



SAFE COPS, SAFER CITY

NYPD Training, Technology, and Equipment





Two-and-a-half years ago, the NYPD began a process called Reengineering 2014, which sought to make the Department fairer, more efficient, and more innovative. More than 1,200 members of the Department participated directly, and many thousands more contributed through surveys, focus groups, and nearly 5,000 suggestions. Many of those internal suggestions dealt with officer safety. Today, with mayoral and Police Foundation support, the NYPD is upgrading its inventory of equipment to include:

- Ballistic door protection for hundreds of RMPs,
- More Tasers in patrol commands,
- More long guns for more specialized units,
- Lighter protective vests with better coverage,
- Stronger pepper spray in better canisters,
- Upgraded escape hoods that protect from more dangers,

- Heavy vests and Kevlar helmets, assigned to vehicles, that can be used in the event of active-shooter incidents,
- Upgraded escape hoods that protect from more dangers,
- Belt-worn trauma kits for cops,
- Easier-to-carry, military-grade flashlights.

In addition to the new equipment, the NYPD has revamped its training. Recruits are being given field training, and, once they graduate from the Academy, they are paired with Field Training Officers for six months. Every year, in-service members receive a three-day refresher course on law-enforcement fundamentals. Many will also receive Crisis Intervention Team training, equipping them to manage encounters with emotionally distressed people and substance abusers. The Department is committed to ensuring that its cops are fully versed in the latest skills and techniques for safe and fair policing.

Finally, the NYPD is continuing to improve the technology available to cops in the street. Smartphones and tablets are already deployed throughout the city, and they're changing police work for the better. The NYPD is also installing GPS-based Automatic Vehicle Location systems, which will allow cops to find each other in the case of emergency. Finally, a decades-old communications problem is being solved with the provision of dual-band radios that allow officers to communicate both on the street and in the transit system.

The new equipment, training, and technology will make the job safer for cops and the public alike—and keeping people safe is what we do.

TRAINING

Training in the NYPD had lost its focus, from limited in-service training, to a recruit curriculum that was too tied to the classroom, to the lack of formalized field training. Formerly, new officers were sent to high-crime impact zones, where they engaged in numbers-driven enforcement with little emphasis on developing the fundamental service-oriented aspects of the police officer's role. To address this shortcoming, the NYPD has invested heavily in a stronger recruit curriculum at the Academy, and now emphasizes field training for recent Academy graduates, and Continuing Professional Education for veteran officers.



RECRUIT TRAINING

The NYPD's new Police Academy in College Point, Queens, is supporting a major shift in NYPD recruit and in-service training, away from predominantly classroom instruction to a more hands-on, scenario-based training model. The NYPD has eliminated impact zone enforcement and has gone into full field-training mode for new officers.

FIELD TRAINING

All Police Academy graduates are now assigned to precincts where they patrol with seasoned, veteran field training officers (FTOs). The FTOs expose them to the full range of police functions and mentor them in developing the interpersonal skills that are the soul of police work.

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (CPE)

- **Three-day Training:** Mandatory annual training session on the foundation of law enforcement, smart policing, and tactics, with an emphasis on communication skills and conflict de-escalation.
- **Crisis Intervention Team Training:** A four-day session to teach officers how to obtain voluntary compliance, especially from emotionally distressed people and substance abusers.
- **Tactical Training Centers:** The Department is building training facilities in each borough to house additional classroom space and state-of-the-art force-option firearms simulators, providing shoot-don't shoot scenarios to sharpen officers' judgment in the use of firearms.

RECRUITMENT

The NYPD is completely revamping its screening and hiring to streamline and shorten the process and to increase diversity. Twenty recruitment teams, reflecting the NYPD's diversity, mentor candidates in communities throughout the city. Each recruiter is equipped with the technology to register candidates and to sustain engagement with them throughout the testing and hiring process. The Department is also increasing outreach efforts by staging recruitment events in strategically selected neighborhoods and venues, and by placing signage and billboards in MTA bus depots and subways, and on highways with a large volume of traffic.



TECHNOLOGY

- Every officer has been issued a smartphone and more than 2,000 police vehicles (RMPs) have been equipped with tablet computers, giving cops access to unprecedented amounts of information in the field and freeing up valuable radio airtime.
- The Department is now using GPS-based Automatic Vehicle Location systems, allowing other cops to find RMPs when their occupants are in distress.
- The NYPD has developed the Domain Awareness System, or DAS, available by desktop, smartphone, and tablet. DAS pools existing streams of data from live closed-circuit television feeds, 911 calls, license-plate readers, mapped crime patterns, and much more. Officers can even use it to access predictive policing maps.
- CompStat 2.0 provides officers in the field with access to an updated and interactive version of the real-time crime pattern analysis and mapping system used by the highest-ranking members of the Department. The NYPD has made CompStat 2.0 available to the general public online because transparency is a key to trust.
- The NYPD is employing ShotSpotter technology that identifies and reports gunshots, and body-camera technology that records enforcement encounters between police and the public.



BALLISTIC SHIELDS

Challenge:

- Previous shields were opaque, limiting officers' vision.

Solutions:

- New ballistic shields provide additional protection from ballistic threats.
- Newly issued shields are entirely transparent ballistic glass, providing officers with the ability to see clearly while protecting themselves.
- New ballistic shields feature a wave-like design, allowing shields to seamlessly interlock when officers are in formation.



BICYCLES

Challenge:

- Bicycles were last ordered in 2003, and there has been no resupply or fleet modernization since then.

Solutions:

- New bikes are Fuji 30-speed police model 3-XTs.
- Newly issued bicycles weigh 35 pounds and feature adjustable front suspension, 27.5-inch tires, and a rechargeable LED light package.



VEHICLE BALLISTIC PROTECTION AND SAFETY

Challenge:

- No ballistic protection for marked or unmarked RMPs.

Solutions:

- Over 1,700 bullet-resistant door panel inserts will be installed.
- The Department is conducting a pilot project on ballistic window inserts.



PEPPER SPRAY

Challenge:

- Members received pepper spray with a potency of .21% major capsaicinoids.
- Prior canisters could only be deployed if held upright.

Solutions:

- Newly issued pepper spray now has a .67% concentration. Officers began receiving these canisters in November 2015.
- New canisters can be used when held at any angle.
- Canisters are more effective against dogs.



RADIOS

Challenge:

- The transit system was equipped with a VHF radio system, with aging wires prone to outages.
- All cops above ground had UHF radios, which did not work in the transit system; patrol officers were unreachable when they entered the subway lines.

Solutions:

- The transit system has been switched to the more reliable UHF radio system already in use above ground.
- All cops will use the same radio system; patrol officers will not lose radio signal in the subway stations.



VESTS

Challenge:

- Old vests were heavy and did not form-fit to officers.

Solutions:

- New vests have been distributed that are 30% lighter and designed to mold to each cop's unique shape.
- Beginning in March 2015, the Department has been issuing vests with stab-resistant shock plates. All members will have vests with these plates within five years.



BALLISTIC HELMETS

Challenge:

- Only specialty units had access to ballistic helmets.

Solutions:

- Patrol cars are now being equipped with 20,000 Delta 4 Model 774 ballistic helmets assigned to all precincts, PSAs, and transit districts.
- New ballistic helmets meet or exceed National Institute of Justice standards, defeating Level 3A rounds and velocities, as well as blunt trauma.



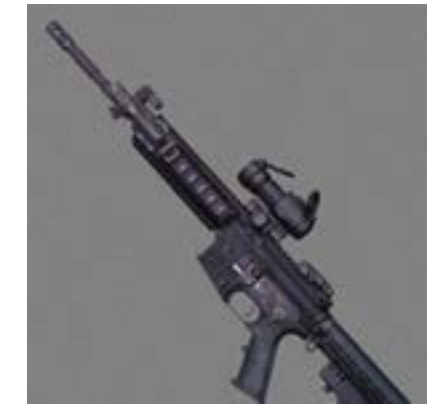
HEAVY VESTS

Challenge:

- Only specialty units had access to heavy vests.

Solutions:

- All Strategic Response Group members received heavy vests in 2016.
- 3,000 RMPs from precincts, PSAs, and transit districts citywide are being outfitted with 6,000 vests for use if responding to active-shooter or other high-risk incidents.
- Newly issued heavy vests feature Level 4 ceramic ballistic armor, which protects against high-velocity rifle rounds.
- All heavy vests provide front and rear protection and can be worn over regular ballistic vests.



LONG GUNS

Challenge:

- Department inventory of 452 long guns was assigned only to the Emergency Service Unit (ESU) and the Firearms and Tactics Sections.

- All guns were semiautomatic.

Solutions:

- Department inventory of 925 long guns is now assigned to the Emergency Service Unit, the Critical Response Command, the Strategic Response Group, and the Counterterrorism Division.
- 450 ESU weapons are now fully automatic.



ESCAPE HOODS

Challenge:

- Most officers had hoods with expired cartridges.

Solutions:

- All escape hoods have been replaced with updated models.
- The Department began distributing enhanced escape hoods in May 2016; these will protect officers from carbon monoxide for the first time.



TRAUMA KITS

Challenge:

- Officers were not issued trauma equipment, although some purchased items with their own funds.

Solutions:

- Training now includes administration of naloxone and use of the belt trauma kit.
- Thanks to state funding, the NYPD now has 10,000 officer-worn belt trauma kits containing a tourniquet, quick-clot hemostatic agent, pressure bandage, and gloves.



NALOXONE

Naloxone is a medication that counters the effects of overdose from opioids, such as heroin, methadone, and oxycodone. The Naloxone Program was launched in the 120 Precinct on Staten Island, and is now operational in every precinct, PSA, and transit district. More than 17,000 trained members currently carry a naloxone kit with them on patrol.

Sprayed into an overdose victim's nostrils, naloxone displaces the opioid from its receptors in the brain. This quickly gets victims breathing and restores them to consciousness, buying valuable time to reach a hospital and receive necessary medical care. Since the program's launch, NYPD officers have used the life saving medication over 100 times.





FINGERPRINT SCANNERS

Challenge:

- Officers had no reliable method for identifying persons stopped without ID.
- Fingerprint identification often took an hour or more and could be done only at the stationhouse.

Solutions:

- Officers will be able to scan fingerprints in the field and search for matches in federal, state, and local databases in seconds.
- Unnecessary detentions will be minimized as officers will be able to determine summons eligibility in the field.

HAND-HELD METAL DETECTORS

Challenge:

- Officers relied on a field frisk to ensure that all weapons were removed from arrested persons before transport to the stationhouse.

Solutions:

- Hand-held metal detectors are being used in the field to find metallic weapons hidden on arrested persons.
- Silent indicators warn officers of secreted metallic objects without alerting subject.

OFF-DUTY FIREARMS

Challenge:

- Officers were limited to four models of firearms for authorized off-duty carry.

Solutions:

- With the approval of two new firearms, members can choose from six models for off-duty carry.
- The Smith & Wesson M&P9 Shield and the Springfield Armory XD-S 9mm have been authorized.
- Others are being evaluated.
- Newly authorized weapons have single-stack magazines for easier concealed carry.



FLASHLIGHTS

Challenge:

- Officers were required to buy flashlights.
- Flashlights were large, unwieldy, and did not produce sufficient light.

Solutions:

- New flashlights will be provided by the Department.
- The Department is evaluating two models. Each will be smaller and more powerful than currently approved flashlights.



PRISONER TRANSPORTATION

Challenge:

- Officers were required to reach across a prisoner to secure a seatbelt in RMPs with a partition.
- Prisoner transport vans were not equipped with video.

Solutions:

- RMPs are now being equipped with seatbelts attached to the partition. The seatbelts can be secured without reaching across prisoners' bodies.
- The Department is now installing video recorders in vans to record prisoner movement, ensuring safe transport and reducing false allegations.
- The Department is evaluating various models of transport vans with an eye to additional officer-safety improvements.



TASERS

Challenge:

- Five Tasers were assigned to each patrol command.
- 585 Tasers were deployed.
- Tasers were used only by supervisors and officers in the Emergency Service Unit.

Solutions:

- 12 Tasers are now assigned to each command.
- 1,669 Tasers are now deployed.
- Tasers given to a wider range of officers, including Neighborhood Coordination Officers.
- Automatic shut-off after five seconds.



Training, technology, and equipment help keep the NYPD focused on its core missions: crime and counterterror, the safety of the communities we serve, and the welfare of the cops and civilian members who keep our city safe.





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NYPD

One City: Safe and Fair,
Everywhere for Everyone

JAMES P. O'NEILL
Police Commissioner