AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

Effective and balanced traffic enforcement can often lead to the discovery of or leads for other criminal offenses. One need only look to general news sources to see cases where an initial traffic stop led to additional criminal investigations or arrests. From driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs, to the possession of narcotics or firearms, to human trafficking and wanted persons, traffic stops often are the foundation for other criminal arrests. With good investigative skills, traffic stops can often result in additional charges. As a result, increasing traffic enforcement does have the potential to also increase other types of criminal apprehensions.

It is also important to monitor, analyze, and understand the relationship between crime and traffic safety in a jurisdiction. Using the Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) model can greatly enhance an agency's analysis of both crash and crime activity and the nexus between them. The NHTSA program, developed in partnership with the IACP and several other organizations, provides the framework for analysis of timely and accurate data as they relate to both traffic enforcement and crashes and to crime and have proven very useful in effective analysis and personnel deployments. Additional information on DDACTS can be found on NHTSA's website at www.nhtsa.gov.

"Traffic Safety should always be mission critical for both the agency and its personnel."

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT AS A COMPONENT OF COMMUNITY POLICING

For many community members, a traffic stop may be the only contact that they will ever have with law enforcement, so educating people about the importance of traffic safety is a key factor in these encounters. Just issuing a citation negates an opportunity to positively interact with community members. It is important that they understand the dangers of unsafe driving and the heartache that it has the potential to cause them and others. Officers need to ensure that community members understand that traffic enforcement is not done for revenue generation and is conducted in locations where data show that dangers exist or when a violation is observed. Some agencies offer motorists a pamphlet explaining how or why traffic safety benefits their community. There are obviously several options that law enforcement personnel have when stopping a person for an offense. There is a citation, a warning ticket, or an oral warning, among other options, but the most important actions are terminating the offense and educating the offender. Having community members

understand the importance of traffic safety and the positive impact that it can have on their quality of life through both enforcement and educational efforts, such as child safety seat checks, pedestrian and bicycle safety, impaired driving informational sessions, and other activities, can be an integral part of a community policing model.

ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS

There are numerous organizations, both public and private, that are available to assist an agency with its traffic safety mission. One of the most important is a state's Highway Safety Office (SHSO). Every law enforcement agency should maintain a good relationship with its SHSO and take advantage of its expertise and resources. In addition to the NHTSA and SHSO's, the following allied organizations can assist agencies with a variety of matters, including data and analysis, programs, material, and subject matter expertise:

- American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)
- Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)
- Foundation for Advancing Alcohol Responsibility (FAAR)
- Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA)
- Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
- National Safety Council (NSC)
- Safe Kids Worldwide

Additionally, IACP's Highway Safety Committee is a resource for IACP members. The committee comprises representatives from international, federal, state, county, and municipal agencies, along with representatives from allied organizations. The committee and its members are available to assist IACP members with traffic safety issues.

From a serious vehicle crash, to a resident's complaint of cars speeding through the neighborhood and endangering children, to other problems caused by traffic-related issues, law enforcement agencies are impacted by traffic safety on a daily basis. Maintaining a comprehensive traffic safety program consisting of data-driven enforcement, education, and engineering as a core component of an agency's mission and will serve to enhance public safety, work as part of community policing efforts, and ultimately produce positive benefits. Traffic safety should always be mission critical for both the agency and its personnel.

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Pictures Courtesy of Chief Shawn Heubusch
Batavia Police Department

Community Engagement with the Irondequoit Police Department



On June 1st, 2019 the Irondequoit Police Department partnered with the Rochester Police Department and the Walmart Store on Hudson Avenue in our community. This store location is on the jurisdictional boundary line between the Town of Irondequoit and the City of Rochester. We initiated this event to demonstrate the strong commitment to community engagement that each of us have toward this neighborhood and the stakeholders we serve.

Attendees had the opportunity to meet police officers from our agencies, participate in raffles and games as well as seeing the police equipment that we operate. Many community groups participated and offered face painting, Drug Free Irondequoit information, Bike safety, free children's books and Child IDs were issued. Members of the Irondequoit Police Volunteers group and Community Focus Group members assisted with our efforts.

Nearly 500 people attended this event as we "Bridged the Ridge" which is a major thoroughfare for both Irondequoit and Rochester.



Drug-Free Irondequoit, an anti-drug coalition, works with community leaders, schools, teens and parents in an effort to raise drug.

Chief Tantalo of Irondequoit Police Dept. and Chief La'Ron Singletary of Rochester Police Dept.



Irondequoit Police Department unveiled its Special Events Mounted Unit as Sgt. Jessica Franco was on hand with Bermuda. The deployment of this unit has been a cooperative effort between the Irondequoit Police Dept. and Mr. Matthew Doward (right), owner/operator of A Horse's Friend. "Since its foundation in 2004, 'A Horse's Friend', an outreach program whose mission is to expose youth from the inner city and underserved populations, has touched the lives of over 3,000 such youth, disadvantaged and otherwise underprivileged children."



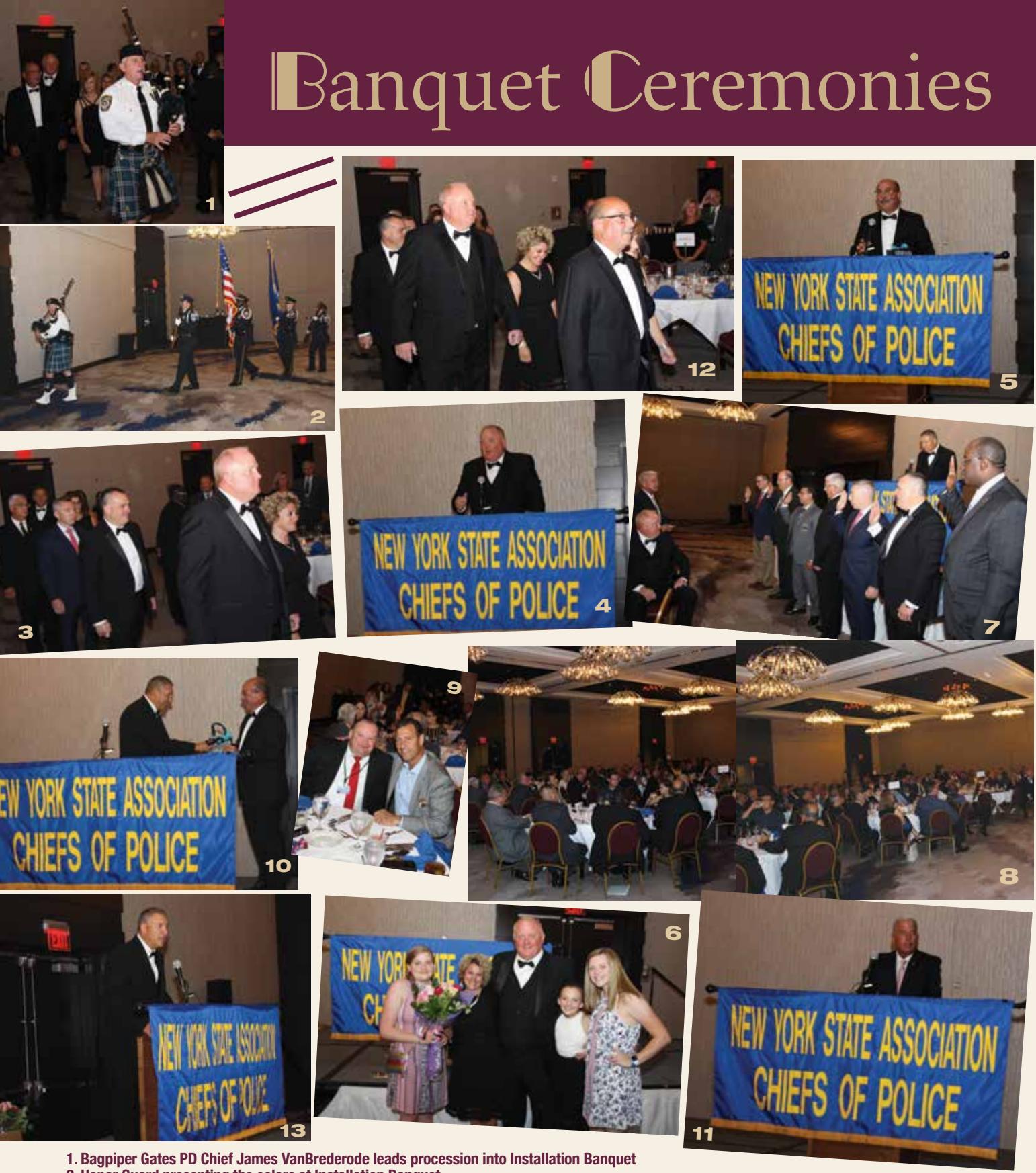
Irondequoit Police Volunteers and Community Focus Group using child ID cards.

Irondequoit Police Volunteers and Community Focus Group doing face paint for the kids.

Volunteers and staff from A Horse's Friend



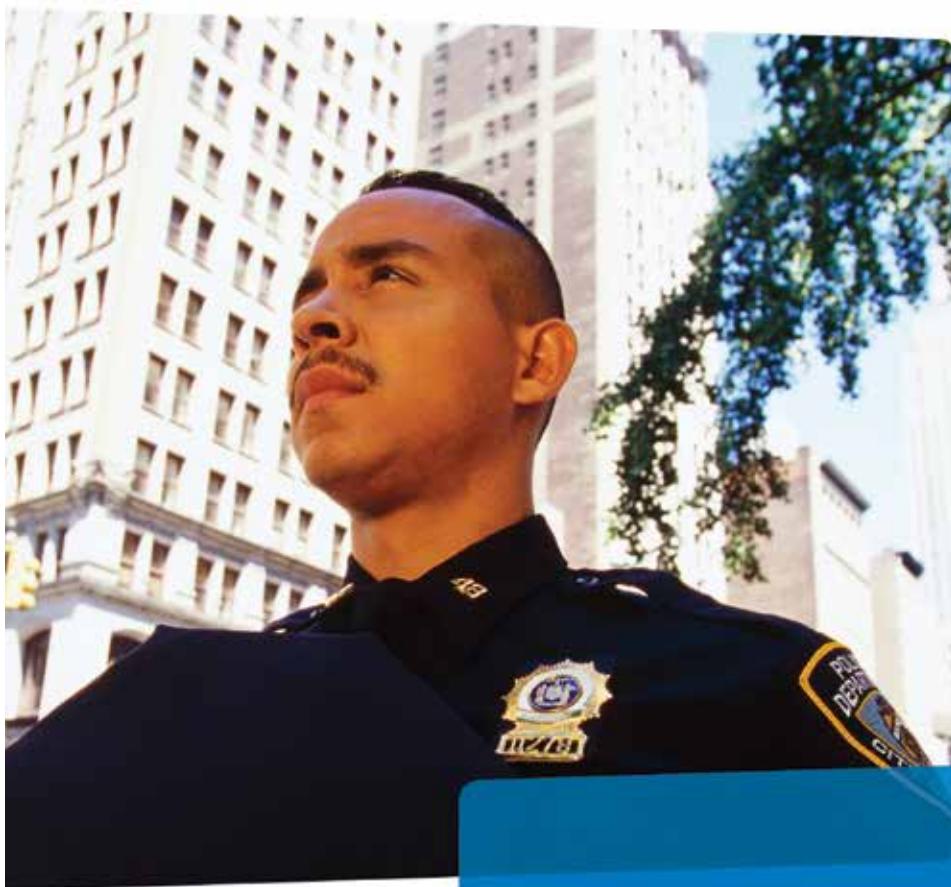
Banquet Ceremonies



1. Bagpiper Gates PD Chief James VanBrederode leads procession into Installation Banquet
2. Honor Guard presenting the colors at Installation Banquet
3. Incoming Board of Officers led by Incoming President Chief Phelan, 1st VP Chief Tim Parisi, 2nd VP Chief Kevin Sylvester, and 3rd VP Chief Dan Denz
4. Chief Pat Phelan addressing the banquet attendees after being sworn in as President of NYSACOP
5. Chief John Aresta farewell address as Outgoing President of NYSACOP
6. Incoming NYSACOP President Chief Pat Phelan and his family at Installation Banquet
7. Zone Representatives and Officers being sworn in by U.S. Attorney J.P. Kennedy at Installation Banquet
8. A full house at the Installation Banquet
9. Installation Banquet Attendees
10. Immediate Past President Chief Mike Lefancheck recognizing Outgoing President Chief John Aresta for his service to NYSACOP
11. Keynote Speaker U. S. Attorney J.P. Kennedy.
12. Outgoing President Chief John Aresta leads procession into Installation Banquet
13. Master of Ceremony for Installation Banquet Immediate Past President Baldwinsville Police Chief Mike Lefancheck

Conference Presenters





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Remembering Two Heroes

50 Years Later: Memories, Valor, and Honor

BY CHIEF/RET. MARK A. SPAWN

About the Author: Mark Spawn served as Chief of Police in the City of Fulton, New York. Born in Oneida, New York, and a graduate of Oneida High School, he was nine years old when Chief Reilly and Officer Mumford were killed in the line of duty. He has elected not to identify the killer by name within the text of this article.



Chief Thomas P. Reilly
Sherrill PD
Photo: Courtesy of Reilly Family

It has been a half century since a sitting President of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police was gunned down in the line of duty. Chief Thomas P. Reilly and Officer Robert Mumford of the Sherrill Police Department were shot on September 8, 1969 by a desperate man who was a suspect in a gas station holdup. I was just a kid when this happened, and had no idea how events and circumstance would eventually connect me to a law enforcement career, membership in the same organization that Chief Reilly once presided over, and even to be an employee of that organization.

It's strange how certain events from your childhood can be indelibly impressed on your memory. On September 14, 1969 my family was driving to church in Oneida, New York from our home in the Town of Lincoln (Canastota area). We were listening to a news broadcast on the car radio. During the week, the news of the shooting of two police officers in the city of Sherrill, just 7 miles from my home, resonated throughout the area. The somber news from the radio station this particular Sunday morning was announcing the passing of the second officer – Chief Thomas Reilly. As I was too young at the time to remember the Kennedy assassination, this was the most intense story that I had ever heard in my 9 years.



Off. Robert A. Mumford
Sherrill PD
Photo: Courtesy of Mumford Family

people across the street were watching the stop as well. Dennis Fogg was a teenager at the time, and remembered wondering why the stop was taking so long. As it turned out, the driver of the car was denying involvement in any crime and was being cooperative with the officers. But the police from Canastota were on the way with the victim of the holdup to conduct a show up. Whether the suspect was told directly that the victim was on the way, or if he overheard

the officers' radios, he likely knew that he would soon be identified.

According to the court record, "While (the officers) were questioning the defendant, the (defendant) suddenly produced a pistol and shot both officers."¹ Sgt. Wayne Coston was the desk officer on duty at the Oneida Police Department that night. He remembered how the incident unfolded. "The Sherrill officers were waiting for the Canastota car to arrive with the victim. Coston said he will never forget what happened next. It was a radio transmission that haunts him to this day. "We're shot! He's heading east on Route 5." The Chief also named the suspect and then cradled himself inside the opened police car door. That's when eyewitnesses Bruce Rochester and Dennis Fogg rushed across the street to see if the officers were hurt. Fogg said, "Officer Mumford was ashen, and Tom was holding his midsection. He told me 'I'm okay Foggy'." In this small city, even a teenage gas station attendant knew his police chief by name, and the chief knew him, too. But Reilly was not okay, he had been shot three times. Reilly's last radio transmission was to his longtime friend and colleague, Chief George Murphy of Oneida Police Department. "My God, George, please hurry, please hurry, we're shot", Reilly said on the common radio channel that was used by agencies in the region. Murphy heard the radio, and rushed directly to the scene.

So far on this tragic night, an armed holdup had terrorized a young attendant at a gas station, two police officers were gunned down, and an armed and dangerous suspect was at large. The dragnet for the killer and his car would be aggressive. But the terror was not over. It was about 10:00 PM, and in the nearby village of Munnsville, about 7 miles from Sherrill, Marie DiLapi, age 26, was at her trailer home with her two daughters, ages 4 and 6. Mrs. DiLapi said, "I was talking with my sister Betty on the phone who lives just down the road. Betty and her husband had been listening to the police scanner and told me that something was happening in Sherrill. Her husband hopped in his truck and drove toward Sherrill to see if he could find out what was going on." It was at this same time when there was a knock at Marie's door. She told her sister someone was knocking and that she would talk to her later. Not suspecting that there was any danger, she went to the door to find a stranger who asked for directions to Syracuse, and a glass of water.

Mrs. DiLapi said, "I gave him directions on how to get to Syracuse, taking Route 5 and heading west. It's the most direct route. But he wanted a different way." She was puzzled that he wanted to take a longer and more remote route. Then, things suddenly changed. The stranger forced his way through the door. He told DiLapi that she was going to drive him to Syracuse. But the young mother's concern was for the safety of her two children who were sleeping in bed. The intruder checked out the house, and Marie bundled up ►



Mrs. Marie DiLapi with her two daughters
Photo: Courtesy of DiLapi Family

her young daughters, and they set off to Syracuse in her car. Mrs. DiLapi remembered being told by the suspect that he had just shot two police officers and, "Don't try any funny stuff". Even though she saw the man's gun, she said, "It didn't seem real, I was stunned." She drove back roads, first heading south, and then west toward Syracuse. Deputy Fran Broski remembered, "Because the suspect's last direction of travel was east, the manhunt was focused on that route toward Utica." As Mrs. DiLapi's car proceeded west along Route 20 with her little girls in the back seat, DiLapi behind the wheel, and the suspect in the front passenger's seat, they came upon the Town of Morrisville, the location of a New York State Police substation. "I remember seeing the police building and I wanted to pull in", Mrs. DiLapi said. "But I knew he could hurt us before I could even get someone's attention", she added. So she continued to follow her kidnapper's commands and continued on toward Syracuse where Mrs. DiLapi was unfamiliar with the landscape. The suspect got out of DiLapi's car in the area of Kennedy and South Salina Streets in Syracuse.¹ Finally, DiLapi and her girls were safe. It was about 11:00 PM. She immediately drove around looking for a police officer and eventually saw a uniformed man on a sidewalk. She told him what happened. The man, who turned out to be an armed night watchman, told her to lay down low and that he was calling for police from a callbox nearby. He stood by with his gun drawn as Syracuse Police responded. Mrs. DiLapi and her girls were taken to local police headquarters and were met by State Police who were investigating the Sherrill shootings. She provided her story to investigators, including the backroads route that her abductor demanded. She was able to provide a description of the area where the man got out, which was now a focal point for the search for the suspect. While the interviews with the victim and the manhunt continued, tragically, Officer Mumford succumbed to his injuries, dying in the early morning hours of September 9.

It was just after 8:00 A.M. that same day when police surrounded a house on Midland Avenue in the City of Syracuse. The suspect was found and taken into custody. Police also recovered a bank bag containing a handgun, six empty shell casings, and 27 live rounds.¹

Chief Reilly's heroism continued even while being treated in the hospital for his gunshot wounds. At the hospital, he asked his daughter, Maryanne Gardner, to be sure to look after his wife who had recently suffered a serious stroke. When Maryanne asked how he was feeling, he replied, "I won't hold water". Then, Chief Reilly asked her how Bob (Mumford) was. She broke the news to him that Bob had died, and she still remembers today the tears running down her father's face. Knowing that his fellow officer, friend and comrade Officer Robert Mumford had been killed, the Chief refused pain medication, compelled by his duty to tell his story and make an identification of the man who killed Bob. The Big as Life Chief of the smallest city in New York State – the man who was so proud of being elected to serve as President of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police

– the critically wounded man who, from his hospital bed, making sure that his family would be taken care of, and that the killer of his friend would be held responsible, was still on the job. On September 13, 1969, five days after being shot, Chief Reilly died.

Less than a month after the shootings the defendant was indicted for the murders of Officer Mumford and Chief Reilly in Oneida County Court.¹ Trial began in November 1970 and the defendant was convicted of two counts of murder on December 17, 1970. At the time of the conviction, the jury voted a death sentence for the defendant. The judge set the killer's execution date as February 22, 1971. But in 1973, while appeals were being heard, the death penalty statute was overturned as being unconstitutional, and the defendant was resentenced to two terms of imprisonment of 25 years.²

His two sentences of 25 years to life were concurrent rather than consecutive, so the convicted cop killer, who was once on death row with a scheduled date of execution was eligible for parole in 1994. He never was paroled, but the hearings every two years were traumatic for the families of the officers and the community.

Chief Reilly's daughter, Maryanne Gardner, said that her father was a loving family man, and that he was also beloved by his community. She remembered stories about how her Dad, who grew up in New York City, would often skip school. His destination? The public library. The man who would occasionally be chased down by the truant officer had a love for learning, and, said Mrs. Gardner, was an excellent judge of character. "And I don't ever remember him making a mistake, until the night he met (the defendant)." Tom Reilly was described as the hometown cop who was respected by the citizens of his community. And it is so obvious why – because Chief Reilly respected the citizens he served.

Bob Mumford was also a proud servant of Sherrill. Being a patrolman was a part time job. Bob also worked at Oneida Limited Silversmiths. A quiet but loving family man, he felt a great honor in serving in the community he called home. Officer Mumford's daughter-in-law, Joanne Mumford, fondly remembers the man she called Dad. "He loved to be around people, he was a father figure to me." And that was true for his kids and the grandchildren, too. Joanne described her father-in-law as a great man with a kind and compassionate demeanor, adding, "I can close my eyes and still see him standing there." On the night of September 8, 1969, Joanne remembered the call the family received that Bob and Tom had been shot. "We went to the hospital and there were people all over. Police officers were lined up to give blood." But after doctors tried feverishly to save him, in the early morning hours of September 9, 1969 the family was told that they just could not stop the bleeding. Bob was dead, killed by a desperate armed robber who was now a cop killer.

Today there is a community park in Sherrill which commemorates the sacrifice of Officer Mumford and Chief Reilly but I fear that for a new generation, the memory of that fateful night in 1969 has faded, or at least not seen with the same gravity as it was

DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that a sitting President of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police was killed in the line of duty? It was Chief Thomas P. Reilly of the Sherrill Police Department. He and Patrolman Robert Mumford were both shot while questioning an armed robbery suspect.

Did you know that Chief Reilly's last radio call, "My God, George, please hurry, please hurry, we're shot", was made to Chief George Murphy of neighboring Oneida PD? Murphy had also served as President of NYSACOP, and as President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in the 1960's.

Did you know that one of the first responding officers was Deputy Fran Broski? Broski later served as Chief of Police for Sherrill, and as President of the Central New York Association of Chiefs of Police.

REMEMBERING TWO HEROES, *continued from Page 16*



Dedication monument for Reilly-Mumford Park in Sherrill, New York

member in the years leading up to his election. "Dad was so proud to be President of the New York State Police Chiefs," remembered his daughter Maryanne Gardner.

The killer died in prison, 39 years after his crimes which devastated the areas I knew so well – Sherrill, Canastota, and Oneida.

For those of us in law enforcement, we understand that keeping a community safe is not an easy task. It requires vigilance, tenacity, and courage. In this world there are those who prey upon others – some who will scam you, others who will steal from you, and others willing to injure, kidnap and kill to get what they want. Without guardians our society is vulnerable. Officer Mumford and Chief Reilly gave the same vigilance and protection throughout their careers to the residents of the City of Sherrill as they did on the fateful night of September 8, 1969. But it was that incident which has memorialized their dedication, their bravery, and their legacy.

¹ People v. Fitzpatrick, 32 N.Y.2d 499 (1973)

² Officer Down Memorial Page; odmp.org; Retrieved May 2, 2019

³ New York Times Archives; Jury Gives the Death Sentence; Dec. 24, 1970; from <https://www.nytimes.com/1970/12/24/archives/jury-gives-the-death-sentence-first-in-the-state-in-seven-years.html>

Blue Legacy: The Stories Behind the Badge Documentary to Profile Law Enforcement Heroes

**BY: MARK AND JEANNA SPAWN; THE SPAWN GROUP, LLC,
COSTA MESA, CALIFORNIA**

Blue Legacy: The Stories Behind the Badge is a new docu-series delving into the harrowing stories of courageous cops protecting their communities. Jeanna Spawn, Executive in Charge of Production and Director of Blue Legacy TV said, "This series uncovers the remarkable stories of some of our nation's heroic police officers, how they made a difference, and how their actions live on."

The Blue Legacy series is the brainchild of Mark Spawn, a former

Chief of Police and law enforcement consultant, and his wife Jeanna, a television production executive in Hollywood. Mark said, "This is a passion project for us. We have been developing a series which shows the positive side of our nation's law enforcement officers. When we started looking into these cases, we realized that for some people, these incidents were only a headline. But for others, they are a defining moment in their lives. Those are the stories we want to share."

In the pilot episode, the California-based husband-wife team travelled back to Mark's home state of New York to produce the story of the 1969 murder of two police officers who stopped a man suspected of armed robbery (see related article in this issue). Though the case is 50 years old, viewers will see, hear and feel the riveting first-hand accounts from the people who were directly involved –



Canastota PD Chief James Zophy speaks with Blue Legacy TV Host Mark Spawn about records from the 1969 armed robbery which led to the murder of two Sherrill police officers.

Photo: The Spawn Group

and whose lives were changed forever.

Jeanna commented that the integrity of such a production depends on getting the first hand facts from the people who were there. She said, "We will be telling the story from one of the first police officers on the scene, the police dispatcher on duty that night, eyewitnesses to the shooting, and a victim who was kidnapped at gunpoint and forced to drive the killer in her car with her two children in the back seat."

Mark said that the show will bring a new awareness to viewers about the cases profiled in the series. He said, "There's the story you know, the story you think you know, and the story you've never heard." Jeanna added, "It's so inspiring to hear the outpouring of appreciation for the sacrifices made by the officers in our first story – it's been decades, but they are still remembered today."

Stay tuned to updates on *Blue Legacy: The Stories Behind the Badge* by visiting BlueLegacyTV.com, and following the series on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

Website: BlueLegacyTV.com

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Got a suggestion for a case? E-mail: BlueLegacyTV@SpawnGroup.com

— SAVE THE DATE —

**Annual Training Conference
July 19-22, 2020**

Co-Worker Losses in Law Enforcement: The Mental Health of Recovery - “What a Bargain”

BY DR. MARK QUERRY, CLINICAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST OFFICER DEATHS. SUICIDES. SHOOTINGS. VIOLENCE, ETC.

Emotionally, psychologically and visually we in law enforcement and other helping professions naturally search for ways to cope internally (i.e., mentally) when confronted with these tragedies, especially when we lose our brothers and sisters in the line of duty, or, experience traumatic events.

In times of loss, we need to be “strong”. We need to lead. We need to make decisions. We need to achieve resolution—so we think.

Just as importantly, *we need to help, soothe and support*. It’s not about being weak or strong. Putting the stigma of ‘weakness’ aside when challenged in stressful situations, is critical.

especially when we lose our brothers and sisters in the line of duty, or, experience traumatic events.

Understand that the law enforcement profession has a plethora of advocates and supporters behind you, as a reader of this article, that encourages help and openness with those in need on your team, including yourself. This awareness *applies to all*, no matter what rank.

One aspect that haunts all of us when experiencing a loss close to us is that we tend to “second guess” ourselves about the loss we experience. For example:

- “I should have seen it coming before it happened;”
- “I could have done more;”
- “I would have...if I only would have known;”
- “I should have said more;”
- “It should have been me who died, not him/her (survivor guilt).”

While many of us have been through these self-reflections and quasi-guilt feelings, they eventually do leave our thinking and we, then, are able to come to terms with our loss and move on. I am suggesting that if you actually experience any type of the above thoughts or feelings, review them if you feel compelled to do so, but be willing to accept the loss for what it is, out of your control.

The Process of “Bargaining” When a Loss Occurs The process of second-guessing ourselves is a common example of the 3rd stage (out of 5 stages) of experiencing loss, called “**Bargaining**.¹ In the Stage of Bargaining, we are basically trying to psychologically ‘cut a deal’ to get the loss back or reverse it (un-do the loss) in our own head.

Other versions of Bargaining can also consist of, for example, the alcoholic pleading with his wife, “I will stop drinking if you don’t leave me!” Or, “Dear God, I will start going to church every Sunday if you take my cancer away from me!” And so forth—trying to undo the tragedy.

A common question we ask ourselves in law enforcement when a co-worker goes down is, “Did they have enough training/experience/information?”

I will not comment on *which* is the correct answer, but only say that we have some flexibility in our thinking and perceptions when we mitigate losses in our head; you may be pleasantly surprised to discover you have some *choices* when it comes to mentally coping with tragedy after the fact.

So, as we ‘bargain’ our way through loss and/or death we can do well to recognize it is a normal process that many individuals go through and can be short-lived and not so agonizing for long. When “Bargaining”, we often have a need to ‘turn over all the stones’ to make sure we didn’t unnecessarily *allow* the loss to occur under our ‘watch’. This second-guessing, stone-turning process can be a bit irrational.

Strategies and Resources for **Coping** when in the Bargaining Stage of Loss:

- As with other traumas and stressors, it may help tremendously to not keep your feelings wrapped up; talk with those in your life who care, when loss finds you. Allow yourself to grieve. Seek out caring individuals; generally, people mean well but they might not know what to say to you or how to care—let them be with you anyway. Don’t isolate yourself or claim, “No one understands.”
- Realize that very few losses are in your circle of control. In review, you determine your own circle of control by standing up, drawing a circle around your feet with a piece of chalk, and that is the size of your circle of control! Remember, as a leader, you are in-Charge, not always in-Control (sounds like being a parent, doesn’t it?).
- YOU didn’t *cause* the loss; YOU couldn’t *prevent* the loss; YOU can’t *un-do* the loss.
- Understand that we are not supposed to have all the answers when tragedy strikes.
- Consider that we are the selfish ones—we want the person back, even though *s/he* may be in a better place because of the loss. Life will play out as it needs to. Please be patient as much as you can, and you will find yourself eventually being able to let go, move on.
- Seek outside professional help if necessary. For some losses we find it hard to get unstuck. If that is the case and especially if your daily functioning begins to suffer, seek help from professional intervention such as your employment EAP benefit program if you have one, an anonymous support telephone line (such as 1-800-273-TALK), and/or professional mental health providers such as psychologists or counselors.
- If your loss is a suicide, Survivors of Suicide support groups (these are not treatment resources per se) are also available in many cities and counties around the State.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

There are several layers and aspects to loss as we can imagine. ►

This article attempted to isolate one aspect, i.e., the *Bargaining* stage of Loss, that gives survivors much emotional difficulty, including in law enforcement, and is often over-looked, partly due to not understanding the Stage for what it is.

The most important thing to remember is that there is no one "right" or "best" way to grieve these kind of losses. The goal is to find what feels right for you, the reader, but also, keep your sense

"We might not get over everything, but we certainly get through everything."

of mental responsibility for others out of the death process—that is their demise which you need not own.

You deserve to take care of yourself! As the old saying goes, "We might not get over everything, but we certainly get through everything."

Finally, thank you for doing what you do, day in, and day out.

About the Author

Dr. Mark Querry is a licensed clinical and forensic psychologist

who provides services to law enforcement departments throughout the State of Ohio. He has offices in Columbus, Cincinnati and Dayton, although travels throughout the State of Ohio. He provides clinical debriefings relative to line of duty acute trauma, provides psychotherapy for law enforcement personnel and their family members and also conducts comprehensive fitness-for-duty mental health evaluations and impairment assessments. Dr. Querry is also educated by the FBI in first responder intervention and is trained in hostage negotiation. He also has extensive experience working with all branches of the military with respect to combat deployment issues and reintegration aspects of psychological trauma and PTSD. His contact information is markquerryphd@gmail.com and cellular telephone number is 614-580-9932.

Copywrite by Dr. Mark Querry, October 17, 2018.

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¹Recall that one infamous model of Loss identifies 5 stages of experiencing loss as being (1) Denial or Shock, (2) Anger, (3) Bargaining, (4) Depression, and (5) Acceptance. For reference, see: Kubler-Ross, E. (1969). *On Death & Dying*. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Having a great time at the 2019 Conference



Enjoying the weather and good company at the Conference.



Zone 10 Representative Chief Jim Michel and Bath Police Chief Chad Mullen practicing their singing skills.... they needed the practice!



Incoming NYSACOP President Chief Pat Phelan recognizing MAGLOCLEN Representatives Rick Smith and Dan Stevens for their IT support during the Conference.



NYSACOP Executive Director Chief (Ret.) Michael Geraci and his wife Mary at Installation Banquet.



NYSACOP President Chief Pat Phelan with Rochester Police Chief La'Ron Singletary at the Conference.



Outgoing NYSACOP President Chief John Aresta and his wife Doris.

Effective Communication

Are You Prepared for Interactions with the Deaf Community?

BY JODIE CHIBI, DIRECTOR OF INTERPRETING & EDUCATION SERVICES

Consider this: A neighbor calls 911 to report a domestic altercation between a couple. When you arrive at the scene you approach an individual outside of the home who appears to be banging on the door, is visibly shaken and is crying as they watch you approach. When you speak, the individual taps near their ear and shakes their head. You repeat yourself, and the individual continues to gesture in response. What do you do?

Access to communication is not the responsibility of the Deaf individual.

Many Deaf and Hard of Hearing individuals are apprehensive when it comes to interactions with law enforcement; the result of incidents in the news and negative experiences within the community. Commonly, hearing individuals and service providers expect the Deaf individual to be responsible for making the extra effort to provide their own accommodations so that they can communicate in the same manner as a hearing individual.



Interpreting at Press Conference in Erie County.

The language access needs of Deaf and Hard of Hearing individuals are often unintentionally overlooked by service providers and first responders, who are often unaware of accommodations mandated under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Deafness is not a visible disability, so while you can recognize that an individual in a wheelchair will need a ramp rather than stairs, you cannot look at an individual and recognize their degree of hearing loss and what accommodations need to be made for effective communication. In our office, staff spend quite a bit of time advocating for access and it is through that work that they learn about incidents with local law enforcement around the topic of communication access. The complaints that we get include:

- an officer refusing to uncover their mouth in cold weather (to aid in lip reading),
- not believing the individual is Deaf and refusing to provide an interpreter,
- mis-interpreting signing and gesturing as aggression,
- barring an individual from using sign language while detained or in family visits, and
- visible frustration and lack of patience with the use of additional communication efforts.

If communicating with a Deaf individual is frustrating for you, imagine the challenges that a Deaf person faces playing guessing games and attempting to lip read responders while simultaneously managing their own emotional response.

Access to communication is not the responsibility of the Deaf individual. According to the ADA, the service provider, "...must provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services when needed to communicate effectively with people who have communication disabilities." A common misconception is that lip-reading and writing notes constitute effective communication. Lip-reading is essentially a guessing game as there are many words that look the same on the mouth, for example 'coughing' and 'coffee'. While writing simple instructions or questions may work in some situations, American Sign Language (ASL) and English are not interchangeable and having a complex conversation and obtaining full details is not always possible by relying on written communication alone. Effective communication means that all parties can receive and convey information adequately. If an individual indicates that they are Deaf, it is the responsibility of the police department to ensure effective communication, which is defined by the Deaf individual and may vary from person to person. An individual who is late-deafened or hard-of-hearing and does not use sign language for communication, may prefer the use of real-time captioning or assistive listening devices rather than an interpreter. Whereas a Deaf



Paramedics Using Interpretive Technology to communicate during Medical Call.

individual who uses sign language to communicate may rely on an interpreter for effective communication. Additionally, there are individuals with developmental disabilities who do not speak who may rely on devices or ASL interpreters.

In order to prevent complaints filed and settlements made because of ADA violations. Law enforcement agencies can be prepared. Using the ADA as your guide, along with recommendations already developed by the Department of Justice², every law enforcement agency should:

- Develop policies and procedures around communication access,
- Ensure that there are resources available and accessible across the agency for
 - o In person interpreting,
 - o Video Remote Interpreting (VRI),
 - o Captioning services, and

- Ensure that all officers are trained on working with the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

By educating your team and providing them with access to as many communication tools as possible, you enable them to make informed decisions and respond appropriately. The National Association of the Deaf (NAD), a civil rights organization created by and for Deaf individuals, believes that the use of VRI can be effective. However, they recommend the use of VRI in medical, legal, and court environments only as a secondary option to in-person interpreting. In-person interpreting is the most preferred and effective to avoid issues and miscommunication. VRI does allow an officer to connect to an interpreter through a tablet, in emergency or unplanned circumstances, while an in-person request is in the works.

The Department of Justice has created training videos, pamphlets, and suggested procedures for working with various populations. Locate a local agency that works with the Deaf and Hard of Hearing community for support while you generate a list of resources for your agency. If you do so and ensure that all your officers are trained, revisit our initial scenario...

An officer responds to a 911 call at a residence. A neighbor has called to report a domestic altercation between a couple. When the officer arrives at the scene one individual is outside of the home, visibly shaken and crying. When the officer attempts to question this individual, she taps near her ear and shakes her head. The officer then indicates to his partner that he needs to get a notepad and pen. Once this is retrieved, the officer writes, "Are you Deaf?"



Officer Using Interpretive Technology to communicate with a hearing impaired motorist on Traffic Stop.

This opens communication with the individual, who then indicates that, Yes she is. She also needs an interpreter. This gives officers the information they need to make a call for an interpreter on-scene while they pull out the tablet and communicate through VRI.

For information about working with the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, how to set-up Video Remote Interpreting services or in-person interpreting services, please contact Jodie Chibi at JChibi@wnydas.org.

¹U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division: Effective Communication (January 31, 2014): www.ada.gov/effective-comm.htm

²U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division: "Communicating with People Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing: ADA Guide for Law Enforcement" (January 2006): <https://www.ada.gov/lawenfcomm.pdf>. See also,

"Model Policy of Law Enforcement on Communicating with People Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing" (January 2006): <https://www.ada.gov/lawenfmodpolicy.pdf>. See also,

"Commonly Asked Questions about the Americans with Disabilities Act and Law Enforcement": https://www.ada.gov/qanda_law.pdf. See also,

"Questions and Answers: The Americans With Disabilities Act and Hiring Police Officers": <https://www.ada.gov/copsq7a.pdf>.



About the Author:

Jodie Chibi is the Director of Interpreting & Education Services at Deaf Access Services in Buffalo, New York; an agency started by and for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing community across Western New York. Deaf Access Services, an affiliate of People Inc, is a non-profit agency that provides in-person and VRI interpreting services, advocacy, employment services, community services navigation, and community ASL classes.

1033 Federal Excess Property Program

The National Defense Authorization Act authorizes the Secretary of Defense to transfer excess Department of Defense property to state and local law enforcement agencies whose primary function is the enforcement of applicable Federal, State and local laws and whose compensated law enforcement officers have the powers of arrest and apprehension. Special emphasis is given to counter-drug and counter terrorism divisions.

The Program provides all types of excess equipment to participating agencies free of charge except for costs related to the transport or pick up of property. Such equipment available includes

vehicles, aircraft, watercraft, weapons, computer equipment, body armor, night vision equipment, radios and more.

Agencies interested in the program may obtain additional information on the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), eJusticeNY site. The enrollment packet and publications and forms are now available through this site. In order to obtain an eJusticeNY account, agencies may request an application by calling the DCJS Customer Contact Center at 518-457-5837 or 1-800-262-3257, or by email at PortalHelpDesk@ejusticeny.ny.gov.

The New Face of Law Enforcement Information-Sharing

BY MARK HELLER - DIRECTOR OF CRIME ANALYSIS CENTER PROGRAMS
AT THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES (DCJS)



Law enforcement information-sharing. Long considered to be contradictory, with the exception of perhaps a phone call to a classmate from the academy now working for a neighboring department, or a cold call to a distant agency hoping for a piece of information. That's how it was done...how it's always been done...until now, at least in New York State.

Enter the New York State Crime Analysis Center (CAC) network, a wide-reaching array of inter-connected crime analysis centers, the brainchild of, and sponsored by the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). Hundreds of agencies, led by DCJS, are working together to solve this challenge and break down information silos, quietly building a network of crime analysis centers over the last decade.

Currently comprised of nine CACs across New York, plans are in the works to add at least one more Center before the end of the year. These Centers range from a small CAC covering a single county, to large regional Centers providing services and assistance to several counties. In total, the CAC network has formal agreements in place connecting and sharing data across 25 counties outside of New York City. Plans are in motion to bring that number to more than 30 counties by the end of the year. All of the Centers are interconnected, allowing analysts to search for data across the entire network, searching information from the records of more than 340 data sources statewide, from nearly 200 different law enforcement agencies. While efforts continue to connect the parts of New York State that are not currently linked into the CAC network, more than 80 percent of the state's crime information outside of New York City is accessible to the network.

Information-sharing across the CAC network is not only limited to data maintained by the law enforcement partners. In addition to the cross-center and cross-agency information sharing, New York State Police, state Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, Department of Motor Vehicles, New York State Park Police and federal Probation Department also share data with the centers.

By partnering with DCJS, the CACs are able to leverage the state's purchasing power for technology implemented across the network, such as software licenses, computers, analytic tools and subscriptions. The state also assists with policy development. "We work with all of the relevant stakeholders around the state to develop policy" for these advanced technologies to ensure they are "responsibly used and used within the parameters of the law," according to Executive Deputy Commissioner Michael C. Green in a recent [interview](#) with International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The first centers in the state's network – in Buffalo and Rochester – came online in 2008. Now, more than a decade later, the CAC network has expanded across the state to centers in Albany, Syracuse, Binghamton, Niagara Falls, Malone, Utica and Goshen. Collectively, the work done by staff at the Centers has assisted in solving thousands of cases.

In the words of one police lieutenant, "This service is extremely valuable and saves time due to the expertise of the [CAC] staff. I have never had a bad experience with the staff. Information sharing is much easier than ever before in my 23 years of experience. They utilize investigative tools to provide information in a timely manner and allow for quicker, more thorough investigations."



The partnership aspect is key to driving the success of the CACs, which are run by boards that include involved agencies. All important decisions – from new technologies to policy development – must be endorsed by the boards and the state. "The multiagency oversight is critical," according to Deputy Commissioner Michael Wood. "It helps ensure everyone has a seat at the table and input when important decisions are made."

The close partnerships and involvement of local law enforcement is evident as soon as you walk into a crime analysis center. More than half of the staff working across the Centers comes from those local partners. From detectives to field intelligence officers to State Police investigators and National Guard soldiers, sworn staff work side-by-side with civilian crime analysts in a cooperative effort to provide the in-depth analysis necessary to assist in solving cases.

The crime analysis centers also go beyond providing case leads and suspect information. A central component of the network is to provide administrative reports and information to the chiefs, sheriffs and district attorneys to assist them in making informed decisions about resource deployment, crime hotspots, and connecting the dots when it comes to criminal activity and potential causative factors. Additionally, the CACs work closely with their county prosecutors in providing pre-arrangement packets on new cases, many times before they arrive at court, as well as expert testimony and graphical displays that are presented in the courtroom.

Knowledgeable and experienced staffers at each center have access to a wide array of cutting-edge tools and technology to facilitate their work: facial recognition software to help identify and connect relevant information, hotspot mapping, social media monitoring, just to name a few. Investigators working on specific cases can also draw on the knowledge, experience and data access of the analysts to develop leads, potential suspects and known associates of an individual under investigation. And for those agencies who partner with and utilize the services of their local Crime Analysis Center, gone are the days spent cold-calling other departments around the region to try and piece their case together. With the click of a mouse, the crime analyst has near-instant access to over 4 billion pieces of data, any of which could provide the break that's needed to solve the case.

As technology and crime analysis practices continue to evolve, so too must the CAC network. From implementing the latest cutting-edge technology, to providing the most current and critical training to the talented staff that comprise the network, the New York State Crime Analysis Center network will continue to lead the nation in law enforcement information-sharing with two central goals: helping to solve crime and contributing to the overall reduction in violent crime in New York State.

About the author:

Mark Heller is the Director of the Crime Analysis Center Program at the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and is responsible for programmatic oversight of the network of crime analysis centers across New York State. Mark has more than 30 years of law enforcement experience, as well as a broad range of experience in training, information technology, and program management across several New York State agencies. He has an Associate's Degree in Criminal Justice, a Bachelor's Degree in Management of Information Technology, and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Marist College.

Managing Chaos - Helping Senior Officials Prepare for a Crisis

The threat of terrorism has evolved greatly since 9/11, and now communities must prepare for complex terrorist incidents that have evolved in both the tactics used and the sites targeted. For example, the Boston Marathon Bombing involved multiple incidents across a wide geographic location. In this case, the bombings and associated manhunt stressed emergency response resources from numerous jurisdictions and required a high degree of leadership and coordination among numerous agencies involved in the response effort.

In recognition of these growing threats, FEMA launched a Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack (CCTA) grant program, and the New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES) was one of only 29 entities across the nation to receive funding. DHSES is using the funding to enhance the level of preparedness for CCTA type events in the upstate urban areas, including the Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo regions.

Among the various components of the DHSES CCTA program is a "Managing Chaos" workshop for senior officials, including locally elected and appointed leaders. Unlike traditional trainings aimed exclusively at first responders, the workshop brings together Mayors, County Executives, Police Chiefs, Fire Commissioners and other public safety executives for a facilitated discussion focused on crisis leadership, crisis decision-making, and crisis communication. The workshop seeks to blend both academic and practical insights based on the lessons learned from the many jurisdictions (e.g., Orlando, Boston, Las Vegas, etc.) that have experienced high-profile mass casualty incidents.

To develop and deliver the workshop, DHSES utilizes a team comprised of both public safety and academic experts. Dan Linskey, the

former Superintendent-in-Chief of the Boston Police Department, and incident commander

during the Boston Marathon Bombing, provides a strong practical perspective while helping to co-facilitate the workshop. Dan is joined by Terry Hastings, DHSES Senior Policy Advisor and adjunct professor at University at Albany's College of Emergency Preparedness, Homeland Security, and Cybersecurity, to provide academic insights.

"I found the Managing Chaos workshop very informative and beneficial," said Chief Michael Lefancheck, Baldwinsville Police Department. "Chief Dan Linskey (ret) from Boston PD was engaging, honest and direct with everyone in the room and we all left with some great takeaways that will assist us should we ever face a crisis in our own communities. I'm looking forward to attending future training programs that DHSES holds."

DHSES has conducted workshops in Albany and Syracuse and will have completed others in Buffalo and Rochester by early June. Feedback on the workshop has been extremely positive, and the participants are taking away a variety of strategies that will better prepare them to survive, and thrive, during a crisis.

Chet Lasell

Assistant Director of Public Information

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services

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TECHNOLOGY UPDATES

Kustom Signals Announces a Cloud Storage Approach with the Customer in Mind

Lenexa, KS, July 9, 2019 – Kustom Signals, Inc. announced today their new cloud storage model for Law Enforcement (LE). Cloud storage for evidentiary files has become expected in the marketplace, but is it really in the best financial interest of the end user? Kustom Signals offers a unique approach to cloud storage that keeps the customer in mind.

Hybrid Kloud Storage allows LE to only store those evidentiary files they need in the cloud, with non-evidentiary files stored on-site. Kustom Signals' unique hybrid approach has all of the primary benefits of unlimited cloud storage at a reduced price. It also eases the stress to those agencies that may be limited by internet bandwidth or budget but who also require higher resolution files, considerable usage requirements (such as 24x7 record), or extensive retention policies. This combination cloud/on-site storage model has easy access to evidentiary files and easy file sharing while helping to offset bandwidth concerns and allowing agencies to grow their cloud storage at their own pace.

Kustom Signals also offers Full Kloud Storage (100% to the cloud) or full local storage that most LE expect to see. There are advantages of cloud storage such as protection from hardware failure and unauthorized access, but the cost for this storage can be burdensome over time, and file upload

4 STEPS TO A SIMPLIFIED KLOUD OFFERING THAT WORKS FOR YOU

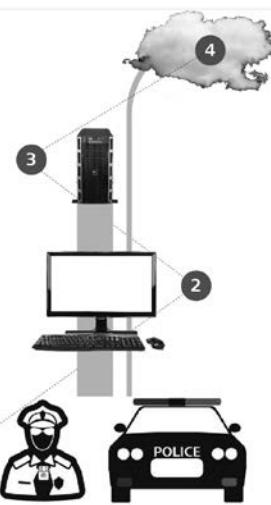
1. Capture video with **Eyewitness HD** in-car video and/or **Eyewitness Vantage** body-worn video

2. Download video to **Eyewitness Data Vault**

3. **Non-evidentiary** files can be stored anywhere

With Full Kloud Storage, all files will eventually be pushed to the cloud as bandwidth allows.

4. For instant, easy file sharing store evidentiary files to the Kloud.



and access is very bandwidth dependent. Kustom Signals also offers Fixed Kloud Storage should agencies prefer to put a cap on their cloud expenditure with retention policies in place that help maintain a certain file storage requirement.

With Hybrid Kloud Storage, agencies can scale into cloud at their own pace! Kustom Signals' approach to cloud storage options puts the customer's needs first!

About Kustom Signals, your no risk partner: Established in 1965, Kustom Signals, Inc., an MPD Inc. company, designs and manufactures a complete line of speed enforcement, speed awareness and in-car and body-worn video systems for law enforcement agencies, along with the Contour product line. For more information, visit www.KustomSignals.com.

About MPD, Inc.

MPD, Inc. was established in 1987 and is headquartered in Owensboro, KY. MPD's customers include U.S. and foreign military services and their contractors, avionics manufacturers, law enforcement organizations, industrial companies and commercial concerns. For more information, visit www.mpdinc.com

Telephone 1.800.458.7866 | Website www.KustomSignals.com



2019 Conference Vendors



Batavia Police Chief Shawn Heubusch at the Patrol PC Vendor booth



Conference Attendees at the Uber Display



First Net booth along with FBI NDex



Gunbusters and TracCS Displays



Rochester Police Chief La'Ron Singletary and Chief Pat Phelan visiting our vendors



Lexipol and Secure Watch Vendor booths



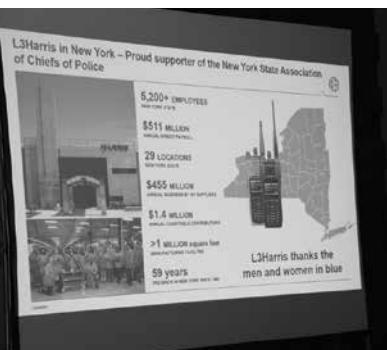
Key Trak and All Traffic Solutions



Leads On Line Vendor booth



L3Harris Vendor booth



L3Harris Presentation



Vendor Floor with Gunbusters and Patrol PC Representatives



Total Technology Solutions booth



The TraCS Crew



Sound Off Signals and CJIS Vendor booths



MAGLOCLEN Representatives Dan Stevens (l) and Rick Smith

Innovative Wellness Solutions for Law Enforcement



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- Reduced muscle tension
- Enhanced relaxation

“The technology used by Biosound is incredible. I was introduced to this technology during my treatment for severe PTSD, depression, anxiety, and attempted suicide and it was truly lifesaving. The feeling of peace that I experienced helped me to interrupt the stress and trauma cycle, better process my thoughts, and enabled me to look to the future with a new way of thinking.

I highly recommend Biosound Healing Therapy as part of preventative mental health measures for all police and fire departments.

-**Doug Monda**, Ret. Narcotics Agent, SWAT Leader, Sniper, Founder, Survive First Foundation

DEPARTMENT BENEFITS

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- Decreased workers comp claims
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RESULTS SYMPTOM DECREASE



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The Queensbury Hotel is centrally located between Saratoga Springs and Lake George, has been a focal point of the Glens Falls region for close to 100 years. The Queensbury Hotel, according to local historians, is named after the British Queen Charlotte. The parcel of land that is now Glens Falls was granted in 1762. The hotel's name was given to honor that grant. That is one theory. Another theory, regarding the hotel's name, is that "Queensbury" sounded elegant. The English-sounding name had a broad appeal regionally.

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