



YORKTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF ROBERT M. NOBLE



THE PRINCIPLE MISSION OF THIS DEPARTMENT

TO PRESERVE THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

AND

REDUCE FEAR IN THE COMMUNITY

THROUGH

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME,

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY,

THE MAINTENANCE

OF ORDER IN PUBLIC PLACES,

AND

TO ANTICIPATE AND RESPOND TO EVENTS

THAT THREATEN PUBLIC ORDER

AND

THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.



LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.

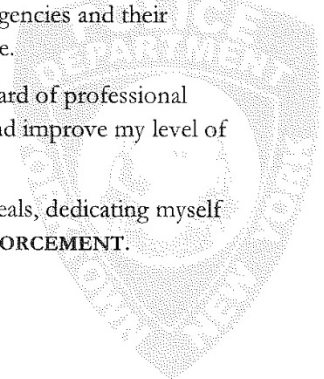
I WILL keep my private life unsullied as an example to all and will behave in a manner which does not bring discredit to me or my agency. I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in the thought and deed both my personal and official life. I will be exemplary in obeying the law and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I WILL never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, political beliefs, aspiration, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I RECOGNIZE the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will never engage in acts of bribery nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice.

I KNOW that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.

I WILL constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession...**LAW ENFORCEMENT.**



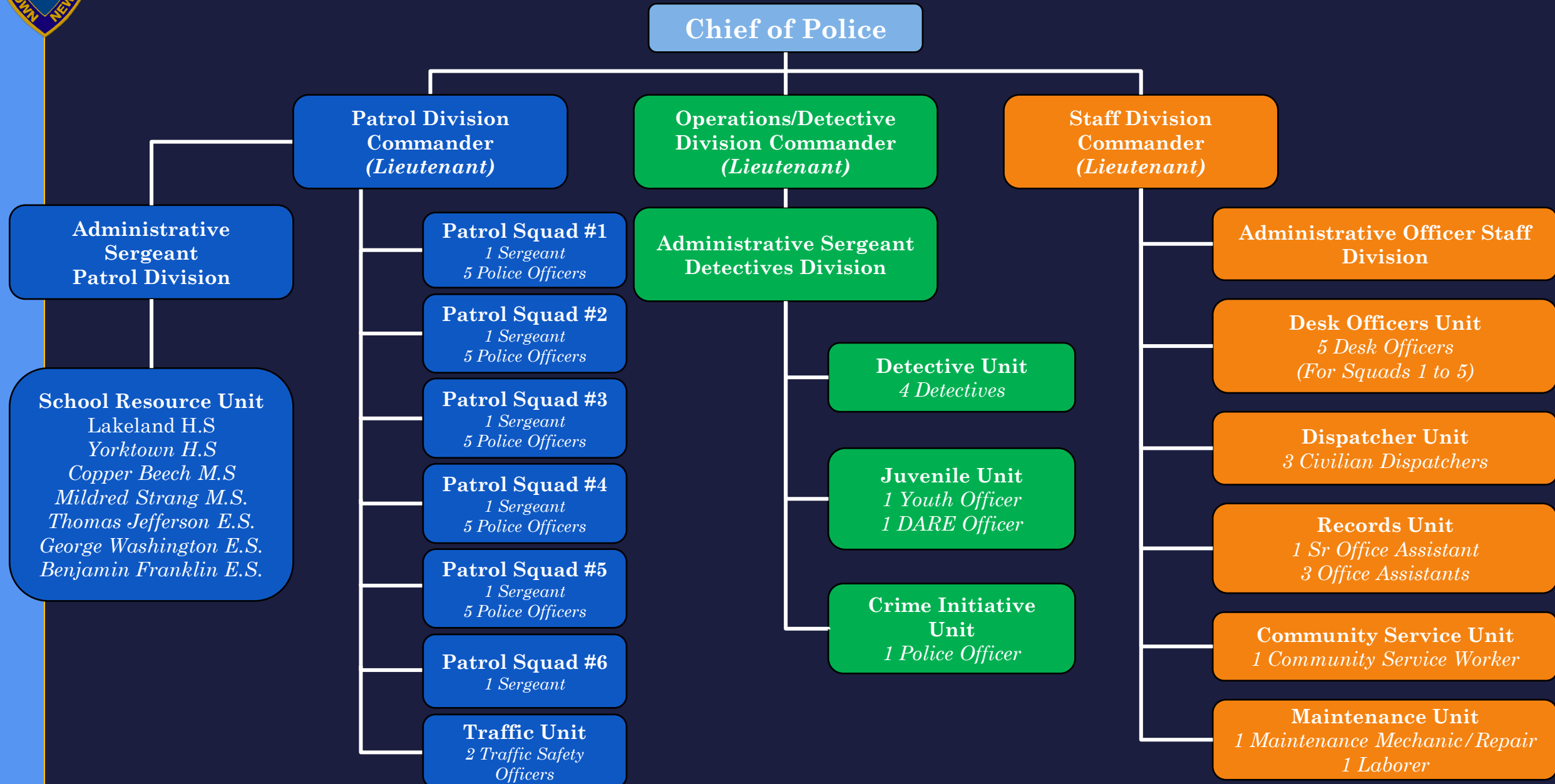


YPD Organizational Chart

1	Chief		
3	Lieutenants		
8	Sergeants (1 as Public Safety Officer)	3	Dispatchers
7	Detectives, Youth Officer, DARE Officer, IT	0	Senior Office Assistant (open position)
7	School Resource Officers	3	Office Assistants
1	Traffic Officer (open position)	1	Community Service Worker
1	Crime Initiative Officer (Drug Task Force)	1	Maintenance Mechanic/Repair
<u>31</u>	<u>Police Officers (Patrol, Desk)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Laborer</u>
59	Total Sworn Personnel	9	Total Civilian Personnel



Y.P.D. Organizational Chart





GENERAL ORDER

USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE

#3.00

ISSUING AUTHORITY: CHIEF ROBERT M. NOBLE

ISSUE DATE: 02/04/91

EFFECTIVE DATE: 02/04/91

REVISIONS: 10/02,06/08, 11/18,11/19



GENERAL ORDER #3.00

USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE

3.00.05 PURPOSE –

To establish the policy and procedure of the Department in the use of physical force, including Deadly Physical Force (as detailed in G.O. 3.01). Officers are expected to use only such force as is Objectively Reasonable in the performance of their official duties. (Rev 11/19)



GENERAL ORDER #3.00

USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE

3.00.10 POLICY

Members of the Department may only use the level of physical force necessary to effect lawful objectives in the performance of their duties within the limits established in Article 35 of the New York State Penal Law and the standard of Objective Reasonableness, established by the United States Supreme Court in *Graham v Connor*. It is the responsibility of each member to be aware of the requirements of each of the foregoing and be guided accordingly. (Rev 11/19)

As the Supreme Court has recognized, this reasonableness inquiry embodies “allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgements-in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving-about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.” (Rev 11/19)



GENERAL ORDER #3.00

USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE

3.00.15 PROCEDURE

Generally, members may use force in the performance of their duty when it is reasonably believed to be necessary to: (Rev 11/19)

- A. Prevent the commission of a breach of the peace or other unlawful act.
- B. Prevent a person from injuring him/herself.
- C. Effect the lawful arrest of persons resisting arrest or attempting to flee from custody.
- D. In self-defense or in the defense of another person.
- E. If physical force is used, the officer shall, as soon as possible, evaluate the need for medical assistance and, if necessary, arrange for such attention. (Rev 11/18)

Only issues and/or approved equipment will be carried on duty, and used when applying physical force, except in an emergency when the officer may use other resources at his/her disposal.



GENERAL ORDER #3.00

USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE

3.00.20 DEFINITIONS: (REV 11/19)

- A. Objectively Reasonable** – An Objective standard used to judge an officer's actions. Under this standard, a particular application of force must be judged through the perspective of a reasonable officer facing the same set of circumstances, without the benefit of 20/20 hindsight, and be based on the totality of the facts that are known to that officer at the time that the force was used.



GENERAL ORDER #3.00

USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE

3.00.20 DEFINITIONS (REV 11/19)

- B. Deadly Physical Force** – Physical force which, under the circumstances in which it is used, is readily capable of causing death or other serious physical injury.
- C. Physical Injury** – Impairment of physical condition or substantial pain.
- D. Serious Physical Injury** – Physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.



GENERAL ORDER #3.00

USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE

3.00.20 DEFINITIONS (REV 11/19)

- E. Unreasonable Force** – Force which can reasonably be believed to be clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances to accomplish a lawful objective.
- F. Duty to Intervene** – Any officer present and observing another officer using force that he/she reasonably believes to be clearly beyond that what is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force if and when the officer has a realistic opportunity to prevent harm, and promptly report his/her observations to a supervisor.



January 1, 2016 – June 13, 2020

USE OF FORCE INCIDENT REPORT

Incidents are counted by Officer.

This means:

- If 2 Officers used force on the same incident and on the same individual, this is counted as 2 UOF.
- If they both used force and 1 used a TASER, it is counted as 3 UOF.



January 1, 2016 – June 13, 2020

USE OF FORCE INCIDENT REPORT

Use of Force (UOF) Classifications

Class 1	The non-injurious use of or accidental discharge of a firearm. This classification will also include the destruction of any ANIMAL.	180
Class 2	The injurious (visible or non-visible) use of non-deadly force.	12
Class 3	The injurious use of deadly force.	0
Class 4	The fatal use of deadly force.	0
Class 5	The non-injurious use of non-deadly force.	88
Class 6	Brandish Only. (un-holster of firearm)	<u>13</u>

293



January 1, 2016 –
June 13, 2020

EDP
Emotionally
Disturbed
Person

ERPO
Extreme
Risk
Protection
Order

YEAR	CLASS 1	CLASS 2	CLASS 3	CLASS 4	CLASS 5	CLASS 6
2016	31	0	0	0	16	0
ARREST	0	0	0	0	9	0
EDP	0	0	0	0	6	0
TASER	1	0	0	0	1	0
2017	29	1	0	0	22	0
ARREST	0	0	0	0	9	0
EDP	0	0	0	0	9	0
TASER	0	0	0	0	4	0
2018	55	5	0	0	21	0
ARREST	0	4	0	0	10	0
EDP	0	1	0	0	9	0
TASER	0	0	0	0	2	0
2019	46	6	0	0	14	11
Arrest/Inv	0	5	0	0	10	5
EDP	0	0	0	0	2	5
TASER	0	1	0	0	2	0
ERPO	0	0	0	0	0	6
2020	19	0	0	0	15	2
Arrest/Inv	0	0	0	0	10	0
EDP	0	0	0	0	4	1
TASER	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTALS - 293	180	12	0	0	88	13



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

ISSUING AUTHORITY: CHIEF ROBERT M. NOBLE

ISSUE DATE: 01/06/81

EFFECTIVE DATE: 01/06/81

REVISIONS: 07/92, 06/08, 05/13, 11/18, 06/20



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

3.01.05 PURPOSE

To establish clear guidelines for officers regarding the use of deadly force.

Officers of the Department have traditionally displayed commendable restraint in resorting to the use of deadly physical force. The irreversible consequences of such force places a responsibility on the Department to establish policy which:

- A. Clearly guides personnel in its application.
- B. Maximizes officers safety
- C. Minimizes the possibility of injury to innocent persons
- D. Reduces the unnecessary loss of human life to the lowest level consistent with the need for public safety.



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

3.01.10 BACKGROUND

There is probably no more serious act that a law enforcement officer can engage in than the use of a firearm. The occasions for such use are, literally, life and death situations which are invariably confusing and complex, affording precious little time for meditation or reflection. It is imperative then, that the officer, through training and the absorption of these guidelines, be able to respond quickly, confident that he or she is acting within the limits of Department policy. This serves to protect the public from unlawful and unreasonable use of force; at the same time, it enables officers to act without hesitation, to protect themselves or another person. Perhaps equally important, it minimizes the second-guessing to which the officer is subjected when no such guidelines exist.



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

3.01.20 POLICY

In all cases of use of force, only the minimum amount of force necessary to affect lawful objectives in the performance of their duties is authorized. (Rev 11/18)

It is the policy of the Yorktown Police Department that:

“DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE MAY BE USED TO DEFEND THE OFFICER OR ANOTHER FROM WHAT THE OFFICER REASONABLY PERCEIVES AS AN IMMINENT THREAT OF DEATH OR SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY WHEN THERE IS NO APPARENT PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE.”



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

3.01.25 PROCEDURE

An officer may discharge a firearm ONLY under the following situations:

- A. CONFRONTATION SITUATIONS – To defend the officer or another from what the officer reasonable perceives as an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury when there is no apparent practical alternative.
- B. ANIMALS – To kill a dangerous animal or an animal so seriously ill or injured that it should be destroyed to prevent further suffering. All other options should be exhausted, however, and before shooting the animal, all other Department procedures governing same must be adhered to.



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

3.01.25 PROCEDURE

C. FIREARMS PRACTICE – For target practice at an approved range.

D. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE – A Firearm may be discharged by a department armorer or Firearms Instructor or by an officer at the direction of and armorer or instructor to verify and insure proper working order but only in a manner and location where safety for all is paramount. Proper working order is not to include accuracy verification – but merely operability. (Rev 5/13)



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

3.01.30 CONSIDERATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

- A. JUVENILES – The use of deadly physical force is based on the officer's reasonable perception of the dangers presented and the person's potential to cause death or serious physical injury, not merely the person's age. (Rev 11/18)

- B. MOVING VEHICLES – Officers may not discharge firearms at or from a moving vehicle unless Deadly Physical Force is being used against them or other persons present. (Rev 11/18)



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

3.01.30 CONSIDERATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

- C. WARNING SHOTS – No officer shall fire so-called “warning shots”.
- D. DRAWING OR DISPLAYING FIREARMS – An officer shall un-holster or display a firearm only if directed by competent authority or there is reason to believe such may be necessary for the safety of the officer or others.
- E. DRY FIRING – “Dry Firing” a department owned firearm is forbidden except when authorized by a firearms instructor during training programs. (Rev 11/18)



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

3.01.30 CONSIDERATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

G. **CHOKER HOLDS AND CAROTID HOLDS** – Choke holds, carotid holds, and similar compression of the neck represent use of deadly force in New York State and are prohibited, unless an officer or another person is in imminent danger of death or serious physical injury. All officers must be mindful that he or she are subject to New York State Penal Law 121.13-a, which reads that, “a person commits aggravated strangulation, a class C violent felony, when he or she, being a police officer, commits the crime of criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation as defined in section 121.11 and causes serious physical injury or death to another person.”(Rev 6/20)



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

3.01.30 CONSIDERATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

- G. NON-LETHAL & LESS-LETHAL WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT –**
Non-Lethal weapons, such as: batons, Tasers, Etc., shall be used only as prescribed in Departmental training. These items or other authorized equipment should not be used in such a way as to represent the use of deadly force unless the officer reasonably believes such is necessary to repel the imminent use of deadly force against the officer or another. (Rev 11/18)



GENERAL ORDER #3.01

USE OF FIREARMS & DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE

3.01.45 SANCTIONS

In all cases where an officer's action is determined to be a violation of these rules but not a violation of law, this distinction shall be made clear in all public discussion of such Incidents and in any disciplinary action which may result. An officer found to have acted in violation of this order shall be subject to internal discipline ranging from reprimand up to and including dismissal, in addition to any criminal sanctions which may be imposed in the courts.



GENERAL ORDER

#3.04

REPORTING, EVALUATION & INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF FORCE, BRANDISH & THE DISCHARGE OF WEAPONS

ISSUING AUTHORITY: CHIEF ROBERT M. NOBLE

ISSUE DATE: 02/04/91

EFFECTIVE DATE: 02/04/91

REVISIONS: 10/02,06/08, 11/18,11/19



GENERAL ORDER #3.04

REPORTING, EVALUATION & INVESTIGATION

3.04.35 USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD:

COMPOSITION – The “USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD” will be composed of the Operations Commander and Division Commanders.

CONVOCAATION OF THE BOARD

- A. The “Use of Force Review Board” shall be convened and shall review and evaluate every Class of Use of Force. This evaluation review should take place as soon as practical after the incident and/or after the completion of the investigation, depending on the nature of the USE OF FORCE. However, the evaluation by the USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD must take place within sixty (60) days of the filing of the USE OF FORCE REPORT (YPD-144).



GENERAL ORDER #3.04

REPORTING, EVALUATION & INVESTIGATION

3.04.35 FUNCTION OF THE BOARD

- A. The Board shall review the use of force to determine whether or not it is consistent with the policies of this Department, was Objectively Reasonable and conforms to professional law enforcement standards. (Rev 11/19)
- B. The Board shall forward its conclusions and recommendations as to policy compliance, or non-compliance as the case may be, and determine if additional training is needed, or policy changes, or changes in equipment, or other recommended action by majority vote of the Board, for disposition to the Chief of Police.



GENERAL ORDER #3.04

REPORTING, EVALUATION & INVESTIGATION

3.04.35 FUNCTION OF THE BOARD

- C. Any Board member not in agreement with the majority conclusion may forward written dissenting opinions to the Chief of Police.
- D. In the event the Board cannot reach a majority conclusion, both opinions will be forwarded to the Chief of Police.
- E. The Operations Commander will maintain “Use of Force” Review Records.
- F. The Operations Commander will see that incidents are reported to DCJS in conformance with 837-t of the Executive Law. (11/19)



GENERAL ORDER #3.04

REPORTING, EVALUATION & INVESTIGATION

3.04.40 DETERMINING THE OBJECTIVE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE: (REV 11/19)

1. When used, force should only be that which is Objectively Reasonable given the circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event.



GENERAL ORDER #3.04

REPORTING, EVALUATION & INVESTIGATION

3.04.40 DETERMINING THE OBJECTIVE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE: (REV 11/19)

2. Factors that may be used in determining the Reasonableness of force include, but are not limited to:
 - a. The severity of the crime or circumstance.
 - b. The level and immediacy of the threat or resistance posed by the suspect.
 - c. The potential of injury to citizens, officers and suspects.
 - d. The risk or attempt of the suspect to escape.
 - e. The knowledge, training and experience of the officer.
 - f. Officer/suspect considerations such as size, relative strength, skill level, injury or exhaustion and the number of officers or subjects.



TRAINING – PRINCIPLED POLICING

THE YORKTOWN POLICE DEPT PARTICIPATES IN AND HAS PRESENTED CLASSES IN PROCEDURAL JUSTICE AND POLICE LEGITIMACY.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS CLASS ARE:

- Define legitimacy and state how to increase police legitimacy.
- Define procedural justice and discuss its benefits.
- Review the relationship between the police and the community.
- Understand the role history has played in hindering legitimacy in some communities.

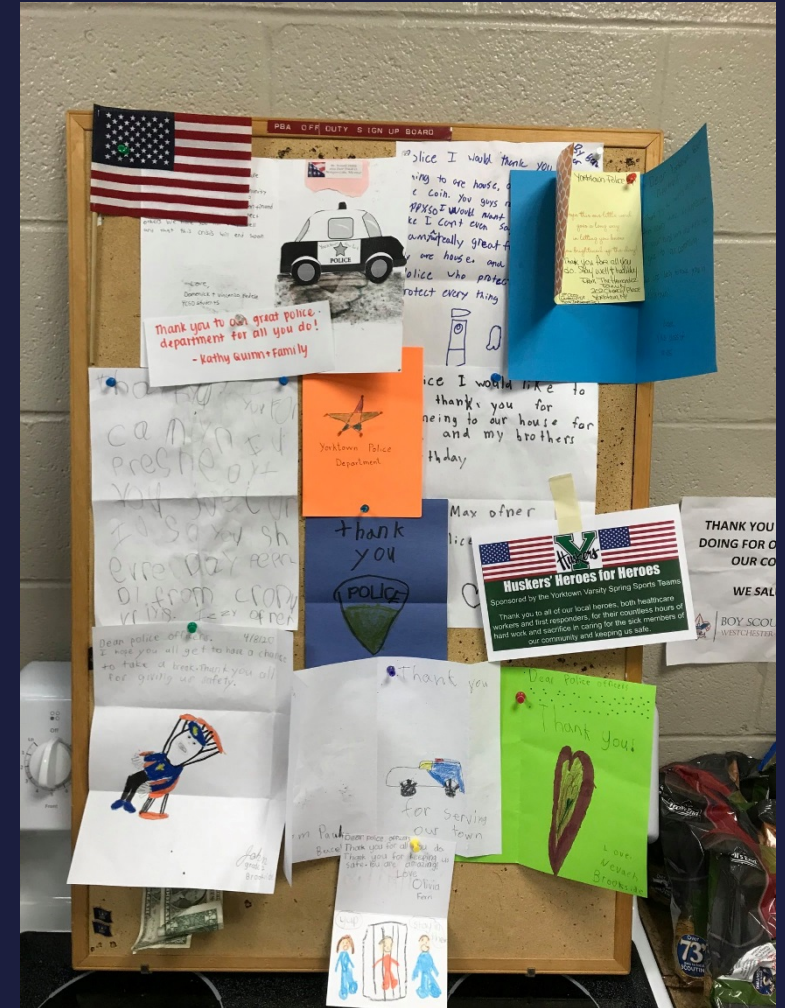




TRAINING – PRINCIPLED POLICING

PROCESS AND HOW WE GET THERE

- **LEGITIMACY:** The public view the police as entitled to exercise authority in order to maintain social order, manage conflicts and solve problems in the community.
- **PROCEDURAL JUSTICE:** The procedures used by police officers where citizens are treated fairly and with proper respect as human beings.





PROCEDURAL JUSTICE AS A PRIORITY

PRIMARY ISSUE IN HOW A COMMUNITY VIEWS POLICE LEGITIMACY:

- Are police exercising their authority in a fair, just way?

Research shows that procedural justice is more important than the outcome of the encounter.

For the most part, a positive or negative outcome does not have an impact on legitimacy.



TRAINING – TACTICAL PERCEPTION

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- Identify implicit bias
- Identify sources of implicit bias
- Understand the science of implicit bias
- Define stereotype-prejudice-discrimination-racism
- Explain how these become barriers to Procedural Justice and Legitimacy



TRAINING – TACTICAL PERCEPTION

- **VOICE** – Listening
- **NEUTRALITY** – Fairness
- **RESPECT** – Respectful Treatment
- **TRUSTWORTHINESS** – Explaining the Process - Transparency





WHAT IS RACISM?

Racism is a *system* of distributing power that privileges one/some racial groupings over others.

➤ Race

➤ Disability

➤ Gender

➤ Age

➤ Job

➤ Body size



TRAINING – TACTICAL PERCEPTION

Awareness has been shown to actually reduce the impact of implicit bias on behavior.



COFFEE WITH A COP



SATURDAY
NOVEMBER 10th
9:00 AM - 11:00 AM

1426 East Main St
Shrub Oak, NY 10588



United For The Troops Will Be Joining Us at Our Event



All Participants Mentioning Our Event
Will Receive Free Small Cup of Coffee



BRINGING A LITTLE BIT OF
COMFORT TO THE TROOPS.





COPS & CONES



**Granite Knolls
Sports & Recreation Complex**
2975 Stony St
Mohegan Lake, NY 10547

October 9th
4:30 - 6:00 PM



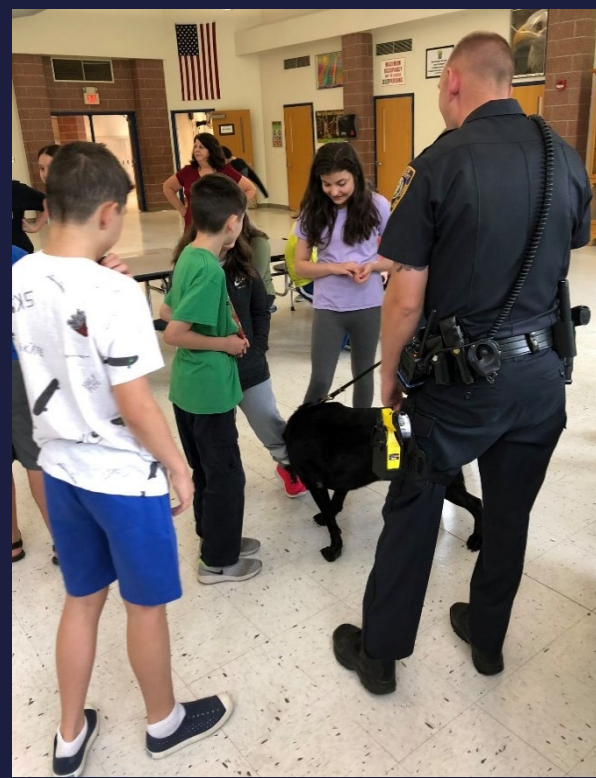
Mister Softee

1 free ice cream per child!

YORKTOWN
POLICE
DEPARTMENT



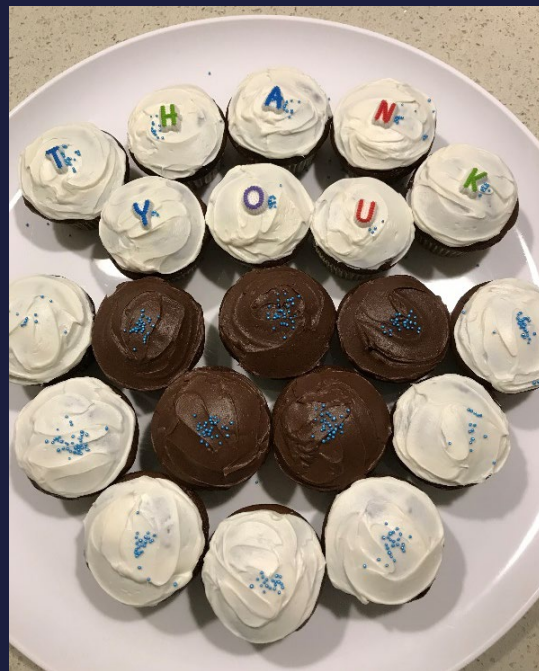
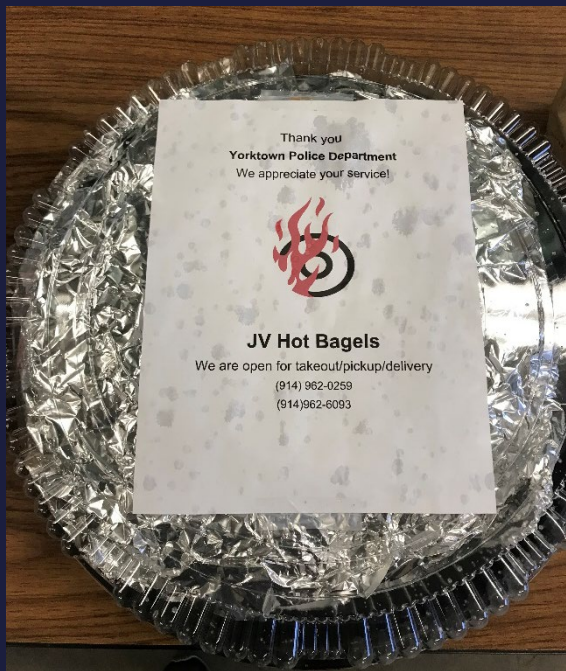
“It’s for people who are struggling with addiction who really have nowhere else to turn,” Yorktown police Chief Robert Noble said today at police headquarters. “They need to know that there’s a place of safety for everybody in our community, and that’s your police department.”



Y O R K T O W N
P O L I C E
D E P A R T M E N T











**LAKELAND HIGH SCHOOL
LAW ENFORCEMENT CLUB**



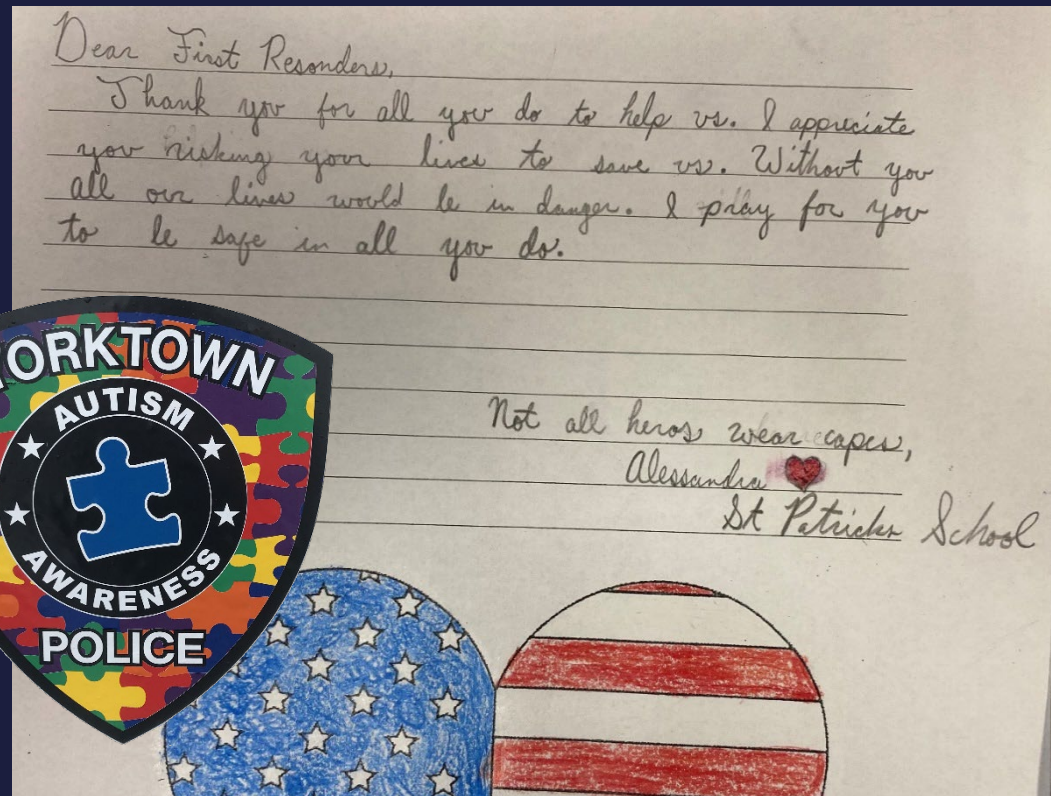
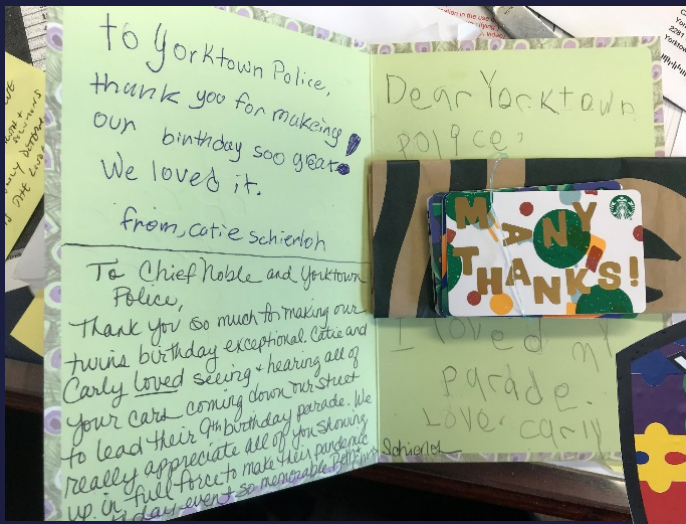
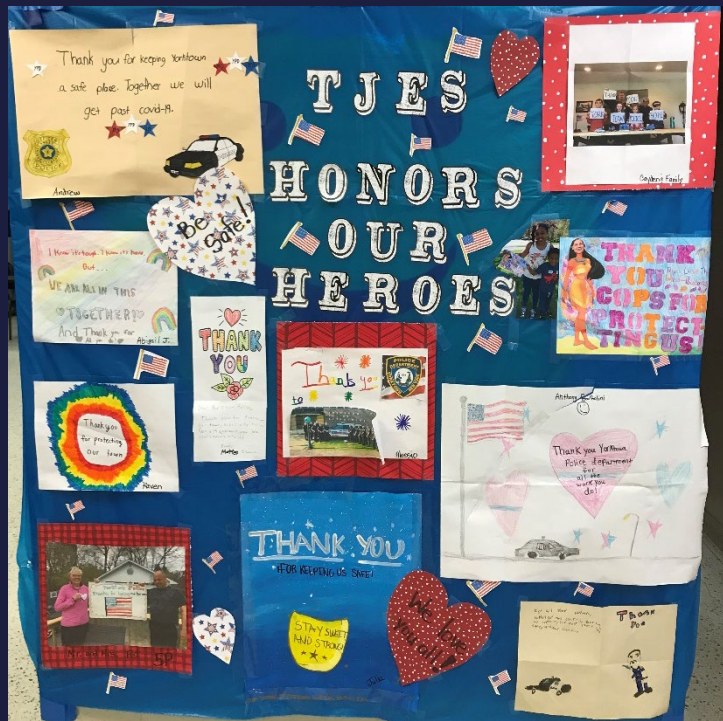
**YORKTOWN HIGH SCHOOL
LAW ENFORCEMENT CLUB**



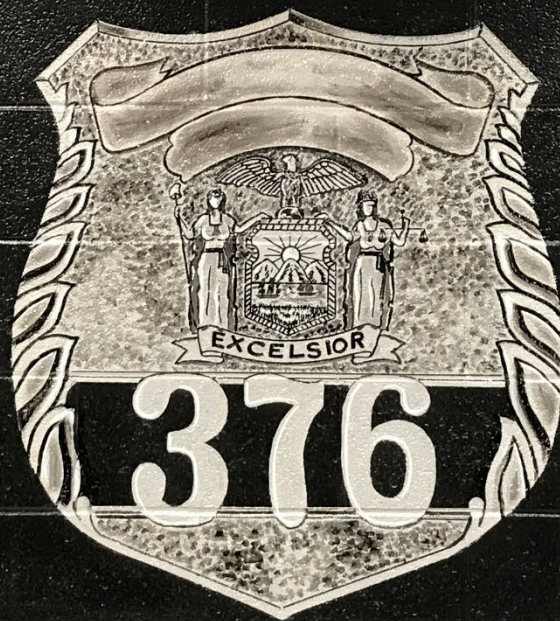
YORKTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT







IN THIS FAMILY



NO ONE FIGHTS ALONE

Yorktown Police Department ~ Yorktown, New York

HOME DIVISIONS SERVICES NEWSROOM ABOUT US CONTACT



Town of Yorktown's Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update Page
[CLICK HERE](#)

YORKTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT



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Yorktown Police Department

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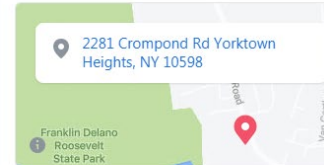
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The Official Facebook Page of the Town of Yorktown Police Department (NY) Robert Noble - Chief of Police

Covering 42 square miles, the Yorktown Police Department provides around the clock police protection to nearly 40,000 residents. Located approximately... See More

Yorktown Police Department
3h · 🌐



Con Edison Road Work DETOURS 10/06/20 from Yorktown Police...

Yorktown Police advise the motoring public of the following delays and detours as a result of the on-going Con Edison construction work...

1

1 Share

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Album A "Suave" Scam.....

Yorktown Police Department added a new photo — in