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New York State Association of Chiefs of Police

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Do you have an interesting law enforcement story or an article you would like to submit, photographs of member activities or field scenes?
Contact the editor: Mark Spawn at APB@nychiefs.org

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On the Cover:

Sunny the police therapy dog is a frequent and friendly face in Perry, New York. The yellow Lab, once destined for euthanasia, was rescued and trained for work as a specialized service dog. Now, Sunny has a Facebook presence that rivals his human counterparts. Police Chief Michael Grover and Officer-Handler Matt Masci spoke with the *Chronicle* about this unique program and how it has had a positive impact in the school – and beyond.

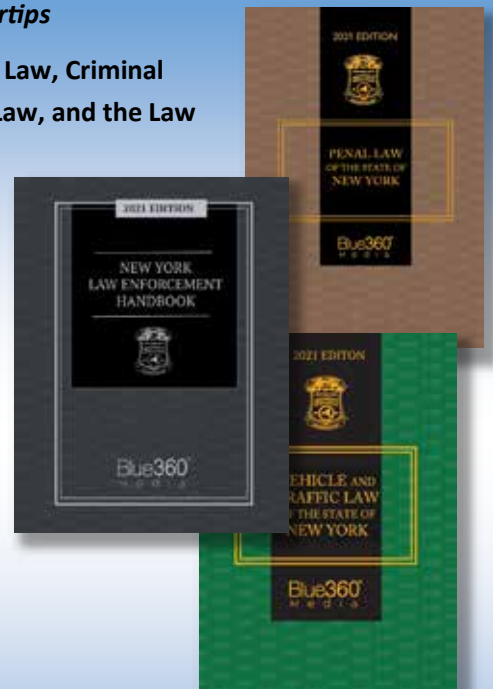
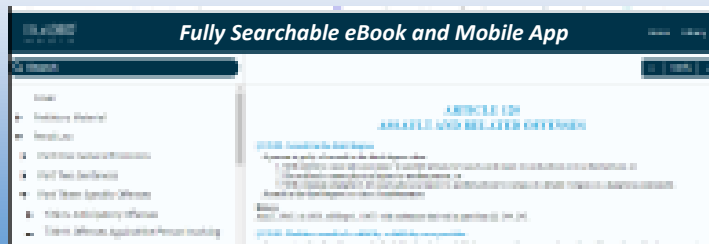


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Questions about Marihuana

Marihuana Tool-Kit



Chief Tim Parisi
President

Recently enacted cannabis reform legislation will affect the way in which police have traditionally responded to calls and street encounters involving marihuana. It also presents questions concerning police personnel, including a couple recruitment issues. To that end, NYSACOP will be releasing a podcast and other information, a summary of interviews with experts about new laws relating to marihuana.

There are certain things we know for sure: there is a new Article 222 in the Penal Law which covers cannabis; the Article 221 which many cops have worked with for decades has been repealed. This will be a learning experience for

law enforcement. For many of my colleagues, there are questions: Who can grow marihuana? What are the limits of possession? Do limits change based on a person's age? How much cannabis can a person grow? What if the person has a prescription from a doctor? Are there best practices for articulating DWAI by marihuana? Can persons under parole supervision possess or use marihuana? What about use of cannabis in public places? Use by off-duty police? Drug screenings for police candidates for pre-employment purposes? The effect of federal law? How might 400.00 PL impact police (new hires and laterals)?

While the answers to some of the questions can be found in the statute, others are ambiguous. I know that many of you are looking for answers now, but this is not clear-cut. On behalf of NYSACOP we want to let you know that we are aggressively working on it and will get a resource to you as soon as we can.



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Where Do We Go from Here?



**Chief/Ret.
Patrick Phelan
Executive Director**

The environment for policing in America is the worst it has ever been, without question. The job of being a police officer in America, in this environment seems almost impossible. The job of police chief seems beyond impossible. It was always a tough job, dealing with media, politicians, unions, and oh by the way—crime. But in this environment in which the media has teamed with politicians, community organizers, social media influencers, and every form of anti-police group, the mob

has our backs against the wall. It's okay, sometimes the corner of the ring is the best place to fight from. I refer to the anti-police mob as the anti-police propaganda machine. It operates on a very simple principle: "The lie travels the globe before the truth gets its shoes on." The pattern is simple. As soon as there is a police officer involved event start putting out lies and half-truths immediately. If it is a use of deadly force, say the subject was unarmed. If it is a use of physical force, say it was brutality. The



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truth is irrelevant. What matters is the *branding*, the *narrative*. Many people will believe the original lies and look no further for the truth. They will accept the lie and believe it without question. Many people still believe that Michael Brown was innocently walking down the street in Ferguson, Missouri when he was targeted by a racist cop who shot Brown while Brown had his hands up. After the Obama/Holder justice department found that Brown had just committed a robbery on video and attacked a police officer sitting in his car then repeatedly attacked the officer leaving him no choice but to use deadly force, the truth was quietly mentioned but the lie had already taken hold. The lie is still widely believed. Lies can be powerful. This is not a new phenomenon. We saw this tactic used in 2009 when then-President Obama criticized the Cambridge Police in the arrest of Harvard professor Henry Louis Gates, Jr. saying, "the Cambridge police acted stupidly in arresting somebody when there was already proof that they were in their own home," and, "we know separate and apart from this incident that there's a long history in this country of African Americans and Latinos being stopped by law enforcement disproportionately." With that statement those of us that were hoping that President Obama would be a healer who would bring people together sadly realized that the opposite was true. When it was learned that the President was wrong and the Cambridge police were right, the President attempted to save face with the famous and awkward "Beer Summit." But the damage was done as the lie had traveled the globe. That was almost 12 years ago. The reality is that we have

been on this path for at least 12 years and that now the propaganda machine is worked into a full lather, foaming at the mouth waiting to pounce on any police officer, anywhere, doing anything that can be remotely construed as the least bit improper.

So, what can we do? Police Chiefs are no doubt in a very difficult situation. You still must facilitate the prevention of crime and promote traffic safety. But you have police officers who understand that any time they take any enforcement action

**The propaganda machine will not report the truth
so we will have to do it ourselves.**

things could go wrong and they could be the next target of the propaganda machine. Not only could they lose their job, but they could also find themselves in jail at the end of their shift. One thing you can do is arm yourselves with facts. While lies rule the day right now, the truth is still powerful. We have the truth on our side and when used properly and at the right time the truth can be very effective. The propaganda machine will not report the truth so we will have to do it ourselves. Social media is vital. A chief can use social media to put out truthful information that has not been processed through editing of the propaganda machine. Go directly to your constituents. This must be done; otherwise, you are at the whim of the propaganda machine. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, Rumble, etc. offer you the opportunity to put out your own message. Videotaped statements, written releases, live stream press conferences. Make sure that if you do a press conference you at least have someone video record it and, if possible, live stream it. The media will edit your statements, but you will have your own unedited record that you can disseminate as you see fit. Be wary of taped interviews. We have all had the experience of talking to a reporter on tape for 15 or 20 minutes only to have a 10 second clip of the interview on the nightly news. The news editor decides which 10 seconds gets on TV, not you. I once had a great conversation with a police chief of a major city and a past president of IACP. He told me that near the end of his career he decided to only do live interviews, no taped interviews. He would tell reporters, "you want an interview; sure, I'll do it live." That way his statements could not be edited. The reporters did not like it, but he did not care. But you can always make your own unedited statement on social media. One of the keys to social media is that you must build a following. You cannot just go to social media when something happens. Start now and build a following. People love information. Put out information on day-to-day events: traffic accidents, road closures, weather events, good arrests, community events. Your community will love to hear from the Chief and you will build a following, then when the defecation hits the fan, you will have the following in place.

Arm yourselves with information. The propaganda machine often puts out information that is just flat out false. An interesting current event is the death of Daunte Wright in Brooklyn Center, Minnesota. After Wright's shooting there was a press conference including Chief Tim Gannon of the Brooklyn Center Police. If you



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have not seen any video of this presser, you owe it to yourself to check it out on the Internet, if only to prepare yourself for what could happen to you. First, the so-called journalists in the room were nothing more than an angry mob. Shouting statements at the chief, attacking him, shouting more statements that were supposed to be questions before he had a chance to address the last angrily shouted accusatory statement. This was a bad scene and a great example of how the media has deteriorated. I would not dream of criticizing Chief Gannon, he was in an impossible situation facing an angry horde of reporters to whom the truth was irrelevant. All things said, he handled it pretty well and did some good things including releasing the body cam footage early in the process even though he did not have to. This was a very good move because... the truth is on our side. There was one part of the press conference that bothered me. A reporter made a statement/question, "can you tell us why black people are being disproportionately killed by police as compared to white people?" The Chief was not armed with the truth and answered as best he could saying, "I can't answer that question." If he were armed with the truth the answer would have been simple. The answer is – "Ms. Reporter that statement is simply not true." Black people are not killed disproportionately by the police. That statement has no basis in fact. It is the lie of the propaganda machine. The truth is that most people killed by police are white. Most people killed by the police are armed. The 2016 Harvard University study by Rolando Fryer showed that there is no evidence that black people are more likely than white people to be shot by the police. Fryer, a black economics professor at Harvard deemed the results of his own study "the most surprising results of my career." Fryer studied more than 1,300 police shootings in ten major American cities between 2000 and 2015 and found that black people **were not** more likely to be shot by the police than white people. In fact, he found that officers were more likely to fire their weapons without having first been attacked when the suspects are white. In Houston, Fryer found that black people were 20 percent *less* likely to be shot by the police than white people. In 2019, 15 unarmed black people were shot by on duty police officers while 25 unarmed white people were shot by police. If you include off duty police shootings, 28 unarmed black people died at the hands of police while the number of unarmed white people

was 51. Although there are many variables when you delve into the world of statistics, it is clear that the narrative that black people are more likely to shot by police is false. Furthermore, and perhaps most importantly, there is absolutely no evidence to support the claims of racism in these encounters. To prove a hate crime in New York State you must prove that the suspect "intentionally selects the person against whom the offense is committed or intended to

Even in some of the most egregious cases of police misconduct widely reported, where is the proof of hate or racism? It does not exist. We simply have a propaganda machine that concludes that if a police officer commits an act of misconduct against a person of color, then it must be because the officer is a racist, and therefor policing is systematically racist. There is no evidence that the officer is racist.

be committed in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or a perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, gender identity or orientation of a person regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct." Even in some of the most egregious cases of police misconduct widely reported, where is the proof of hate or racism? It does not exist. We simply have a propaganda machine that concludes that if a police officer commits an act of misconduct against a person of color, then it must be because the officer is a racist, and therefor policing is systematically racist. There is no evidence that the officer is racist. Even in the most extreme of all cases, the George Floyd/ Derek Chauvin case. Chauvin was convicted of murdering Floyd. There was not one iota of evidence presented to indicate that this murder was racially motivated. None. There is no evidence of any kind in existence that race was a factor in this encounter. Yet despite a complete lack of evidence the anti-police propaganda machine relentlessly promotes the narrative that racism is a factor in policing. We know the truth, that race plays no role in policing.

In 2020, 1021 people were shot fatally by police, 983 were male while 38 were female. Regarding race, 457 were white, 243 black, 170 Hispanic, 151 other. When it comes to "unarmed" people 24 were white, 18 were black, 8 Hispanic and 5 other. That is out of roughly 50,000,000 police/suspect interactions and 10,000,000 arrests. Out of 10,000,000 arrests you have a 0.00024% chance of being shot by the police. So, to an unbiased person the facts indicate that the racist narrative about policing in America is simply a lie.

Our only weapon is the truth. We must be champions of the truth. We must call out the lies when we seem them. We cannot stand by while the propaganda machine spews lies and hangs a scarlet letter R around the necks of our officers. Call out and confront lies when you see them, arm yourselves with the truth, craft your own message and be a champion of the truth. The future of policing may depend on it. May God bless you and keep you safe.

Split-Second Reaction: Why Eliminating Qualified Immunity Is Not a Panacea for Police Shootings

BY CHIEF MIKE RANALLI (RET.) GLENVILLE POLICE DEPT.; LEXIPOL PROGRAM MANAGER



**Chief/Ret.
Michael Ranalli, Esq.**

Three cities, three tragedies, three completely different types of underlying incidents. In Columbus, OH, a 16-year-old girl is shot by an officer as she was about to stab another girl. In Brooklyn Center, MN, a 20-year-old man is shot during a traffic stop and arrest when an officer mistook her gun for a TASER® device. Finally, in Chicago, an officer investigating shots fired chases a suspect who is seen with a gun in his hand. The suspect, a 13-year-old boy,

turns toward the officer and the officer fires one round, killing him.¹

As a parent and now as a grandfather, I cannot begin to comprehend what the families of these young people are feeling. My heart breaks at the mere thought of such a loss.

All three incidents provoked immediate and emotional response from the public, including outrage toward the officers involved and demands for accountability. Celebrity and media personalities expressed incredulity over how such young people could possibly be shot by police. The message being conveyed is these incidents are further proof of the flawed and dysfunctional policing system in America. As more incidents occur, calls for police reform increase, including calls for the elimination of qualified immunity.² This push is based on a belief that officers are quick to shoot because they are often protected from civil liability. Eliminate that protection, the argument goes, and the fear of liability will prompt officers to try tactics other than deadly force.

To fix a problem, the problem must be defined. Emotional responses, blaming police incompetence and even attributing deep-seated societal inequities to law enforcement are all understandable reactions to these incidents, but they don't get us closer to preventing more deaths at the hands of police. Just as important, law enforcement officers refusing to acknowledge their role in problem is not helpful either.

A proper root cause analysis requires each incident to be examined; every incident potentially stands on its own. When examining multiple incidents, commonalities at any level need to be identified and evaluated. Anyone who has read some of my past articles and attended my webinars and/or trainings knows I am willing to identify and discuss problems with police responses to situations when it is warranted. Police response to persons in crisis is one such area. A review of this category of incidents reveals some common tactics and decisions that warrant changes in training and response and I

have focused my training accordingly.

But what about these three recent incidents? Does a breakdown of each incident result in the conclusion that charging the officers or denying qualified immunity will change future officer behavior? Would the repeal of qualified immunity have prevented these three deaths? The answer may in part come from asking *how* each death occurred.

COLUMBUS

The officer involved in this incident was responding to a call for assistance in which the caller indicated other girls at the residence were threatening violence. The officer arrived and was faced with



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a chaotic scene. Ma'Khia Bryant was chasing and fighting with a girl who fell near the officer. As a man starts to kick the girl on the ground, Ma'Khia is seen in bodycam video about to swing a knife at

What was the alternative? Wouldn't this officer be condemned for standing by and not acting? How could the officer have come to any other decision in the time-compressed situation he was in?

another girl. The officer had been yelling for her to get down, but she ignored his commands. He then fired, killing Ma'Khia.

A total of 10 to 11 seconds elapsed from the officer's arrival to the shots being fired. As difficult as it is to accept the death of a 16-year-old girl, this officer reacted in the exact manner that police officers across the United States are trained to react. Officers do not always have all the information they need to make informed force decisions. But here it was clear the girl swinging the knife was putting another human being at immediate risk. What was the alternative? Wouldn't this officer be condemned for standing by and not acting? How could the officer have come to any other decision in the time-compressed situation he was in? Her young age makes the result more difficult to accept, but it does nothing to mitigate the risk she was causing to the other girl. ▶

So how did this death occur? Of the three incidents, this is the easiest one to answer—the officer shot Ma'Khia because she reasonably appeared to be putting another life at risk and there was no time to consider other options. The officer's training kicked in, probably causing him to react instinctively and without a deliberate thought process.

BROOKLYN CENTER

Daunte Wright was pulled over by police for driving a car with an expired registration. During the traffic stop, it was determined that he was wanted on a warrant for a weapons-related charge. An officer asked Daunte to get out of the car, which he did. But as the officer attempted to place him in handcuffs, he resisted, pulling away and jumping back into his car. Video shows the officers frantically trying to get Daunte out of the car before he can drive away. Another officer moved up to assist and yelled "TASER, TASER, TASER," but instead of the TASER device, she had her firearm in her hand. She fired one fatal shot from her gun as Daunte started to drive away. Immediately after the shot, the officer is heard exclaiming "Oh ****, I shot him." Mere seconds passed from when Daunte started to resist and the shot was fired.

The tragic result makes this a very difficult incident to explain because it involves a form of human error we are all susceptible to. The stress in the officer's voice while yelling "TASER," and then the emotion when she yells that she shot him, makes it objectively clear this officer did not intend to shoot Duante.

An error occurs when there is a failure at the level of execution. A mistake occurs when a person makes a deliberate choice and completes the associated act, but it turns out to be the wrong choice. The concept of weapon confusion—mistakenly firing a gun instead of a TASER device—is a form of error called a slip and capture.³ Essentially, a slip and capture error occurs when two or more processes share similar action sequences, one that is well practiced and familiar, and the other that is not as well practiced. The error



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occurs when the actor decides to do the less familiar act but slips and subconsciously captures the most familiar act. Stress and time compression can make this type of error more likely to occur.

Officers typically undergo more firearms training in their careers than most other skills. As a result, the act of drawing a weapon becomes an automatic action that does not require conscious thought. The benefit to this is it allows officers to keep their limited attention on a perceived threat while drawing their weapon. The downside is exemplified in this incident. The officer made the right decision—using a TASER device on a person resisting arrest and attempting to flee, but she instead subconsciously captured the more familiar act of using her firearm and did not comprehend that she needed to transition.

This explains the "how" this tragedy likely happened, but I

understand and acknowledge it does not help Daunte Wright's family. Our purpose in reviewing these incidents, however, is to determine whether eliminating qualified immunity would prevent such tragedies in the future. The answer is 'no' since this was not a conscious decision or mistake. Putting the officer in jail will also not prevent human error from occurring. Instead, training is the best, but not perfect, way to address this specific problem. The Lexipol Conducted Energy Device Policy requires agencies to train in weak hand or cross draws to try to mitigate the potential of an error occurring. But when officers are involved in incidents that provoke high emotional arousal, such errors remain possible.

CHICAGO

Officers investigating shots fired chased two suspects, catching one of them, 21-year-old Ruben Roman, almost immediately. An officer then chased the second, 13-year-old Adam Toledo, who was seen carrying a handgun in his right hand. The officer yelled repeatedly for Adam to stop, but he kept running, finally stopping by a gap in a fence. Bodycam video released by Chicago Police Department shows that Adam had the gun in his right hand behind his back. He then turned and raised his hands, leaving the officer with less than a second to decide and respond. The officer fired and struck Adam. The officer immediately provided medical attention, but Adam died from his injuries. It appears Adam likely dropped the gun a fraction of a second before raising his hands and turning toward the officer. It took only 19 seconds from the time the officer exited his vehicle to the time the shot was fired.

If Adam did not have the gun in his hand when he turned, why did the officer still shoot him? How could this happen? Once again, we look to the reality of human response for a possible answer. Action is generally always faster than reaction. An officer confronting a possible threat must perceive and absorb stimuli presented by the threat, process that information within the situational context, decide on a proper course of action, and then initiate the motor response. In the meantime, the suspect has done much of this and the officer does not know it, leaving the officer with having to complete this complex process in the time it takes the suspect to complete their already initiated act. In other words, an officer has to observe, perceive, decide and act in the time it takes the suspect to act.⁴

The officer in this case had to process the act of Adam turning—after just seeing the gun in his hand—and respond in less than one second. Assuming Adam's hand was empty, it was too late for that

...time-compressed situations where officers are under high emotional arousal, such as persons refusing to comply with commands and carrying a weapon, can compound the issue. Eliminating qualified immunity will not prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future because response under stress typically occurs at a subconscious level.

observation to stop the officer from pulling the trigger. The "how" in this case comes down to the reality of human reaction and response time. Once again, time-compressed situations where officers are under high emotional arousal, such as persons refusing to comply with commands and carrying a weapon, can compound the issue.

Eliminating qualified immunity will not prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future because response under stress typically occurs at a subconscious level.

CONCLUSIONS

Throughout all the calls for police reform, my biggest fear has been that legislatures would not act with evidence-based legislative responses and instead would initiate piecemeal and ineffective responses designed to fill an emotional need. Calls have been made to push agencies to change their use of force policies from "objective reasonableness" to "only when necessary." This falls flat for the same reason that eliminating qualified immunity will not reduce officer-caused deaths—both positions are based on the fallacy that all officer use of force decisions are informed and based on a cognitive response. This is not true and will just lead to false expectations.

As long as officers continue to be forced into time-compressed, high-stress encounters by people resisting arrest and refusing to respond to lawful orders, similar tragedies are likely to continue. Elected officials should take reasoned and educated actions and not increase the risk. For example, in Los Angeles County, District Attorney Gascon has publicly announced his office will no longer prosecute cases for resisting arrest. This is absolutely the wrong approach as it will almost guarantee an increase in violent encounters between officers and criminal suspects. Why wouldn't people resist arrest if there will no consequences for it? With those encounters will come the increased chance of additional tragedies.

We may never prevent tragedies like those in Columbus, Brooklyn Center and Chicago from happening. But there are many incidents involving police use of force that *could* play out differently, situations where officers have discretionary time. Responsible elected leaders will avoid adding fuel to the emotional fires that are inevitably set off by officer-involved deaths and focus on what's needed to adequately

prepare officers to make the best tactical decisions for the real-life situations they face. Providing national and/or state funding for simulators and scenario-based training to help officers improve decision-making under high-stress situations is a great place to start. Long term, the development of evidence-based training curricula is needed to provide consistent and more effective training across the country to better prepare officers for high-stress encounters.

¹Any facts regarding these incidents are based upon the information available to me as of the date I am writing this article, April 30, 2021.

²An in-depth discussion of qualified immunity is beyond the scope of this article. The short version is that qualified immunity can protect officers from lawsuits if they do not violate clearly established constitutional rights that a reasonable officer would be aware of. Knowing violations of rights are not protected. For more information see <https://www.police1.com/legal/articles/the-attack-on-the-police-officers-qualified-immunity-defense-sgocV8c2TrJCvFrU/>

³For an in-depth analysis of slips and *human error* generally, see Reason, James (1990) *Human Error*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Human error will never be eliminated and there are implications in all industries, with medical and aviation being two examples. And this is not a new concept, see Norman, D. (1981) Categorization of Action Slips. *Psychological Review*, Vol. 88(1) Jan. P. 1-15. DOI 10.1037/0033-295X.88.1.1.; Norman, D. (1983) Design Rules Based on Analyses of Human Error. *Communications of the ACM*. April, Vol. 26 No. 4. P. 254-258.

⁴See Blair, J. P.; Pollock, J.; Montague, D.; Nichols, T.; Curnutt, J.; Burns D. (2011). Reasonableness and Reaction Time. *Police Quarterly* 14:323; Lewinski, W.J., Hudson, W.B., Dysterheft, J.L. (2014) Police Officer Reaction Time to Start and Stop Shooting: The Influence of Decision-Making and Pattern Recognition. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum*, 14(2), 1-16



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PROUD PARTNER



Police Dog Brings Sunny Days to Students

BY CHIEF/RET. MARK A. SPAWN

The sight of a police dog arriving at a school might normally be cause for concern, but in Perry, New York, Officer Matt Masci’s canine partner brings calm. As the School Resource Officer, Masci interacts with students and staff on a daily basis. Last year, Masci got a new canine partner – Sunny, a yellow Labrador retriever. Masci noticed a need for a dog at the school where he served. “When I came to Perry, one of the first things I noticed was a lot of the social-emotional stuff where I thought a therapy dog could be beneficial here at the school. A lot of kids don’t like opening up to authority figures, counselors, and the police,” said Officer Masci.

Sunny came from Cocoa, Florida, rescued from an animal shelter by “Paws and Stripes”, a program of the Brevard County (Florida) Sheriff’s Office that matches dogs with prison inmates under the supervision of the Sheriff’s



Sunny waits to greet students at Perry School District in Wyoming County, New York.

Photo: Off. Matt Masci, Perry PD



“How could they blame me if this donut just... disappeared?”

Photo: Off. Matt Masci, Perry PD

assistant skills, all of which can be beneficial upon their release.²

Asked about the impact of Sunny’s presence at Perry Schools, Superintendent of Schools Daryl McLaughlin said, “The response to the therapy dog program has been overwhelmingly positive.

It’s another great tool for community policing, bringing us closer to the kids which brings us closer to the parents.
Chief Michael Grover

The students and staff enjoy Sunny’s presence in the buildings and during instructional opportunities.”

Chief Michael Grover said that Sunny helps his department engage the public, especially during this time of trust building. “It’s

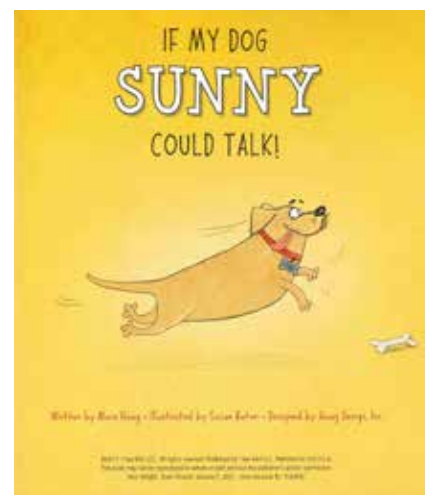
another great tool for community policing, bringing us closer to the kids which brings us closer to the parents.” He added that the positive relationships in his jurisdiction can be attributed to this success. “We have a great relationship with our school officials and a very supportive village board.”

Officer Masci agrees that Sunny has been an asset in building bridges. “The dog has been a conversation starter, and the kids start talking to the dog which opens up a communication line for us.” Superintendent McLaughlin agrees, saying “The extent of his impact can be observed during instructional interventions and in our special education classrooms. Sometimes students feel more comfortable reading to the dog than out loud in front of the class or to a partner.” He added, “I have seen Sunny de-escalate situations with

students who exhibit elopement behaviors. The students will sit down on the ground and engage with the dog.”

The dog who once faced being euthanized has become a celebrity in the community with his own Instagram and Facebook pages. Officer Masci said that while the police department’s social media is more business oriented, Sunny’s accounts help them make community policing messages more accessible... and fun! Sunny’s pages include pictures of him lounging in the office, staring down a donut, playing in the snow, and working at the school.

Masci said they also have Sunny coloring book pages at the school. “It’s not uncommon for kids to come to the office if they’re having a bad day, and need to chill, they’re up here coloring pages.” Sunny is also the star of a customized book from *I See Me! Personalized Books*, titled, “If My Dog Sunny Could Talk,” which Masci often reads to the elementary school children. There are also plans for a locally-produced book project. “The elementary teachers and I are working on a collaborative project where some older students will write a story and the younger kids will illustrate it,” said Officer Masci.



This customized book about Sunny is a popular item at Perry School.
 Courtesy: I See Me! Personalized Books

Perry Police are exploring using Sunny in other situations. Chief Grover said, “We have a lot of domestics here, I can see Sunny



**Follow Sunny on Facebook:
K9 Sunny- Police Therapy Dog**

helping with the children at the domestics and on some of our mental health calls.” Masci is pleased with the acceptance of Sunny at the school and in the community, noting that Sunny’s arrival has

not been under the most ideal circumstances. “We’re starting in the middle of a pandemic. Even though we’re doing quite a bit with him now our hands are tied with certain community interaction. But we’re lucky that here in Perry we have a lot of community events that he will be part of, he’ll be a regular face.”

¹Paws and Stripes program; Brevard County Sheriff’s Office, Florida; <https://www.brevardsheriff.com/home/how-do-i/request/paws-stripes/>; Accessed Feb. 25, 2021

² Ibid

Chief Jerry Schoenle Becomes Author

Reflections on a Career of Service

What do you do with 40 years of diverse experiences in public service? If you’re Chief (Ret.) Jerry Schoenle, you write a book. In *Seven Shades of Blue*, Schoenle chronicles some of his most memorable experiences and observations from his career which began in the 1970’s with the U.S. Air Force, and included service with Buffalo PD, Erie County Central Police Services (Academy), Arlington, TX Police, and SUNY Buffalo PD.

Inspired by the writings of Mark Baker, the author of *Cops and Nam*, and Joseph Wambaugh, Schoenle noted, “every cop’s got a good book in them.” Having retired before his wife, Schoenle found himself with some time to start working on a book, something he had always wanted to do. The title reflects each of the seven agencies Schoenle worked for, starting with the U.S. Air Force and continuing through the six police agencies where he served, each a shade of the proverbial blue uniform. As he pursued this “labor of love”, Schoenle wrote about his early experiences, becoming part of management, serving as police academy director, becoming part of Texas law enforcement, and his return to New York State at the University of Buffalo Police.

In his introduction, Schoenle says, “By being a cop, you have a front row seat to the greatest show on earth. He then invites readers



into his journey saying, “Please read on, and I will open the curtain so all of you can enjoy the show, as I surely have.”

Asked about a most memorable experience of his career, he said, “I had just finished a Master’s program at Buffalo State, and they asked me to stay on as an Adjunct Professor. One of the professors asked me to respond to a professor at a Chinese university as they were interested in hostage negotiation. I had been the commander of the Hostage Negotiation Team for Buffalo Police.

So we were exchanging information and around 2004 he asked me to come and train their police supervisors in hostage negotiations because they wanted to get prepared for the Olympics in 2008.” Schoenle went to China for a week, and trained police supervisors on scene control, crisis incident management, and basic negotiations. He said, “they rolled out the red carpet, taking me to the Great Wall, the Underground Palace, and Tiananmen Square.” Schoenle remembered the story that one Chinese police supervisor shared with him about a man who was holding a woman hostage at knifepoint in Beijing. The situation caused a major traffic jam. The police, who are typically unarmed, went to a police station to get a gun, returned, and shot the man. Schoenle said, “That was their hostage negotiation,” adding, “It was rewarding to think that in some small way that I might have influenced the Chinese Police.”

Schoenle said, “When I got close to finishing the book, I had some friends read a couple of the early versions. They said I should include something about police reform. The whole book spans 40 years, so in a way it is about police reform.” He said that since the 1970’s and 80’s professionalism has progressed, noting, “Police reform is fluid, and the good agencies have been constantly doing it and striving for excellence. I included an essay at the end about police reform and the things I think we need to do.”

The *Chronicle* asked Chief Schoenle how he chose a career law enforcement. He said, “All cops want to help people, and that is part of it. Someone once told me that I had a really strong sense of right and wrong. Having been in the military before I went into the police world, I also liked public service.” Schoenle continued, “I really wanted a job that was outside of the ordinary where you could still make a difference, catch bad guys, and help people out. I love this job, I would do it all over again. It was an awesome experience.” Schoenle’s book, *Seven Shades of Blue*, is available through *Book Baby*, all major booksellers and Amazon.

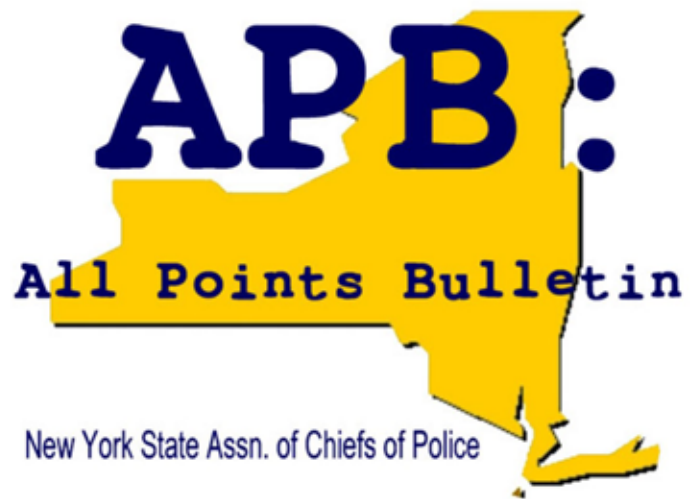


Chief (Ret.) Jerry Schoenle

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A Real Shot in the Arm



Most officers knew when they began their law enforcement careers that this line of work could be dangerous. As recruits, a great deal of attention was focused on the danger faced from hostile attacks, this included practicing defensive tactics, learning weapons retention skills and being trained to shoot accurately, among other officer safety skills. Over the years a variety of less lethal weaponry and de-escalation skills have also been added and incorporated into law enforcement training curriculums to further reduce the risk to officers and to the public.

There was recognition that driving a police car could be hazardous as well, in fact this danger often surpasses the danger from assaults on law enforcement officers, which is not surprising given the amount of time most officers spend behind the wheel. Accordingly, Emergency Vehicle Operations Courses or E.V.O.C. have been added to the training syllabuses in many law enforcement agencies to better prepare officers for the unique experience of driving a patrol car at all hours of the day and night, under a wide variety of weather conditions.

Additionally, as law enforcement matured as a profession there was the realization that officer wellness - physical, mental and spiritual wellness - was an important consideration. Many agencies now have well developed officer wellness programs, and generally, officers led much healthier life styles than in the past, including better diets and increased exercise.

The September 11th attacks brought forth a new assortment of threats for law enforcement. Those that responded that day and in its aftermath were exposed to an environment that increased their odds of having latent negative health consequences. Many first responders have paid the ultimate price for their dedication to duty during this period of time and sadly this toll continues to play out today as additional lives are cut short. In the aftermath of September 11th law enforcement preparedness for weapons of mass destruction incidents became commonplace with a variety of equipment and new training courses being rolled out. The National Preparedness Directorate, a consortium of FEMA

sponsored training entities, began creating and certifying new training courses to prepare first responders to prevent and respond to a wide variety of weapons of mass destruction threats and many law enforcement officers are better prepared today as a result of these efforts.

Fast forward to the year 2020 and an entirely new threat has emerged to threaten the lives of modern law enforcement personnel; a global pandemic the likes of which have not been seen for over 100 years. Although this threat environment is new, one thing remains the same - law enforcement officers must face this threat head on and continue to perform their duties despite the risks that they face. One insidious aspect to this particular threat is that it not only threatens the lives of law enforcement officers themselves, but can also directly affect their families should they carry the virus home with them from work.

Police agencies have generally reacted quickly and aggressively to protect their members by acquiring personal protective equipment and modifying procedures and working conditions to cope with the threat from the new virus. While these actions do reduce the risks associated with continuing to work in this environment, they do not completely eliminate them. Many dedicated law enforcement officers have passed away in the United States since the pandemic began and many others have become gravely ill, some suffering from long term impairment because they continued to do their jobs, rather than sheltering at home like the general public. The path out of this situation may very well be through vaccinations, however, vaccine availability was initially restricted and opportunities to get it were limited.

During one of his daily COVID-19 briefings in mid-January, Governor Cuomo stated that, if possible, large unions, police, firefighters and educators should attempt to organize plans to vaccinate their own members in coordination with their local health departments. This announcement came as good news to the Suffolk County Police Department on Long Island, a department that is also a New York State certified EMS agency, having trained all of their new recruits to be Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) since the late 1980s. Some of the department's sworn members had become eligible to be vaccinated due to their status as certified EMTs, who provide direct patient care, during the initial phase of the state's vaccination plan, dubbed Phase 1A. Many other officers, detectives, supervisors and civilian employees did not become eligible until the following phase, Phase 1B, which included several other essential worker categories and those over sixty-five years of age. Phase 1B was a large group and it continued to be expanded making access to vaccine limited and challenging. ▶

The Suffolk County Police Department was able to create the capability to run their own vaccination Point of Distribution, POD, in a rapid and nimble manner. With incredible support from the Suffolk County Executive, Steve Bellone, the County's Health Commissioner, Dr. Gregson Pigott, and the County's Information Technology Commissioner, Scott Mastellon, the department had their own POD up and shortly after the governor made his announcement advocating that this should be done.

The Suffolk County Police Department was able to create the capability to run their own vaccination Point of Distribution, POD, in a rapid and nimble manner.

The core capability that allowed the Suffolk County Police Department to be able to run their own vaccination POD was the department's Medical Crisis Action Team or MedCAT. This is a group of approximately thirty sworn members who are either EMT Critical Care providers or paramedics who possess the ability to vaccinate people. The department's MedCAT was formed by organizing sworn members who possessed advanced medical training superior to those who had been trained as EMTs in the department's police academy. Over the decades since the commitment was made to train all new officers as EMTs, the department's status as an EMS agency has allowed police officers to supplement the emergency medical system in Suffolk County,



Police ensured that persons receiving vaccinations were properly registered in order to track vaccine administration, scheduling of a second vaccine as required, or for other follow-up.

employees organized into a team to provide an advanced medical support capability among its police officers. The medical skills possessed by this group would not have been effectively utilized to contribute toward the enhancement of public safety in Suffolk County without this team concept.

Organically having these vaccinators in-house was certainly a necessary requirement to building the capability to run a vaccination POD; however, it was far from the only criteria necessary to start putting needles in arms. Akin to other things in the twenty-first century world, there is a strong information technology component to running a POD. People who will be vaccinated must be registered in the New York State system prior to getting their shots. This ensures that each vaccination is tracked and, if necessary, that people are scheduled for additional vaccine doses at the prescribed period. The Suffolk County Police Department's IT staff worked hand in hand with the county IT to create this ability. While registering and checking people in at the POD seems simple, it is far more complex and technical than it seems, especially when hundreds of people are involved during a single event.

Vaccine doses must be prepared for each person that cycle through a POD. This requires that a pharmacy capability be stood up within each POD whose role is to prepare each dose that is administered. The department initially relied wholly upon the county health department to supply pharmacists, but was able to largely transfer this component part of the POD operation, when necessary, to members of the MedCAT, supplemented by a detective sergeant who is a licensed pharmacist. MedCAT members have now drawn up doses at police department run PODs without any outside support. Any necessary component of a POD that is finite in availability can restrict rapid and effective vaccine roll out, so efforts to make the police POD run as independently as possible can reap added benefits, especially as vaccine becomes more readily available. Creative solutions are a must as capacity is expanded.

Each POD also requires that a physician be present to oversee operations and to answer any questions that may arise as individuals cycle through the POD. The department was able to meet this



Members of the Suffolk County Police Department's MedCAT Team drawing up vaccine in the pharmacy at a Point of Distribution.

which is primarily a volunteer based system. Suffolk County Police Officers have helped roll out the use of intranasal Narcan in New York State to reverse the effects of potentially fatal opioid overdoses and officers have saved many lives using the defibrillators that are deployed in all of the department's patrol vehicles, among other impressive achievements.

Most of the members of the MedCAT joined the department with an existing advanced life support qualification, many from prior employment, volunteer service or service in the military. It was felt that the department would be better prepared to save the lives of trauma victims in ongoing threat environments, such as active shooter attacks, by having this unaffiliated group of

need using their medical director, Dr. James Vosswinkel, who has dedicated much of his time in support of this extraordinary effort. Running a POD with twelve vaccinators in operation will likely necessitate a total support staff in excess of fifty people and is not something that many law enforcement agencies, or local EMS agencies for that matter, can easily perform.

The department selected the gymnasium at their police academy as the site to run the initial police PODs. In the beginning after each time the POD was run, an after action review was undertaken to improve the future layout with an eye toward maximizing efficiency. A typical layout involved one officer being stationed outside directing people where to park and where to enter the building, once inside they are met by a police officer who verified their credentials and they are then sent on to one of many registration tables. Many of these posts are staffed by members of the department's police academy staff. Once registered, flow control personnel direct patients to an open vaccination station, which is staffed by a MedCAT officer. Once vaccinated people must remain in a seating area located in the middle of the gym for a prescribed period of time to ensure that there is medical care available should they have an adverse reaction to the vaccine, such as anaphylaxis. Two MedCAT officers are stationed at each POD with one of the department's ambulances should someone need to be transported to a hospital during the process. The department has also run numerous pop-up PODs within various communities of Suffolk County, at churches, fire houses and other locations, thereby directly bringing vaccinations to these communities to ease access for senior citizens and those with comorbidities. This process has also provided a means for many people with vaccine hesitancy to overcome their fears and get vaccinated, given that these operations are run out of convenient and familiar locations.

Each POD that is run is conducted using a structured Incident Command System, this ensures that accurate records are kept to, among other things, assist with cost reimbursement. The success of the department's POD operations relied heavily upon numerous commands including the Homeland Security and

Criminal Intelligence Bureau, the Police Technology Bureau, the Police Academy Bureau and the members of MedCAT working seamlessly together with other elements from county government, especially the County Executive's Office and the county health department. Many of those who came through the police department's POD commented on its efficiency, effectiveness, friendly atmosphere and short waiting times.

Initially much of the bottleneck in getting large groups of people vaccinated could be attributed to a shortage of vaccine. However, as the vaccine has become more readily available the staff to run points of distribution has often become a new pinch point. Shortly after standing up its first POD the Suffolk County Police



The first vaccination location was held at the police academy gymnasium. Subsequent pop-up locations included churches, fire houses, and at the Village Clubhouse in a residential complex for seniors.

Department has vaccinated tens of thousands of individuals, including many members of its own department, town and village police officers, and state and federal law enforcement officers. The department has also vaccinated many members of the volunteer fire service, court officers, probation officers, school teachers and numerous community members, including senior citizens and the physically challenged. Every vaccination is a potential life saved and some additional pavement added to the road out of this vexing dilemma. It has also been very rewarding work for the police officers and supervisors who have staffed the POD. It is a way to help people in need in a very basic way.

The Suffolk County Police Department has worked with the county's health department for many years preparing for the possibility of running a medical point of distribution should some type of outbreak ever occur. The police department's role had largely been one of support, such as, providing security at POD sites, escorting vaccine or other medical supplies and producing credentials, among other tasks. The members of the department's MedCAT have allowed the department to contribute in a much more substantial and meaningful way during the COVID-19 pandemic by running their own PODs and increasing the pace with which vaccine is administered in Suffolk County. Truly every shot matters and the expression, all hands on deck, has never been more appropriate.



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AGENCY SPOTLIGHT: Canisteo Police Department



Chief Kyle C. Amidon

Located in Steuben County, the Canisteo Police Department (CPD) is led by Chief Kyle C. Amidon. The nine sworn officers of CPD provide an array of services to the residents of their village. They are a member of the regional SWAT Team, have their own police canine, and school resource officers. During a time when the nation is focused on public engagement and transparency with law enforcement, Canisteo's focus on community policing was already

the norm and has certainly helped them in meeting community expectations. Among their initiatives, Canisteo PD provides a program where residents and business owners can register their surveillance cameras with police which assists in crime solving during investigations; an annual bicycle rodeo to provide safety information, bicycle registration, free helmets and bicycles to local youth; a drug trend awareness program where SROs provide a demonstration to parents about contemporary issues with drugs and paraphernalia; and a social media awareness program for parents and students. Working with their EMS, fire, helicopter, and coroner's office, the department also provides a pre-prom and pre-graduation Mock DWI exercise for high schoolers to emphasize the risks of drinking and driving. Working with Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERT) program, Chief Amidon instructs community members, school officials, teachers, bus drivers, and others, on how to handle an active shooter incident. The agency hosts a number of other events such as shop-with-a-cop, a fall community mingle event, ice cream social, and canine demonstrations.

Members of the department formed a non-profit organization called the Canisteo Police Club which promotes even more interaction between police and their community. Activities include a scholarship program which provides a \$1000 to a graduating senior entering criminal justice or the law enforcement profession.

The Police Club also conducts community fundraising and supports other community organizations through fundraising and public service. Most notably, their *Smoke in the Valley* barbecue competition was attended by more than 2200 people in 2019. For all of the progressive programs at Canisteo PD, you would think that being a police officer was a lifelong ambition for Chief Amidon. But it turns out that law enforcement was not his first calling. While attending college to become a teacher in 2008, a hiring freeze caused him to look at other opportunities. He took the test for police officer and was promptly offered a position at Hornell PD. "I accepted the job and never looked back," said Amidon. Building on the relationships with the community, one of the new outreach events for 2021 includes "Coffee with the Chief" where residents can meet with Amidon in a casual environment to discuss crime prevention, complaints, or community concerns. A similar program recently launched, "Stop and Talk", provides opportunities for residents to talk with officers and discuss concerns or answer questions in order to improve the services of the department.

Asked about the biggest challenges facing law enforcement today, the Chief said that boils down to finances. "Trying to keep up with today's times and technology cost a lot of money for a small municipality. There are so many unfunded mandates that arise and our department has to find ways to cut corners to make it happen." While the Chief continues to seek out ways to provide the best service while working within a budget, he understands that the support of his village is priceless. Amidon added, "We have great support from the community, and that keeps us going in the right direction."

Always involved with the community and wanting to help people, Amidon found that policing was a good fit for him. He credits his education in Early Childhood Education to honing his own social skills in working with people. "I am a person that is always looking for ways to involve the whole community and its people." Chief Amidon believes that by keeping the community involved with its police department, it brings respect for the work they do and helps them to get the job done.



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A Legacy of Service: Nick Macherone Leaves His Fingerprints on Traffic Safety

FROM THE BEGINNING

Inspired by his older brother who was a police officer, Dominick “Nick” Macherone set out on a career that would span 31 years with Glenville PD, and another 15 years as the NYSACOP liaison to the Governor’s Traffic Safety Committee (GTSC). Macherone’s career of public service began in 1970 when he signed on to the Army National Guard. Five years later he was hired by the Town of Glenville which was expanding its police department from a mostly part-time work force to having their own full-time officers. He remembers being the fifth full-time officer hired by the town which was then under the leadership of Chief Howard Pitcher. Throughout his career he witnessed a number of significant crimes and horrific crashes. Upon retiring from Glenville as the Deputy Chief of Police, Nick went right to work with the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police as the Law Enforcement Liaison (LEL) to the Governor’s Traffic Safety Committee, a consortium of designated safety related agencies focused on safety legislation, programs, and similar concerns.¹ After 15 years serving New York State law enforcement agencies as a LEL, Nick retired in April 2021.

MEMORIES FROM THE GLENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Reflecting on his years as a police officer in Glenville, Macherone recounted that he was handling investigations early in his career in the evolving police department. In the Schenectady County town of Glenville, across the Mohawk River from Schenectady and 20 miles from Albany, cases ranged from burglary, robbery, rape, as well as traffic crashes. He said that some of those cases are etched in his memory. “There was this one case where an older couple was at home watching a Yankees game on television during the evening,” Macherone recalled. “Their home was broken into, they were tied up and robbed. Doggedly, I worked that case for months with assistance from Albany and Schenectady Police.” Eventually Macherone received information on a suspect in Albany which resulted in an arrest. “That was a pretty rewarding experience,” he said.

Daytime burglaries were also a problem in Glenville. Macherone remembered that he was leaving his home one day in 1983 when he heard a radio call to assist an officer just around the corner. He responded to find a Scotia police officer chasing a suspect across the street. Macherone said, “I backed up about 6 houses because I could see they were running through back yards. When I got out of my car and came around the corner of a house, the guy was in front of me in full stride. I got him down and we made the arrest.” A second suspect in the crime was apprehended later. Those arrests cleared several other open burglary cases. And there was another case that was personal to Detective Macherone. A nighttime burglary at one of his best friend’s parent’s home. “The homeowner woke up in the morning and didn’t realize someone had been in the house until they saw footprints on the carpet,” Macherone said. “The burglar entered the bedroom where they were sleeping and took a pocketbook. It was a forced entry through a back screen



Officer Dominick “Nick” Macherone on the scene of a motor vehicle crash around 1979.

door.” He added, “I dusted for fingerprints and we got a hit. It turned out to be a known burglar from Schenectady. It was a good feeling to be able to solve that case.”

Macherone is grateful to others who mentored him as he came up through the ranks at Glenville PD. “Early in my career I looked to larger agencies for direction – especially Schenectady. They had seasoned investigators, and I worked cases with them and learned from them,” said Macherone. Those skills were put to good use, especially in the case of one of the most notorious burglars who haunted the Capital District in the 1980’s. “This guy would knock on doors and if there was no answer he would go to the second floor, search the house, steal jewelry, rifle through the medicine cabinet and would open several windows for ways to escape. We had a number of those types of burglaries,” Macherone remembered. Police agencies combined resources to track down the burglar which eventually led to a sighting in Schenectady. “My guys went down and staked out the place where the suspect was seen. They identified him and the guy ran, even diving through a glass window of a building,” said Macherone. But inside all they found was a trail of blood. The suspect was gone. He was soon located by the New York State Police in the Syracuse area. Inmate records show that the same defendant, Kevin Armstrong, had prior convictions for criminal possession of a weapon 2nd degree along with burglary 2nd degree² about 5 years prior. Macherone recalled

that after investigators interviewed the suspect they collectively closed about 200 cases. According to New York State inmate records, the man was sentenced to 6-12 years for burglary and stolen property crimes. Macherone said, “Years later I got called to investigate a residential burglary. It was a second floor entry, all windows opened, medicine cabinet opened... I said to myself – Kevin Armstrong! Someone had seen a taxicab in the area at that time, so I had a dispatcher make some calls and we found that a cab made a pickup in Schenectady and drop-off at a Scotia motel. We hit the hotel and guess who was there? Kevin Armstrong! When I saw him he looked at me and said, ‘You’ve got me!’”

In addition to criminal investigations, Macherone also worked many traffic crashes. He said, “There was a horrific single-car crash in 1996 on Route 5 where five young people were killed. I got the call in the middle of the night. You pull up on the scene and you see bodies covered - 3 were ejected and 2 burned inside of the car.” Macherone added, “There was another single car crash into an abutment with four people inside – three died in that wreck. It was also alcohol-related. The loss of such young lives, those things stay with you, and they make you realize the importance of traffic safety.”



Macherone (left) speaking with a Schenectady Police officer during the filming of a NYSACOP project on distracted driving initiatives.
Photo: NYSACOP

STATEWIDE LIAISON FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY

Nick’s experiences as a cop would serve him well when he took on his next adventure becoming a Law Enforcement Liaison (LEL) to the Governor’s Traffic Safety Committee. His role was to provide services, information, monitor traffic safety grants, and to bring resources and training to municipal police agencies throughout New York State. Although he had a broad experience with traffic

“Nick singlehandedly went to every chief, walked them through the grant process, and got it done. Almost all of our agencies received grants.”

*Commissioner Kenneth O. Jackson
Garden City PD*

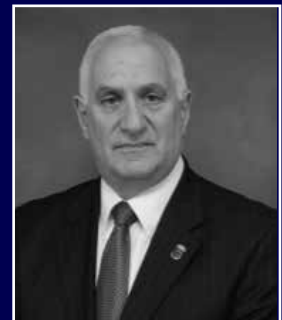
enforcement, crash investigation, and serving on a Traffic Safety Board (TSB), becoming an LEL was an awakening. “When I started this job I didn’t realize how much more there was to traffic safety. After being involved with it for 15 years with so many other partners and professionals, I feel like I didn’t know anything! It humbles you, it really does,” said Macherone.

As an LEL he cultivated relationships with police agencies, connecting them with information about grant opportunities, and providing reminders and resources to help agencies in their programs and initiatives. Commissioner Kenneth Jackson (Garden City PD; NYSACOP Zone representative) said, “I’ve worked with Nick for years, since I was a Sergeant and then Lieutenant in Traffic Services. We were struggling here in Nassau County due to cutbacks and turnover. Nick singlehandedly went to every chief, walked them through the grant process, and got it done. Almost all of our agencies received grants.” Chief John Aresta (Malverne PD; former NYSACOP President) also of Nassau County, noted that getting grants was sometimes difficult. “When I had a problem getting a grant, Nick straightened everything out,” said Aresta. But Macherone says that agencies have a great understanding of what works best in their own communities, and it’s not just about writing tickets, it’s about focusing on a problem and bringing solutions. Commissioner Jackson agreed, saying, “We had a problem with motorcycle crashes and he brought motorcycle safety and enforcement training to us. And when he attended our Chief’s meetings, we had the highest attendance. He brought the DMV investigation book to us which my officers use all the time, especially with questionable documents. His help has been invaluable.”

During his time at GTSC, Macherone participated in project areas which brought training to law enforcement in areas of Commercial Vehicle Awareness, Pedestrian Safety, and Motorcycle Safety/Enforcement. He said, “With all these programs, the key was about having quality people to work with, and top quality subject matter expert instructors. I had the opportunity to have the A-team with me all the time for every category. You couldn’t beat it”. Assistant

WHY I BECAME A COP

I started my education to become a Civil Engineer. But my older brother, Anthony was in law enforcement in the Village of Scotia. He was a motorcycle officer. He was active with youth programs, was well respected and recognized in the community. I was exposed to policing from him. When he talked about being a police officer it was exciting. I really liked the idea of serving people, public safety was in my blood. My Dad was a fireman in Schenectady but he had passed away from leukemia at a young age. After 31 years as a cop, and another 15 years working in traffic safety, I have no regrets. It was the right decision.



*Dominick “Nick”
Macherone*

District Attorney Mary Tanner-Richter is the Bureau Chief of the Vehicular Crimes Unit at the Albany County District Attorney's Office. As one of two Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors in New York she provided training to law enforcement at several traffic safety conferences and seminars. She credits Macherone for the success of the trainings saying, "Nick was the glue that kept it all together. His dedication and enthusiasm came through at every training." Tanner-Richter added, "He is passionate about traffic safety, you can actually feel his energy for safer roadways."

ADA Tanner-Richter, Liaisons John Coyle, Ted Minall, and Mike Morris, Inv. Jason DePaulo (Colonie PD), Officer Bob Capozzi (Suffolk Co. PD) are among the several subject matter experts tapped by Macherone for various traffic safety trainings. Said Macherone, "That was the secret to our model was to have active experts instructing active officers. I had so many supportive

to attend training. He made it fun," added Massengill. "And if you were in one of those classes, you were learning whether you knew it or not."

Macherone insists that credit for the success of these programs lies with the experts with whom he has had the benefit of working.

"I loved being out on the road, visiting different agencies and seeing what they were doing to advance traffic safety in their jurisdictions."

Dominick "Nick" Macherone

He said, "I've been inspired by so many talented individuals. As much as I thought I was helping them, they don't realize how much they helped me throughout my career in traffic. I have learned about a number of best practices and worked with so many talented people, I was able to share that all of that throughout the state as I travelled. That was the opportunity I had. People are giving me credit for this stuff, but I say, it's not mine. That what made this such a rewarding 15 years. I loved being out on the road, visiting different agencies and seeing what they were doing to advance traffic safety in their jurisdictions." Commissioner Jackson said that Nick's energy was endless, noting, "Nick always returned our phone calls and would meet with my officers when they travelled for training. He did his job with exuberance and energy." Said Macherone, "The biggest thing I miss right now, and it started with COVID, but I miss being across the table from officers and other partners. I miss that more than anything." It's a sentiment shared by those he served – his fellow law enforcement officers. Jackson said, "When I told my guys that Nick was retiring, they were visibly upset. He was a mentor, he made us look like stars."



Nick Macherone speaking with a Colonie PD officer during a community traffic safety event in 2008. Photo: NYSACOP

agencies, too. I had the luxury of being able to use instructors from Colonie and Suffolk County anywhere I needed them in the state." He added, "These programs - motorcycle enforcement, pedestrian safety, and commercial vehicles - are award-winning, having received GTSC Commissioner's Chair Awards. And the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration were very interested in the model we developed for the curriculum on commercial motor vehicle awareness, and other states were interested in the motorcycle program. We shared both with many other states and partners." One of the programs in which Macherone was involved was on the topic of pedestrian safety. Sgt. Brian Massengill (Durham, NC PD) was one of the experts who worked with GTSC on a special program for law enforcement focused on reducing pedestrian casualties. Massengill said, "Nick's heart was in his job, he always went above and beyond. He is a master at networking, he would bring people together with amazing talents and put them in front of the people who could do something about it." Massengill said that part of Nick's magic was not only the ability to recruit instructors, his contacts throughout the region brought the right people to the table to learn. "He was incredible at getting people

SERVING THE ASSOCIATION

Nick served as a member of the NYSACOP Board of Governors as a Zone representative from 2001-2006. Chief/Ret. Sam Palmiere (Tonawanda PD; NYSACOP Liaison U.S. Attorney's Office) remembers Nick's volunteerism from NYSACOP conferences in the early 2000's. "I first got to know Nick from the annual NYSACOP conferences. Nick was always there, helping to do anything he could – moving boxes, taking pictures." Chief Aresta credits Macherone with providing guidance and assistance for the annual NYSACOP conference during Aresta's presidency. "I am forever grateful to Nick for the help he gave to me for that conference. There will never be another Nick Macherone. He is a friend to everybody."

An ambassador to local police agencies, Palmiere said that Macherone's absence will not go unnoticed. "Nick's retirement will be a huge loss to law enforcement, especially to my colleagues here in Western New York, I've heard that directly from them," said Palmiere. He added, "Whenever they had a question about a grant, Nick would answer their questions, help them apply for a grant, and encouraged them to adopt seat belt policies which made them eligible for certain grants."

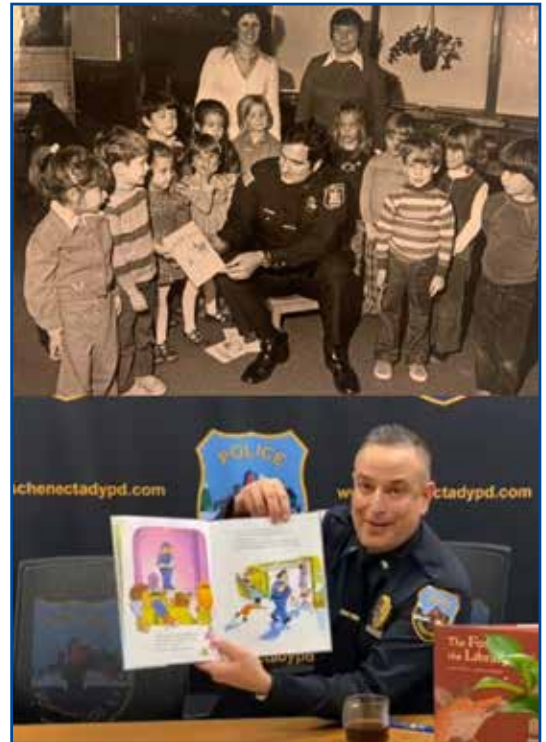
TECHNOLOGY CHANGES EVERYTHING

Technology has certainly evolved since the 1970's. Macherone remembered the days of performing traffic enforcement based on where you thought you could find violations. In today's world, we are driven by the evidence "Where are crashes occurring? Where is our crime problem? Now we are using that information to determine where we put our resources." Macherone has witnessed a transformation in evidence-based practices since his early days, noting that today's police subscribe to philosophies such as Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS). "Police map out their problem areas, and then put cops on the dots," said Macherone. He credits the leaders who embrace a multifaceted approach to overall traffic and community safety. "One of the changes I've seen over the years is that law enforcement understands the value of partnerships and the three E's of traffic safety: education, enforcement, and engineering. Enforcement is not the only solution." The tools available to police have also changed since Macherone's early years with Glenville PD. "We now have forward and rear-facing RADAR, LIDAR, license plate readers, things we couldn't imagine when I was working patrol. It has made us more efficient and effective."

RECIPE FOR SUCCESS – FAMILY

Most important for Nick is his family. His sons: Tim Macherone, Chief Operating Officer of Ayco, a Goldman Sachs Company; Ryan Macherone, a Lieutenant with the Schenectady Police Department; and Craig Macherone, a Lieutenant with the Schenectady Fire Department. He is proud of the sons that he and his wife, Chris raised together; and he enjoys that the Macherone legacy continues in public service. Nick credits his career successes to Chris. "She is the wind beneath my wings," he said. "I could not have done any of this work without her support."

¹New York State Governor's Traffic Safety Committee; <https://trafficsafety.ny.gov/about>; Accessed 4/9/2021



Officer Dominick "Nick" Macherone reading to nursery school students in 1978. Bottom: Nick's son, Lt. Ryan Macherone, continues his father's legacy, reading to children virtually during COVID in 2020.

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Chief Michael Cerone — A Career of Service and Honor

In 1976 Michael Cerone began a 45 year law enforcement career with the Westchester County Sheriff's Office. A few years later he moved to the Irvington Police Department (IPD) where he spent the rest of his career, serving until February 17, 2021. Cerone was the Chief of Police at IPD for the last 13 years.

CHANGES

Since the 1970's Cerone has seen a number of changes in policing. "It's been a positive, overwhelming and constant change with developments in communications, officer safety, and technical equipment," said Cerone adding, "Everything from street cameras to body cameras and license plate readers. And today's cars make an officer much more efficient with mobile computers for reports, issuing summonses, and the ability to access all sorts of information. In the old days, all we had was the radio and maybe a portable radar - and if you were lucky you brought a portable AM/FM radio with you."

COMMUNITY POLICING

The Chronicle asked Chief Cerone about the current environment with demands for community engagement. He said, "In all honesty - there's no change for us. We have always been a community oriented police department. It's a different relationship with the larger departments, but when you get into a smaller job, you have to be community oriented, being there with youth organizations, senior citizens, and others, these are things that have been established. Today, we are more involved than ever before. That's what we do. We are service-oriented. We are not in the forefront, we are in the background when you need us." Chief Cerone said that he wants the public to know what their police department is doing, and between local media and social media, they can get in front of the community and provide information on the services they provide. He said, "The public is finally seeing it - in some of the requirements in the reform mandate, we have already been doing about 90-95% of it."

TAKING CARE OF OFFICERS

Another area where Chief Cerone has seen change is in the area of officer wellness. Recalling his early days in policing, he said, "You would see horrible stuff as the first cop on the scene. Your emotional needs came after the fact because you're totally focused on the job at hand. When it's time to collect your thoughts you're on to the next call. It's a constant, ongoing task." Cerone continued, "You were told to 'tough up' - you went onto the next job, and tried not to think about it - that was the old way." When Cerone made Lieutenant, and

"We are service-oriented. We are not in the forefront, we are in the background when you need us."

then Chief, he knew that something had to be done. "I was able to get through it, but you still think about those incidents. You never forget them." Cerone said that organizations like the BLUE Foundation can help officers who may be struggling with the stress of their jobs. According to their website, the Westchester B.L.U.E. Foundation (Brothers in Law Enforcement Uniting Efforts) was formed for

the charitable purpose of aiding police officers and their families who may be in crisis. Services are available for those who are dealing with a tragedy, death, illness, substance abuse, emergency or in financial need by referring them to counseling, psychiatric, medical and social providers or facilities that will address their specific needs.¹ "You call then if you need them. Nobody needs to know - no chain of command needs to know. I welcome that." He continued, "The BLUE Foundation - its cops talking to cops. Sometimes that's all you need, somebody who's been there. 'Why did that incident happen? Did I handle it right?' You don't want to do more harm than good, that's the nature of being a police officer - we want to help." But often, police officers do not reach out for help. The stigma of weakness and of suffering from an emotional wound is often the barrier standing between an officer in crisis and getting the support they need. Cerone said, "Peer support is key, it's there for the officer to go and seek help. Confidentiality is also important, you don't want to create more stress for the officer."

CRISIS SERVICES FOR THE COMMUNITY

Chief Cerone said that it's not just first responders who need emotional support. "One of the things we've done is to use Zoom and virtual meetings with a mental health crisis person. We get them online with a crisis intervention professional to assess the person immediately." Without the virtual meetings, response time can be a couple of hours causing the person to become anxious and fidgety. "This is instant, they don't have to be there on the scene with you but they can see and hear the client and the client can see the person trying to help them, too."

The Chronicle asked Chief Cerone about the movement to remove mental health calls from police and instead refer them to social workers. He said, "We do need help - taking it out of our hands and putting it in social workers hands though, I guarantee you, they're going to require having guns and bulletproof vests. Why would you even attempt to try to talk to someone when they have a knife in their hands and may be thinking about doing harm to you, it's not going to

WHY I BECAME A COP

When I was a kid, I watched the old Dragnet shows, Sgt. Joe Friday, starring Jack Webb, he was the lead officer in the show. That is what mentored me into police work, I loved the show and I said 'that's what I want to do.'



*Chief/Ret.
Michael Cerone*

happen. We're not doctors or mental health professionals, but we do have compassion and that's the most important part when somebody is in distress."

MOST MEMORABLE INCIDENT

Chief Cerone's proudest moment on the job was borne out of one of the most tragic experiences of his career. "It still chokes me up. On April 21, 2010, a call came out for a stolen vehicle from another jurisdiction. Officer Luigi Osso was responding to locate



Officer Luigi Osso (Irvington PD) was struck by the driver of a stolen car in 2020. Chief Cerone rode in the ambulance, watching the life fade from the young officer. After weeks of surgeries and an induced coma, the tragedy would become one of the most inspirational events in the Chief's career as Officer Osso overcame his injuries. Cerone said, "...the joy of seeing him have a family and continue with his life is really my proudest moment..."

the vehicle. As he was entering the intersection he was slammed by the vehicle that was going 65-70 MPH." Chief Cerone said that the force of the collision spun the police cruiser around, lodging it

between two utility poles. The Chief responded to the scene, staying with Officer Osso after he was cut from the wreckage. "I was in the ambulance with him and I was watching the life drain right out from him. We got to the hospital, and his wife was there. It didn't look like he was going to survive," said Cerone. Osso was induced into a coma and after one month and several surgeries, he did survive. Cerone continued, "The brightest moment of that whole incident, it was horrific in dealing with it at the time, and the years of pain and agony that he went through, and wanting to be a cop but no longer could be, that was taken from him. But the joy of seeing him have a family and continue with his life is really my proudest moment, and I thank God for that, too."

WHY I BECAME A COP

"When I was a kid, I watched the old Dragnet shows, Sgt. Joe Friday, starring Jack Webb, he was the lead officer in the show. That is what mentored me into police work, I loved the show and I said 'that's what I want to do.' I was probably about 7 or 8 years old at that time," said Cerone. Quoting a line from a Kevin Costner movie, Cerone said about his career, "I did it for the love of the job." His passion for his work is evidenced by his service and accolades – Master's and Bachelor's Degrees in Criminal Justice, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, Past President of the Westchester County Chiefs of Police Association, and a member of the Irvington Diversity Foundation. Speaking about a career in law enforcement, Cerone concluded, "To me, it is a calling. You've got to want to do it. You don't do this for the benefits or the money. It's got to be heartfelt. You're doing God's work at the same time, too. You're there to help people in crisis."

Chief Cerone will maintain his connection with colleagues and friends as he continues to serve in his role as the Executive Director of the Westchester Chiefs of Police Association.

¹Westchester B.L.U.E Foundation; <https://www.westchesterblue.org>; Accessed Feb. 27, 2021

He Might be an Angel . . .

Recently, a Cicero, NY police officer went out of his way to assist a stranded motorist. The grateful family wrote this letter to NYSACOP member Chief Saverio Rotunno.

Sir, I do not usually write letters to police departments. I'm 63 years old and really never had a reason to. Last night, I found a reason. My mother, along with my 17 year old daughter were driving down Pardee Road. The car suffered a mechanical failure and was disabled. She is 83 years old and had no idea where to turn. Out of nowhere, Officer (Eric) Flansburg appeared. He assured my mother that he would take care of the problem and she

"My mom thinks he might be an angel. I think he is the best of the best and I hope we can find a way to pay him back."

shouldn't worry. And then he did just that. My mom had called me and I was on the way. When I got there, we tried everything to get the car to start, but no luck. The officer then called a flatbed. The truck operator could not take plastic, and we were not traveling with cash. Again, he told my mom not to worry. And HE paid the fee out of his



Officer Eric Flansburg, Cicero Police Dept.

Photo courtesy Cicero PD

pocket. Later, when we secured some cash, we tried to give him back his money but he wouldn't take it. He instructed us to pay it forward. When we were interacting with him, he seemed like family. I can't begin to describe how my mother reacted. She knew everything was going to be okay. He kept them in his vehicle, warm and safe, with no worries. My mom thinks he might be an angel. I think he is the best of the best and I hope we can find a way to pay him back. If there is anything this officer needs, or would appreciate, please let us know.

John Colasanti, Cicero

Watertown Police Chief Shaped His Department, Led State Chiefs

BY: CHIEF/RET. MARK A. SPAWN



Edward J. Singleton; President, New York State Assn. of Chiefs of Police; from the NYSACOP yearbook published in 1915.

We take a look back at one of the former Presidents of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police – Chief Edward J. Singleton (Watertown PD), who served as President from 1915-1916, unanimously elected at the convention held in his hometown of Watertown, New York on June 28, 1915.

The official record of the 1915 New York State Association of Chiefs of Police (NYSACOP) conference provides us with a biography of Chief Singleton. Described as forward-thinking and one who steadily rose through the ranks, Singleton was appointed as a patrolman for the city of Watertown

on July 8, 1893. At that time he was one of six patrolmen on the force under the leadership of Chief of Police Charles G. Champlin. Singleton served as patrolman for 8 years before being appointed sergeant where he served another 6 years. He was next promoted to the rank of captain, serving in that position for 5 years before ascending to detective captain. According to NYSACOP historical documents, “It was while he was detective captain that the present chief was closely identified in the solution of one of the most famous murder cases in the crime annals of northern New York. This was the Brennan trunk murder.”¹

The trunk murder was front page news throughout New York State in 1908, and particularly in the Jefferson county region. On April 21, 1908, Mrs. Sarah Brennan was murdered in Brownville, a small village located about 11 miles northwest of the city of Watertown, her body eventually discovered inside of a trunk. Within one month, Mary and James Farmer, husband and wife, were indicted for the murder of the Brennan woman.²

NYSACOP records indicate that it was Captain Singleton who traveled throughout New York and Pennsylvania assembling evidence in the case.³ On Friday, June 9, 1908, Mary Farmer was found guilty of murder in the first degree after three hours of jury deliberation. The judge imposed a sentence of death by the electric chair.⁴ The brutality of the murder at the hands of a husband and wife made this a sensational story of the day, added with the prospect of one of the first female convicts to face a death sentence by electric chair. Jefferson County District Attorney F. B. Pitcher described

the horrific crime during Mary Farmer’s trial, saying, “Never in the annals of crime in Jefferson county has there been a chapter so black and so dark as revealed by the circumstances and facts of this case. Could the courthouse walls tell the tales to which they have listened in the past we would hear tales of greed and lives sacrificed to lust, but in it all we would not hear of a case like this. Such persistent pursuit of a criminal purpose, such relentless and cruel plotting before the culmination of it all, has never been known here.”⁵ Mary Farmer was executed at Auburn Prison on March 29, 1909.⁶

Singleton continued to serve as Detective Captain until 1913 when Chief Gaylord Baxter died. Singleton was appointed chief of police and immediately set to work to make the department more efficient. Our 1915 records show that,

“He started, for instance, the report system. By this system a officer is required to make a report of everything unusual which comes to his attention. These reports are filed and may be referred to in case of necessity. A new police alarm system has been installed, and motorcycle officers appointed to regulate speeding. A permanent traffic squad has been inaugurated, and it is safe to say that there are no more efficient traffic officers in the State than these men of the Watertown force. Chief Singleton has always been greatly interested in the subject of traffic regulation. He has done much to improve traffic conditions in the city of Watertown, and so impartially he has enforced these regulations as to win the respect of everyone in the city.”⁷

Whether he was a man ahead of his time, or perhaps one who embodied the philosophy to which modern chiefs aspire, it was

Chief Singleton believes that the duty of a chief of police amounts to something more than the mere arresting of criminals. He believes that more important than this is the prevention of crime.

said that “Chief Singleton believes that the duty of a chief of police amounts to something more than the mere arresting of criminals. He believes that more important than this is the prevention of crime. To this end, he never loses an opportunity to instruct the youth of the city in the importance of good habits.”⁸

In his remarks to NYSACOP delegates assembled 105 years ago at the 1915 conference, President Singleton expressed his gratitude saying, “I take this opportunity to thank you, one and all, for the honor you have bestowed on me in making me your president... I assure you that I will give all that is in me to make my administration a success.”⁹

When retired Chief Singleton died in 1942, the news of his death was widely reported. The Potsdam Junction reported, “The press of the North Country, and all Central New York and even the big



Chief Singleton's portrait which hangs at Watertown Police Headquarters. Courtesy Watertown PD.

city dailies carried stories of the passing of former police chief Edward J. Singleton of Watertown, an interesting man who so long and so devotedly served the city of Watertown. Joining the Watertown police force in 1893 he did not retire until he had served a period of forty-two years." The story continued, lauding the chief's integrity saying, "Officer Singleton, Chief Singleton, was a vital force in the well-being of the city of Watertown during long years. During all these years no word of scandal attached to the name of this good officer, who seemed

to have the peculiar knack of doing what a good officer should do— No one had a string on Ed Singleton—City governments came and

went. At times there were flare-ups and bitter controversies in the city government, but through it all there was the man at the head of the police department untouched and unchallenged."¹⁰

Chief Singleton would be proud of today's Watertown Police Department, the agency he once commanded. Now under the leadership of NYSACOP member Chief Charles P. Donahue, the agency is comprised of 62 sworn and 3 civilian staff and serves a growing population.

¹ Official Manual and Convention Report of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police; 1915; p.17

² Cape Vincent Eagle; Thursday, May 21, 1908

³ Official Manual and Convention Report of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police; 1915; p.17

⁴ Watertown Daily Times; Friday, June 19, 1908

⁵ Ibid

⁶ The Watertown Re-Union; March 31, 1909, Second Woman Goes to Death Chair in New York State

⁷ Official Manual and Convention Report of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police; 1915; p.17

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid, p. 6

¹⁰ Commercial Advertiser, Potsdam Junction; Mar. 17, 1942

INTERSECTIONS

Traffic Safety Committee

Greetings from your NYSACOP Traffic Safety Committee (TSC)! The TSC meets regularly to examine issues that impact traffic safety and to inform our members on relevant topics. As many of you may know, Deputy Chief/Ret. Nick Macherone recently retired from his position as NYSACOP's Law Enforcement Liaison to the Governor's Traffic Safety Committee. We extend our collective appreciation to him for his many years of dedicated service and friendship. (see related story on page 20). With Nick's departure there have been some personnel changes on the committee. President Timothy Parisi has appointed Assistant Chief/Ret. and NYSACOP Traffic Safety Outreach Liaison (TSOL) Bill Georges as the new chairman of the committee, and Saugerties Chief Joseph Sinagra as our newest member. All TSC meeting minutes can be viewed on the Traffic section of the NYSACOP website at www.nychiefs.org.

We are very pleased to inform you that we now have 210 traffic safety "Points of Contact" (POC) representing NYSACOP chiefs/agencies. We have conducted introductory meetings by NYSACOP zones with all POCs and look forward to working with this cadre of traffic safety professionals to enhance traffic safety throughout the state.



One issue that has been raised by several of our members is unregistered ATVs/dirt bikes recklessly operating on public roads and what countermeasures can be/are being used to combat this dangerous situation. In response to this issue, the TSC has developed two sessions that discuss this problem. On May 1, a joint NYSACOP-GTSC webinar was held to examine the issue along with strategies and tactics that are being used to address the problem. A recording of that informative webinar will be provided following the event.

Additionally, the traffic safety session at the annual conference will also highlight this issue along with a briefing on the status of traffic safety from both national and state perspectives. The new marijuana legislation will also be discussed and how it specifically impacts drug-impaired driving enforcement. The session will be held on Tuesday, July 27 from 3:30 to 4:45 PM. We hope that you will attend.

The TSC works to positively impact traffic safety services for both your agency and your community and we welcome your comments, suggestions and involvement. For further information, or if you would like assistance, please contact Mike Geraci or Bill Georges at traffic@nychiefs.org. Thank you and stay safe!

Response to Professor Kassin's NY Times Opinion Piece on Whether the Police Should be Allowed to Misrepresent Evidence to a Criminal Suspect

WRITTEN BY: REID

FEB 1, 2021

REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION BY JOHN E. REID & ASSOCIATES.

On Friday January 29, 2020 Professor Saul Kassin published an opinion piece in the New York Times entitled, It's Time for Police to Stop Lying to Suspects, in which he recommended the passage of New York Senate Bill S324 which would prohibit law enforcement from misrepresenting evidence during the interrogation of criminal suspects – a practice approved by the United States Supreme Court in 1969.

In 1969 the United States Supreme Court upheld the use of misrepresenting evidence to the subject. The case was *Frazier v. Cupp* (394 U.S. 731). In that case the Supreme Court upheld the admissibility of the defendant's confession, which was the result of the police falsely telling the subject that his accomplice

In 1969 the United States Supreme Court upheld the use of misrepresenting evidence to the subject...The Court held that the misrepresentations were relevant, but that they did not make an otherwise voluntary confession inadmissible.

had confessed. The Court held that the misrepresentations were relevant, but that they did not make an otherwise voluntary confession inadmissible. In reaching this conclusion, the Court judged the materiality of the misrepresentation by viewing the “the totality of circumstances.”

It is important to highlight the Court's reference to an “*otherwise voluntary confession*,” - the clear implication being that if the subject's rights were honored; if there were no threats of harm or inevitable consequences; if there were no promises of leniency; and if the investigator followed the guidelines established by the courts, then misrepresenting evidence, in and of itself, will not jeopardize the admissibility of the confession.

Professor Kassin, however, suggests that misrepresenting evidence during a criminal interrogation, in and of itself, does cause innocent people to confess – in support of this statement he references several false confession cases (including cases from the Innocence Project DNA exonerations) and he reported that there is “scientific proof of the risk posed by false evidence” leading to false confessions. However, Professor Kassin did not disclose the full details from the cases that he cited or the research that he referenced.

In his 2011 book, *Convicting the Innocent*, Brandon Garrett, a law professor at the University of Virginia, examined most of the case files for the first 250 DNA exonerations, which included 40 false confession cases. However, as pointed out by Dr. Deborah Davis and

Dr. Richard Leo, “Many, and perhaps most, of the interrogations in the cases Garrett reviewed crossed the line of proper interrogation technique through the use of explicit threats and promises, feeding suspects crime facts, and/or other coercive practices.”

In one research effort the author studied the first 110 DNA exoneration cases reported by the Innocence Project. The author reported that, “This study failed to find a single false confession of a cognitively normal individual that did not include the use of coercive tactics by the interrogator...” The author identified coercive interrogation tactics as “the use of physical force; denial of food, sleep or bathroom; explicit threats of punishment; explicit promises of leniency; and extremely lengthy interrogations.” (J. Pete Blair, “A Test of the Unusual False Confession Perspective: Using Cases of Proven False Confessions” *Criminal Law Bulletin* (Vol 41, Number 2)

In almost every false confession case cited by Kassin there were “aggravating circumstances” – namely the investigators engaged in “coercive behaviors” - such as, subjecting the accused to an exhaustingly long interrogation, the application of physical force or the threat to do so, or the making of a promise that induces a confession. (*US v. Graham* 2014 WL 2922388 (N.D.Ga.).

In *Commonwealth v. Gallett* (March 2019) the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts pointed out that the cases which involved the misrepresentation of incriminating evidence in which they found the defendant's confession to be inadmissible have additional circumstances — apart from the ruse itself — that rendered the confession involuntary...where police minimized the legal gravity of alleged crime; suggested that if the defendant did not confess, he would be charged with more serious crimes; after defendant invoked his right to counsel, dissuaded defendant from consulting with lawyer; and, the police implicitly promised leniency as well as alcohol counseling if defendant confessed.

In *State v. Kolts* (205 A.3d 504, 2019) the Supreme Court of Vermont upheld the defendant's confession that was made in response to the detective's false claim that there was DNA evidence

The courts consistently point out the presence of “coercive actions” that render the confession inadmissible – not the mere misrepresentation of evidence.

to prove his guilt. The Court stated that, “The detective's false claim of DNA evidence is not enough to render his confession involuntary

Professor Kassin's NY Times Opinion, continued on page 29

without other coercive actions, such as a promise of leniency. But the detectives here made defendant no promises of leniency.”

The courts consistently point out the presence of “coercive actions” that render the confession inadmissible – not the mere misrepresentation of evidence.

As for the research cited by Professor Kassin, the first of these studies, commonly known as “the Alt-key Study,” required students to perform a data entry project and warned them not to hit the computer’s Alt key, which would cause the computer to crash. The researchers forced the system to crash, falsely accused the students of hitting the Alt key, and confronted them with a “witness” who reported seeing them do so. Under these circumstances, a number of the students signed written confessions despite their innocence.

In the second study, students were given a set of assignments and told that in some assignments collaboration with classmates was acceptable, while in others it was prohibited. The researchers then accused innocent students of improperly collaborating on certain assignments, informed them that they had violated university rules prohibiting cheating, and, for some, minimized the extent of their wrongdoing and encouraged them to take responsibility for their actions. Half of the students were told that there was a hidden video camera in the room which would eventually reveal their guilt or innocence. Under this circumstance 93% of the guilty suspects confessed and 50% of the innocent suspects confessed. However, as it turned out, these innocent participants did not confess to helping the other person at all. Rather, they signed a prepared statement to that effect. Further, and most importantly, they were reassured that if the hidden camera exonerated them they would not get into any trouble by signing the statement.

In *U.S. v. Jacques*, when discussing these studies, the court stated that “Obviously, these “interrogations” were not conducted by law enforcement, were not part of a criminal investigation, did not involve actual suspects, and did not present the students with a serious penalty. As a result, Professor Hirsch [the false confession expert in this case] readily admitted that these studies have “limited value,” which, in the context of this case, is an understatement.”

Even one of the authors of these 2 studies, Saul Kassin, stated, “One needs to be cautious in generalizing from laboratory experiments.” (“Police-Induced Confessions: Risk Factors and Recommendations” *Law Hum Behav* (2010) 34:3–38)

In our training courses we teach to exercise extreme caution about misrepresenting evidence to the suspect. From *Criminal Interrogations and Confessions*:

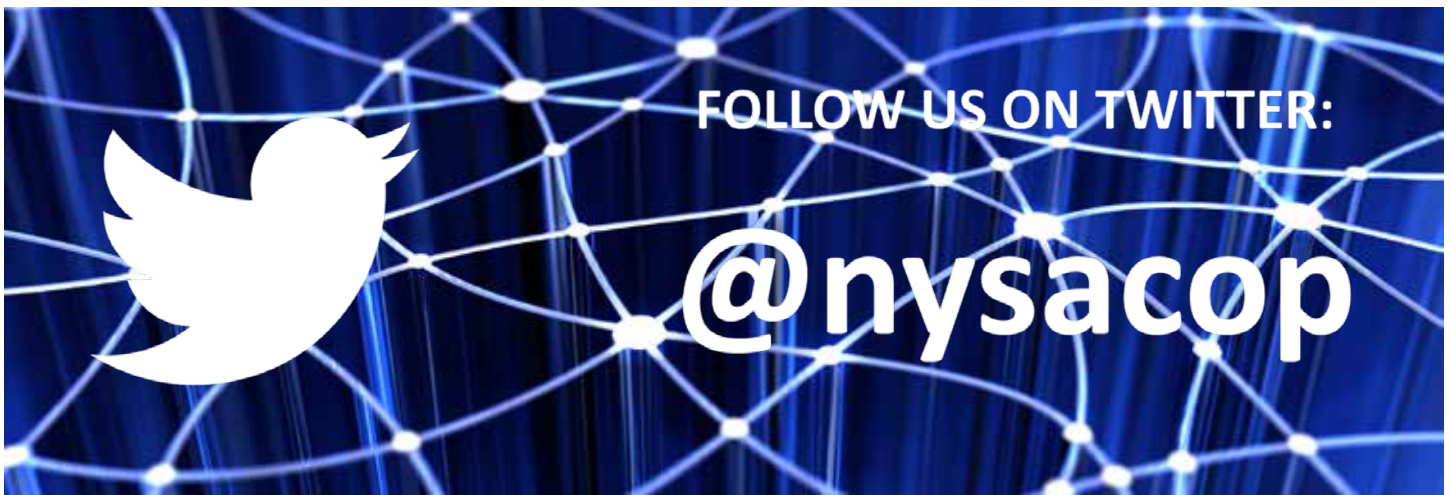
1. Introducing fictitious evidence during an interrogation presents a risk that the guilty suspect may detect the investigator’s bluff, resulting in a significant loss of credibility and sincerity. For this reason, we recommend that this tactic be used as a last resort effort.

2. This tactic **should not be used** for the suspect who acknowledges that he may have committed the crime even though he has no specific recollections of doing so. Under this circumstance, the introduction of such evidence may lead to claims that the investigator was attempting to convince the suspect that he, in fact, did commit the crime.

3. This technique **should be avoided** when interrogating a youthful suspect with low social maturity or a suspect with diminished mental capacity. These suspects may not have the fortitude or confidence to challenge such evidence and, depending on the nature of the crime, may become confused as to their own possible involvement if the police tell them evidence clearly indicates they committed the crime.

The New York Senate should reject S324, but reinforce the need to conduct interrogations in accordance with the following core principles:

- Do not make any promises of leniency
- Do not threaten the subject with any physical harm or inevitable consequences
- Do not conduct interrogations for an excessively lengthy period of time
- Do not deny the subject any of their rights
- Do not deny the subject the opportunity to satisfy their physical needs
- Withhold information about the details of the crime from the subject so that if the subject confesses the disclosure of that information can be used to confirm the authenticity of the statement
- Exercise special cautions when questioning juveniles or individuals with mental or psychological impairments.



2021 ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

NEW YORK STATE ASSN. OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, INC.

COVID-19 STATEMENT

It is our hope that the pandemic emergency will be resolved soon. As our annual conference is several months away, we are continuing our planning and registration for this important event. See detailed statement on page 2.

SUPERIOR TRAINING FOR TODAY'S POLICE EXECUTIVES

The New York State Association of Chiefs of Police Annual Conference has been our premier training event since 1902, bringing together like-minded leaders representing jurisdictions of all sizes.



Comm. Dermot Shea
NYPD

professional development, and leadership. We are joined by exhibitors showcasing the latest in technology, products and services. These supporters are available to answer your questions about their services to assist you in your job.

Throughout the week we will have special presentations from noted leaders in policing including NYPD Commissioner Dermot Shea, NYPD Deputy Commissioner John Miller, Congresswoman Elise Stefanik



Congresswoman
Elise Stefanik
21st District

The annual training conference brings together police leaders intent on learning, sharing, and shaping our proud profession. Our esteemed speakers will be discussing a variety of issues, particularly, events from the past year which continue to impact the way we do our jobs. Presentations will also cover areas of officer wellness,



John Miller
NYPD Dep. Commissioner
for Intelligence

(virtual), President Jim Burch of the National Police Foundation, District Attorney Sandra Doorley, DCJS Executive Deputy Commissioner Michael Green, and Deputy Commissioner Michael Wood. Delegates will hear informative presentations from Chief/Ret. Michael Ranalli, Esq. on contemporary legal issues, Chief/Ret. Gregory Veitch on police leadership, Chief of the Attorney General's Office of Special Investigations Rudolph Hall on investigations of police-involved deaths, and a special traffic safety presentation.

Join us at The Historic Queensbury Hotel in Glens Falls—located in the beautiful Lake George-Adirondack Region of New York. The location and facilities provide an excellent atmosphere for learning and networking. Details inside.

Ver. May 6, 2021

JOIN US AT THE CONFERENCE

On behalf of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police I would like to invite you to attend our 2021 Annual Training Conference in Glens Falls, New York. Each year the conference provides a unique learning opportunity developed specifically for law enforcement leaders in New York State. You will see from the agenda in this announcement that we have an exciting lineup of dynamic presenters on topics that are important to you and your jurisdiction. What makes this conference particularly relevant to you? Since most legislation is state-specific, it is foremost in our mind when we are creating programs for our members, ensuring that you get the information necessary to do your job. We have presenters on a wide range of topics including leadership, wellness, legal issues, and traffic programs.



Chief Timothy Parisi
President

In addition to our top-notch training program, there will be a number of networking events to catch up with old friends and make new ones. I look forward to seeing you in Glens Falls this summer.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Sunday, July 25	Registration 12 Noon-5 PM Board of Governors Meeting 3-5 PM President's Reception 6-8 PM
Monday, July 26	Opening Ceremonies All Day Training Lake George Dinner Cruise 6 PM
Tuesday, July 27	All Day Training & Networking Sessions
Wednesday, July 28	Half Day Training & Networking Sessions Reception at 6 PM Banquet at 7 PM

Please note: Schedule subject to change.

COVID-19 STATEMENT

At the time of this publication our annual training conference we are optimistic that the pandemic situation currently facing us will be resolved to the point of allowing public gatherings.

We will comply with all directives and regulations concerning public gatherings.

In the event that a cancellation is required, registration fees will be reimbursed in full.

Please check our webpage and this online brochure for updates.

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL – GLENS FALLS

The Queensbury Hotel, centrally located between Saratoga Springs and Lake George, has been a focal point of the Glens Falls region for close to 100 years. The 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.

Glens Falls is home to a collection of shops and restaurants for all tastes and budgets, plus festivals, museums, cultural events, and recreational activities are available year-round for all ages to enjoy. Even more, The Queensbury Hotel is conveniently situated within minutes of some of Upstate New York's most popular destinations – Saratoga Springs, Lake George, and the Adirondack Mountains.

RESERVATIONS

Call 518-792-1121 (press 1) OR:

NYSACOP MEMBERS [HERE](#)

Use this link for Group Rate and Block—Group Code: NYSACP21

Hotel Amenities

High speed
wireless
Internet

Full HD
Direct TV

Indoor Pool

Restaurant
and Lounge

Barber Shop

Fitness Room



CONFERENCE INFORMATION

Who May Attend: The Annual Training Conference is open to all NYSACOP members and their guests. The conference is not open to the general public. Admittance into the sessions requires a NYSACOP Training Conference badge. Please remember that badges allow entry to all conference functions including boat dinner cruise, sponsored lunches, hospitality room, and banquet. Registered spouses, guests, and children are invited to attend all meals, events, and our hospitality room. Conference badges and programs will be issued on-site only at the Registration desk which will be open Sunday 12–5 PM, and Monday through Wednesday 8 AM—12 Noon.

REGISTER ONLINE—go to our website at www.nychiefs.org, or click icon at right

A rectangular button with a yellow-to-orange gradient background and the text "Register Now" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

On-site Registration: On-site registration begins at 12:00 Noon on Sunday, July 25. There is an additional \$100.00 handling fee for all on-site registrations.

Non-Members of NYSACOP: If you are not a member of NYSACOP and wish to attend the Training Conference, complete the non-member guest registration online. Would you like to join our Association? Call our office at 518-355-3371 to see if you are eligible for Active, Retired or Associate membership status.

Conference Banquet: The Banquet will be held on Wednesday evening, July 28. Scheduled events include the Installation of Officers and presentations of the Chief Thomas P. Reilly Medal of Honor.

Refunds: If you register in advance and are unable to attend the conference, your refund will be issued upon receipt of your written request after the Training Conference.

Lodging at The Queensbury Hotel : Lodging is not included in the conference registration fee. To secure your room reservation at The Queensbury Hotel, NYSACOP Members Hotel link [here](#);

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

The 2021 Conference Registration fee provides you access to all training sessions, 3 breakfasts, 3 lunches, mid-morning and mid-afternoon breaks, President's Reception, Dinner Cruise on Lake George, and Formal Banquet.

OPENING CEREMONIES

On Monday morning (July 26), opening ceremonies will kick off the conference with welcoming remarks by Chief Timothy Parisi, who will offer a recap of the issues, challenges and triumphs over the past year during his term as the President and First Vice President of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police.



Chief Timothy Parisi
First Vice President
New York State Association
of Chiefs of Police

Executive Director Patrick Phelan will also welcome attendees and provide an overview of the conference agenda, activities and events in the days ahead.



Executive Director
New York State Association
of Chiefs of Police

The keynote address will be presented by NYPD Commissioner Dermot Shea who will address members and guests about current issues in law enforcement, including social justice initiatives, crime trends, and the issues facing law enforcement in the wake of a global pandemic and wave of police reform.



Dermot Shea
Commissioner

Our esteemed panel will also afford welcoming remarks to our conference delegates including First Vice President Kevin Sylvester, Chief of Ossining PD, and Superintendent Kevin P. Bruen of the New York State Police.



Kevin P. Bruen
Superintendent
New York State Police

The pageantry of opening ceremonies is part of the rich traditions of our great Association which has been meeting since 1901 to promote public safety, developing today's leaders, providing the latest in news and education and technology to our members, and inspiring the next generation through mentorship. We are also honored to be joined by Glens Falls Mayor Daniel L. Hall, Police Chief Joseph Boisclair, and Warren County District Attorney Jason Carusone.

NYPD



Jason Carusone
District Attorney
Warren County



Chief Joseph Boisclair
Glens Falls PD



Mayor Daniel Hall
Glens Falls, NY

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS: OFFICER WELLNESS

Officer Wellness for Chief Executives



Chief/Ret. Patrick G. Phelan
Executive Director



Dep. Jim Banish (left),
Warren Co. SO with brother
Lt. Joseph Banish, NYSP

Taking care of our own—that's the message from Executive Director Patrick Phelan who will be discussing a variety of officer wellness initiatives with Scott Neff of the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services and Deputy Jim Banish of the Warren County Sheriff's Office. A new curriculum designed for law enforcement executives focuses on cumulative stress, post-traumatic stress, the use of peers in support programs, the importance of sleep, and particularly, how police leaders are integral to insuring the safety and wellness of their staff. Presenters for this moving program will be Chief/Ret. Phelan whose focus has been on the problem of law enforcement

suicide and making wellness a priority; Scott Neff is a Senior Training Technician who has worked on the development of this new program; and Dep. Jim Banish in the founder of New York Law Enforcement Assistance Program (NYLEAP), a nonprofit organization providing support and counseling services for first responders. Dep. Banish founded NYLEAP after his brother, a Lieutenant in the New York State Police, committed suicide in 2008.



Scott Neff
New York State Division of
Criminal Justice Services

This new training program includes a discussion on the importance of officer wellness, cumulative stress, resources to assist officers, the role of the chief executive in wellness, how stigma presents an obstacle for officers seeking help, peer support, and more.

Chief Phelan will also discuss the PERMA-NYSACOP officer wellness/suicide awareness project with by PERMA and the NYSACOP Chief's Wellness Challenge.

Presenters and Presentations subject to change.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

Truth or Lie?

Managing the *Brady/Giglio* Rule in a Video World

Placing an officer on a *Brady/Giglio* list can have a permanent and serious impact not only on an officer's ability to do his or her job, but also on their mental wellbeing. Officers who lie during official investigations or file false paperwork are prime candidates for addition to the list. If the officer intentionally commits such acts, and there is sufficient proof of it, then police administrators must make their district attorney aware of it. But what if the officer says one thing and video *appears* to say another? Who or what do we believe? Placing an officer on a *Brady/Giglio* list when they may not deserve it can damage the officer in many ways. This presentation will include a discussion of:

- The basic rules of *Brady/Giglio* and what type of behaviors need to be reported under case law
- The issues surrounding the interpretation of video evidence and the pitfalls to be aware of
- An actual case that started based upon a chief's interpretation of a flawed YouTube video
- How easily video can be altered both intentionally and unintentionally



Chief /Ret. Michael Ranalli, Esq.



Chief /Ret. Greg Veitch.

The Four Pillars of Leadership: Leaders, Followers, Culture, and Mission

Chief/Ret. Greg Veitch (Saratoga Springs PD) brings authenticity to police ethics. His Noble Cause leadership development programs instills the necessary skills in today's law enforcement leaders to succeed in an ever-changing and demanding environment. This session will explore the factors which influence leadership in the police organization: the makeup of the leader, the mindset of the followers, the culture within the organization, and the mission of the group.

Chief Veitch is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, and the author of *A Gangster's Paradise*, the true history of crime, corruption, murder and the Mafia in Saratoga Springs from Prohibition to Kefauver.

Presenters and Presentations subject to change.

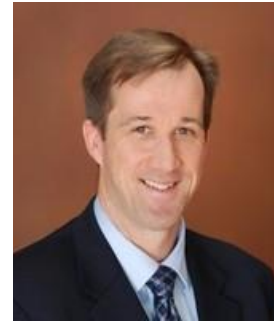
CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS



Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy
Commissioner
NYS DCJS

The Second Decade of New York's Crime Analysis Center Network

As featured in the May 2019 edition of *Police Chief* magazine, over the past 12 years New York State has taken an innovative approach to crime analysis, building a one-of-its-kind network of ten (10) regional crime analysis centers (CACs) around the State. These state-local partnerships across hundreds of individual jurisdictions are interconnected, forming a massive law enforcement information-sharing network and analytical infrastructure. Commissioners Michael Wood and Michael Green will also provide a brief legislative update.



Michael Wood
Deputy Commissioner
NYS DCJS

Investigating Police-Involved Deaths

The Attorney General's Office has been investigating police-involved deaths of unarmed persons for the past few years. Starting April 1, 2021 the Office of Special Investigation (OSI) they will be investigating any death caused by an act or omission of a police officer. OSI Assistant Chief Rudolph B. Hall will discuss §70-B of the Executive Law and the experiences of their office in the first few months after §70-B became law. How is the new system working? What is the role of local law enforcement (police and district attorney) when the Attorney General's Office begins an investigation? What are the possible outcomes of an OSI investigation? An informative discussion on the mandates under the law and the responsibilities of agency heads when there is a death due to an action—or inaction—of the police.



Rudolph Hall
Chief, Office of
Special Investigations
NYS Attorney
General's Office

Presenters and Presentations subject to change.

REGISTER FOR THE CONFERENCE ONLINE:

[CLICK HERE](#)

HOTEL RESERVATIONS (also see page 3):

[CLICK HERE](#)

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

The Second Decade of New York's Crime Analysis Center Network



Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy
Commissioner
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Rudolph Hall
Chief, Office of
Special Investigations
NYS Attorney
General's Office

Presenters and Presentations subject to change.

REGISTER FOR THE CONFERENCE ONLINE:

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HOTEL RESERVATIONS (also see page 3):

[CLICK HERE](#)

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS: TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic Safety: Member Driven Issues



Chief Steven Casstevens
Imm. Past Pres. IACP



Capt. Jeff Rinaldo
Buffalo PD



ADA Mary Tanner-Richter
Albany County
District Attorney's Office

A special panel presentation on the prevailing traffic safety issues most important to our members. Facilitated by NYSACOP Traffic Safety Committee Chair William P. Georges (Asst. Chief/Ret. Albany PD), panelists include noted experts:

Chief Steven Casstevens (Buffalo Grove, IL PD), Immediate Past President IACP who will discuss the status of traffic safety from a national perspective;

Asst. DMV Commissioner Chuck DeWeese, Director of the GTSC, and Chair of Governors Highway Safety Association, who will also discuss the status of traffic safety in New York State.

Capt. Jeff Rinaldo (Buffalo PD), highlighting the effective countermeasures deployed by the City of Buffalo against unregistered and reckless ATVs and dirt bikes.

Mary Tanner-Richter, Bureau Chief of the Vehicular Crimes Unit of the Albany Co. District Attorney's Office and a Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor will discuss the status of new marihuana legislation pertaining to the operation of a motor vehicle.



William P. Georges
Chair, NYSACOP Traffic Safety



Chuck DeWeese
Asst. NYS DMV Commissioner

EXPERT PANEL PRESENTATION

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

Marihuana Reform Legislation

New York State law has changed dramatically with new marihuana laws, raising a number of questions about enforcement: What are the limits of possession? Do limits change based on a person's age? How much cannabis can a person grow? What if the person has a prescription from a doctor? Is there a preferred practice for articulating a person under the influence of marihuana for DWAI? Can persons under parole supervision possess or use marihuana? When do the various provisions take effect? What about use of cannabis in public places? Join Monroe County District Attorney Sandra Doorley for an overview and discussion about New York State's marihuana reform laws.



Sandra Doorley
Monroe Co.
District Attorney

National Police Foundation

As President of the National Police Foundation, Jim Burch oversees the Foundation's efforts to advance policing through innovations in practice and technology. He has led the Foundation's efforts to identify and promote innovations in policing, including emerging technologies and policy alternatives.



Jim Burch, President
National Police
Foundation

Presenters and Presentations subject to change.



DINNER CRUISE—MONDAY



Relax at the end of your day by joining us for a scenic dinner cruise on Lake George aboard the Lac du Saint Sacrement sponsored by our friends at Axon and Blauer. After dining, relax in your seat, enjoy the entertainment or head topside to enjoy the fresh air on the outer decks. Cruise by beautiful mountain wilderness areas on the crystal clear waters of Lake George and the Adirondack Mountains. The Saint's Dining Room is climate controlled for your comfort.

Sponsored by:



CONFERENCE BANQUET—WEDNESDAY

The formal banquet is held on the last day of the conference. A Reception begins one hour prior to the Banquet. During the banquet, President Timothy Parisi will take his oath of office for the upcoming year. Incoming officers will also be sworn as they begin their terms. Special presentations will be made of the Association's Medal of Honor to recipients who have demonstrated bravery and courage in the performance of their duties. A personal message from Congresswoman Elise Stefanik will be provided virtually to our delegates and friends as Congress will be in session at the time.

Proud in Heritage... Rich in Tradition

Delegates of the 1958 NYSACOP Conference at the Hotel Astor in New York City gathered for the annual banquet.

VISIT OUR EXHIBITORS

Exhibitors will be on site beginning Sunday, July 25



PERMA



SECUREWATCH24



Interested in being one of our Exhibitors? Details and Registration [here](#).

VISIT OUR EXHIBITORS

**Exhibitors will be on site beginning Sunday, July 25
Be sure to stop by, say hi, and thank them for their support!**

- All Traffic Solutions** We provide smart transportation and parking technologies that leverage the Cloud, open platforms, and IoT to provide the most accurate, cost-effective, turnkey solutions designed to solve complex transportation safety and parking challenges.
- AXON** Axon is on a mission to protect life. We offer state-of-the-art technology, innovative tools and intuitive software that transforms the way officers and agencies process information, serve their community and save lives.
- Blauer** Blauer is the premier manufacturer and online store for police, law enforcement, firefighter, and EMS/EMT uniforms, outerwear, and other tactical gear for public safety professionals
- Blue360° Media** Blue360° Media is a leading information supplier to the law enforcement community. Our mission is to inform the people who keep our communities safe.



VISIT OUR EXHIBITORS

Exhibitors will be on site beginning Sunday, July 25
Be sure to stop by, say hi, and thank them for their support!

ChemImage

The VeroVision™ Threat Detector meets the growing need for advanced sensing technology to detect explosive and narcotic threats from a safe distance.

Cradlepoint

Cradlepoint's NetCloud Service and wireless routers unlock the power of LTE and 5G — including nationwide public safety networks — for bulletproof connections to MDTs, surveillance and body cameras, sensors, on-board diagnostics, and beyond. Cradlepoint helps officers better perform their duties safely and efficiently.

CrimeWatch Technologies, Inc.

CRIMEWATCH enhances the way Law Enforcement releases information and the methods for which the press and public receive and share public safety news.

CSI Protect Exclusive Distributor of: SelectaDNA

Police crime prevention initiatives around the world are drastically reducing crime rates with Selecta DNA. Forensic marking technology also enhances law enforcement abilities to irrefutably identify, then apprehend and prosecute criminals.

CueHit, Inc.

Cuehit was started by Public Safety Technology veterans in order to provide a continuous feedback loop between agencies and the communities they serve. Our solution is built on a rules-based, intelligent assistance that enables text exchanges for satisfaction surveys after encounters, automatic updates to citizens via text, and inbound "bot-attended" chat for feedback, tips, requests, reports and more.

ELBECO, Inc.

Designed for the demands of the job, Elbeco law enforcement uniforms and apparel provide optimal performance, protection and professionalism.



VISIT OUR EXHIBITORS

Exhibitors will be on site beginning Sunday, July 25
Be sure to stop by, say hi, and thank them for their support!

Empire & NY Chapters Scrap Industries

Scrapyards are reaching out to law enforcement agencies, utilities, and other stakeholders to prevent materials theft, capture thieves, and make it clear that the scrap industry is almost always the victim, not the perpetrator, of such crimes.

Flock Safety

Capture every vehicle & all the vehicle details needed to solve crime with Flock Safety license plate reader cameras.

Glock

GLOCK Professional Inc. provides professional training to law enforcement, military, licensed security and other personnel who desire to utilize the GLOCK SAFE ACTION system to its maximum potential.

Illuno

A one-stop platform to facilitate every Off-Duty assignment in the country, we offer a world-class solution to law enforcement agencies AND every hiring party that is in need of police officers.

Intellicheck

When it comes to verifying ID's, it's important for law enforcement professionals to have a solution that works fast! Intellicheck's solution has the ultimate tool you need to verify ID quickly and effectively, so you can do your

Island Tech Services Integrating technology, mobility and vehicle solutions.

Interested in being one of our Exhibitors? Details and Registration [here](#).



VISIT OUR EXHIBITORS

- Leonardo** Leonardo's ELSAG ALPR solutions assist law enforcement with recovering stolen vehicles and license plates, securing large public venues such as sporting events, conventions and concerts, aiding homeland security tactics and tracking down criminals.
- Lexipol** Lexipol is America's leading provider of public safety policy and training solutions for law enforcement, fire and rescue, and corrections.
- Lexis Nexis** Combining cutting-edge technology, proprietary data and advanced analytics, LexisNexis Risk Solutions provides products and services that address evolving agency needs while upholding the highest standards of security and privacy.
- Linstar** Law enforcement officials rely on LINSTAR for help securing and monitoring their facilities- as well as public spaces within their domain, recording of suspect interviews for evidentiary purposes, issuance of badges and credentials for sworn and civilian employees, identifying and tracking visitors - and more.
- Medallia** To increase trust in government and empower your team, Medallia captures feedback, analyzes the data and helps your team take action to close experiences gaps. Our platform does the hard work, helping you understand your customers.
- NDI Technologies** NDI Technologies provides powerful, easy-to-use, mobile data solutions for remote searching of multiple types of databases to support business process improvement and enhancing front-line Policing.
- Niche** NicheRMS® includes an integrated mobile field reporting capability that seamlessly operates over very low bandwidth radio networks, as well as offline in remote locations via the disconnected mode. NicheRMS also supports the growing use of handheld mobile devices for system access and data input on the street, improving police effectiveness on patrol and increasing patrol time spent in the community during each shift.



VISIT OUR EXHIBITORS

**Exhibitors will be on site beginning Sunday, July 25
Be sure to stop by, say hi, and thank them for their support!**

- Off Duty Services** Our mission is to secure and support IT infrastructure with reliable solutions and exceptional service so that Total clients can focus on their core businesses.
- Patrol PC** At Patrol PC®, we are 100% focused on designing and building Ultra-Rugged Tablet MDT's & MDC's that are optimized for use in First Responder vehicles.
- PERMA** PERMA provides municipal employers across New York State with the best possible workers' compensation coverage and risk management services for the most reasonable cost.
- Planit** PlanIt's scheduling tools meet the challenges your police department faces with 24×7 scheduling. Our scheduling tools include: time off requests, overtime forms, shift trades, master schedules, minimum staffing, open shifts, court appearances, and more.
- Ring** Ring's mission is to make neighborhoods safer by creating a Ring of Security around homes and communities with its suite of home security products and services.



VISIT OUR EXHIBITORS

**Exhibitors will be on site beginning Sunday, July 25
Be sure to stop by, say hi, and thank them for their support!**

- SecureWatch24** SecureWatch24 provides its Intelligent Transportation System agency clients with a host of analytical tools to facilitate innovative traffic system analysis and control, fostering a well managed system-level approach to enhanced mobility.
- Total Technology Solutions** Our mission is to secure and support IT infrastructure with reliable solutions and exceptional service so that Total clients can focus on their core businesses
- United Public Safety** United Public Safety offers intelligent, best-in-class software solutions for parking enforcement, permit management, code enforcement, and e-citation applications.
- University of San Diego** Learn about their on-line M.S. in Law Enforcement and Public Safety Leadership.
- Zoll Medical Corp.** ZOLL® AEDs combine advanced CPR feedback technology, ease of use, and reliability to support you throughout the rescue. Research shows that real-time CPR feedback, along with training, more than doubles cardiac arrest survival rates.

Interested in being one of our Exhibitors? Details and Registration [here](#).

Exhibitor hotel registration information [here](#).

Check back frequently as we add new exhibitors



NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

2021 TRAINING CONFERENCE, GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK

Rising to the Challenge

Over the course of the past year, we have been faced with challenges. We began 2020 with dramatic legislation requiring the release of certain defendants facing violent felonies. In the months that followed, a global pandemic effectively shuttered many communities and caused us to develop new strategies to protect our communities and all of those who serve on the front lines. And then, protests, riots and rhetoric that denounced law enforcement. For our own organization, meeting restrictions required us to cancel last year's conference—the first time since World War I.

In the face of these obstacles, law enforcement has been a leading force: the rapid adaptation and response to the COVID-19 pandemic; reshaping of police services; and maintaining peace and order during a national crisis; all of this done by law enforcement leaders caring for the communities we serve, while ensuring that our own first responders have the tools, techniques, and skills to keep them safe.

As new challenges arise, the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police will support our members who proudly protect and serve our communities. We will be there as we have for more than a century, Rising to the Challenge.

THE VALUE OF THE CONFERENCE

Each year our training program is designed to meet the constantly evolving needs of New York State's police executives. If you are new to our conference, you will be impressed by the topics discussed, the colleagues you will meet, and the friendships that will be forged. If you are a returning member, you know the high caliber speakers will enlighten, inform, and inspire you. The annual conference has been our premiere event since 1901, a proud tradition which has influenced education, forensic advancement, and public policy.

At a time when training budgets are strained, it is important in today's world that police executives are exposed to high caliber training, as well as information exchanges that inevitably flow from this state conference. Be sure to join us in Glens Falls this summer!