

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT
MOTION INFORMATION STATEMENT

Caption [use short title]

Docket Number(s): 13-3088 (L)

Modification of the Stay Order dated Oct. 31, 2013 To
The Extent of Vacating the District Court's Orders

Motion for: Dated Aug. 12, 2013

David Floyd, et al.,
Plaintiffs-Appellees,

-against-

City of New York

Defendant-Appellant.

Set forth below precise, complete statement of relief sought:

A modification of this Court's stay order dated Oct. 31, 2013 to the
extent of vacating the District Court's Orders dated Aug. 12, 2013.

MOVING PARTY: City of New York et al.

- Plaintiff Defendant
Appellant/Petitioner Appellee/Respondent

OPPOSING PARTY: Plaintiffs-Appellees

David Floyd, et al.

MOVING ATTORNEY: Michael A. Cardozo,
Corporation Counsel, City of N.Y.

[name of attorney, with firm, address, phone number, and email]

New York City Law Department
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New York, NY 10007

By: Michael A. Cardozo
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OPPOSING ATTORNEY:

[name of attorney, with firm, address, phone number, and email]

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Court-Judge/Agency appealed from: United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Scheidlin, D.J.)

Please check appropriate boxes: FOR EMERGENCY MOTIONS, MOTIONS FOR STAYS:
AND INJUNCTIONS PENDING APPEAL:

Has movant notified opposing counsel (required by Local Rule 27.1):
A. been sought? Yes No
B. been obtained Yes No

Has request for relief been made below? Yes No

Has this relief been previously sought in
this Court? Yes No

Plaintiffs plan to submit an opposition.

Is oral argument requested? Yes No
[At the Court's discretion]
(request for oral argument will not necessarily be granted)

Requested return date and explanation of emergency:

Requested motion schedule:
Opposition due: November 13, 2013.
Reply due: November 15, 2013.
Appellants request the schedule to coincide with the en banc
motions filed by plaintiffs and the Hon. Shira A. Scheindlin.

Has argument date of appeal been set: Yes No

If yes, enter date

Signature of Moving Attorney:

Date: 11/08/2013 Has service been effected? Yes No
[Attach proof of service] via ECF

ORDER

Leave this space blank.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the motion is: granted denied.

FOR THE COURT:
CATHERINE O'HAGAN WOLFE, Clerk

Date:

By:

RULES OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE 2ND CIRCUIT

**supplementing
Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure**

INSTRUCTIONS

INTERIM LOCAL RULE 27.

(a) Form of Motion and Supporting Papers for Motion and Opposition Statement.

1. Form of Motion. A motion must be in writing, unless the court otherwise directs, and must conform to paragraphs (A) through (C) below.
 - (A) The front page of the motion must follow the form of the Motion Information Statement approved by the Court (T-1080 revised as of 12/12/01 and printed on the reverse side) and contain all information required by the form.
 - (B) The body of the motion, following the Motion Information Statement, must set forth the information and legal argument necessary to support the motion, and, if emergency relief is sought, an explanation of the emergency.
 - (C) Formal requirements.
 - (i) 8-½ x 11 inch paper;
 - (ii) Text double spaced, except for quotations, headings and footnotes;
 - (iii) Margins of one inch on all sides;
 - (iv) Pages sequentially numbered (page numbers may be placed in the margins);
 - (v) Bound or stapled in a secure manner that does not obscure text;
 - (vi) Length: no more than 20 pages, not including attachments and the Motion Information Statement;
 - (vii) Number of copies: original plus four copies;
 - (viii) Required attachments to motion:
 - a. An affidavit (containing only statements of fact, not legal argument);
 - b. If the motion seeks substantive relief, a copy of lower court opinion or agency decision;
 - c. Any exhibits necessary to determine the motion;
 - d. Affidavit of service.
2. Non-Compliance Sanctions. If the moving party has not complied with this rule, the motion may be dismissed by the clerk without prejudice to renew upon proper papers. If application is promptly made, the action of the clerk may be reviewed by a single judge. The court may impose costs and an appropriate fine against either party for failure to comply with this rule.

MOTION INFORMATION FORM

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Floyd v. City of New York	DOCKET NO. 13-3088
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**Michael A. Cardozo
Attorney for Defendants-Appellants**

**Office & Post Office Address & Telephone Number: New York City Law Department
Office of the Corporation Counsel
100 Church St., New York, NY 10007
212-356-2300**

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

----- X
DAVID FLOYD, et. al.,

Plaintiffs-Appellees, **Docket No. 13-3088(L)**

-against-

**DECLARATION IN
SUPPORT**

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

Defendant-Appellant.

----- X

MICHAEL A. CARDOZO, declares under penalty of perjury, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, that the following is true and correct:

1. I am the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, attorney for defendants-appellant the City of New York (“the City”), in the above-captioned appeal.

2. This declaration, the annexed memorandum of law, and the exhibits annexed hereto are submitted in support of the City’s motion for an order modifying the stay order dated October 31, 2013 to the extent of vacating the District Court’s Remedies Order dated August 12, 2013, and its Liability Order dated August 12, 2013.

3. For all the reasons set forth herein, an expeditious resolution of this application will serve the public interest. The City respectfully proposes the following schedule: plaintiffs to respond by November 13, 2013; and the City’s reply to be submitted by November 15, 2013.

4. Annexed hereto as Exhibit A is the District Court's Remedial Order in *Floyd v. City of New York* and *Ligon v. City of New York*, entered August 12, 2013.

5. Annexed hereto as Exhibit B is the District Court's decision and order in *Floyd v. City of New York*, entered August 12, 2013, finding that the City had a pattern and practice of violating the plaintiffs' Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights.

6. Annexed hereto as Exhibit C is the District Court's decision and order in *Ligon v. City of New York*, entered February 14, 2013, finding that plaintiffs were entitled to a preliminary injunction based on their allegations that the City had a pattern and practice of violating the plaintiffs' Fourth Amendment rights.

7. Annexed hereto as Exhibit D is the Second Circuit's decision in *Floyd v. City of New York* and *Ligon v. City of New York*, entered October 31, 2013, granting the City's motion for a stay pending appeal.

8. Annexed hereto as Exhibit E are relevant excerpts of the transcripts of the trial held in *Floyd v. City of New York*, between March 28, 2013 and May 20, 2013.

9. Annexed hereto as Exhibit F are relevant excerpts of the transcripts of the preliminary injunction hearing held in *Ligon v. City of New York*, between October 15, 2012 and November 7, 2012.

10. Annexed hereto as Exhibit G is the District Court's order in *Ligon v. City of New York*, dated November 26, 2012.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth herein, the Court should grant the relief requested.

MICHAEL A. CARDOZO

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

----- X
DAVID FLOYD, et. al.,

Plaintiffs-Appellees, **Docket No. 13-3088(L)**

-against-

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

**MEMORANDUM IN
SUPPORT**

Defendant-Appellant.

----- X

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

By Corrected Mandate dated October 31, 2013, annexed hereto as Exhibit D, this Court ordered the *Floyd* and *Ligon* cases assigned to a new district judge “in the interest, and appearance, of fair and impartial administration of justice,” citing (1) the District Judge’s “improper application of the Court’s ‘related case rule’” in accepting *Floyd* as related to *Daniels*, after inviting the *Floyd* plaintiffs to mark *Floyd* as related to *Daniels*, and (2) the District Judge’s participation in “a series of media interviews and public statements purporting to respond publicly to criticism of the District Court.” That same “interest, and appearance, of fair and impartial administration of justice” leads defendant-appellant City of New York to move to vacate the District Court’s orders in *Floyd* and *Ligon*, which continue unfairly and improperly to cloud the public’s perception of the NYPD.

The violations of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges identified by the Court permeate, and indeed predate, these proceedings. Factual findings and evidentiary rulings have been made, and novel legal theories propounded in the Orders, annexed hereto as Exhibits A, B, and C, by a District Judge whose public remarks may reasonably be interpreted as demonstrating partiality against the City. The firestorm surrounding this Court's Corrected Mandate – including the District Judge's own recent responsive public comments – confirm that the Orders should be vacated, just as the partiality of the District Judge who made those rulings is being reasonably questioned.

THE CORRECTED MANDATE

The Corrected Mandate directs all applications regarding its scope directly to the Panel (Exh. D, at 3):

In the interest of judicial economy, any question, application, or further appeal regarding the scope of this Order or its implementation shall be directed to this panel, which will hear the case on the merits in due course.

After staying the proceedings in the District Court and setting a briefing schedule for the merits appeal, the Corrected Mandate made specific findings of judicial misconduct before ordering the district court reassignment “in the interest, and appearance of fair and impartial administration of justice” (Exh. D, at 2-3):

The case is REMANDED to the District Court for the sole purpose of implementation of this Order, and the mandate shall otherwise remain with this Court until completion of the appeals process.

Upon review of the record in these cases, we conclude that the District Judge ran afoul of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, Canon 2 (“A judge should avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all activities.”); *see also* Canon 3(C)(1) (“A judge shall disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge’s impartiality might reasonably be questioned ...”), and that the appearance of impartiality surrounding this litigation was compromised by the District Judge’s improper application of the Court’s “related case rule,” *see* Transfer of Related Cases, S.D.N.Y. & E.D.N.Y. Local Rule 13(a) [footnote omitted], and by a series of media interviews and public statements to respond publicly to criticism of the District Court.

ARGUMENT

“Any justice, judge, or magistrate judge of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” 28 U.S.C. §455(a). Beyond disqualification of the district judge, violation of 28 U.S.C. §455 can properly result in relief from a judgment, order or proceeding. *See Liljeberg v. Health Servs. Acquisition Corp.*, 486 U.S. 847 (1988) (reversing denial of vacatur of judgment under Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(6) for § 455(a) violation).

Preliminarily, while it is clear that a Circuit Court may vacate a judgment on appeal of a district court’s denial of a Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b) motion, Appellant recognizes that the instant application does not follow this procedure. However, Appellant respectfully reads the Corrected Mandate’s direction to address to this Panel all applications regarding its the scope and implementation to encompass the instant application for vacatur.

THE DISTRICT COURT'S COMPROMISE OF THE APPEARANCE OF IMPARTIALITY WARRANTS VACATUR OF ITS ORDERS

The very nature of the judicial misconduct found by this Court in the District Court's acceptance of *Floyd* outside of the random assignment system has necessarily created a situation where the District Court's impartiality throughout the litigation might reasonably be questioned, at a minimum.

The Corrected Mandate cites three grounds for the District Judge's removal stemming from the District Court's improper application of the related case rule¹: failure to avoid impropriety in all activities; failure to avoid the appearance of impropriety in all activities, and acting in a proceeding such that the judge's

¹ The District Judge accepted *Floyd* as related to *Daniels v. City of New York*, 99 Civ. 01695 (SAS) (HBP) (S.D.N.Y.), a case that "terminated" on the District Court's docket in 2005, after the parties entered into a settlement agreement. *Floyd* was filed on January 31, 2008, one month after the December 31, 2007 sunset of that settlement agreement. Local Rule 13 of the Southern District Rules for the Division of Business Among Judges (formerly Local Rule 15) sets forth the standard by which cases may be deemed related, and the procedure for doing so. A plain reading of Section 13(a) of the rule provides that a case may only be deemed related to another pending case. For example, 13(a)(ii) refers specifically to "efficient and economical conduct of the *litigations*." The rule goes on to state that "the likelihood of a consolidated or joint trial or joint pre-trial discovery" may be relevant to determining whether two cases should be deemed related. Moreover, Section 13(c)(ii) directs that "[a] case designated as related shall be forwarded to the judge before whom the earlier-filed case *is then pending*..." Recent decisions involving Local Rule 13 are based on motions to deem a case related to another pending litigation, not a closed one. See, e.g., *Pace v. Quintanilla*, 13 Civ. 91 (RJS), 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 139601 at *14-15 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 23, 2013); *Tutor Time Learning Ctrs., LLC v. GKO Group, Inc.*, 13 Civ. 2980 (JMF), 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 148316 at *1-2 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 15, 2013). Further, the Local Civ. R. 1.6(a) for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, which imposes responsibilities on attorneys with respect to potentially related cases, refer to "pending" cases only: "[i]t shall be the continuing duty of each attorney appearing in any civil or criminal case to bring promptly to the attention of the Court all facts ... relevant to a determination that said case and one or more *pending* civil or criminal cases should be heard by the same Judge..." (emphasis added).

impartiality might reasonably be questioned. Exh. D, at 2; Code of Conduct for United States Judges, Canons 2² & 3(C)(1). The acts surrounding the improprieties involved conduct not only at the inception of the *Floyd* lawsuit but predating it. See Exh. D at 2 n. 1 (citing the District Court's *sua sponte* statement during a prior litigation no longer pending on the District Court's docket that she would accept a new lawsuit as related to that prior litigation). The District Judge's improper extrajudicial comments during and after the bench trial confirm that the taint of partiality, or appearance of a lack of impartiality, carried through the entire *Floyd* and *Ligon* proceedings.

At a minimum, the District Court's misconduct makes it reasonable to question the impartiality of the District Court Orders, and at a maximum represents a violation of Appellant's Due Process rights to a neutral arbiter and to present a defense. In either case, the District Court Orders must be vacated.

To determine "whether a judgment should be vacated for a violation of 28 U.S.C. § 455 (a), it is appropriate to consider the risk of injustice to the parties in the particular case, the risk that the denial of relief will produce injustice in other cases, and the risk of undermining the public's confidence in the judicial process."

Liljeberg v. Health Servs. Acquisition Corp., 486 U.S. at 864. A most significant

² 2A Commentary to Canon 2: "Actual improprieties under this standard include violations of law, court rules or other specific provisions of this Code." The related case rule is a court rule of the Southern District of New York.

consideration in these highly publicized cases is that the public confidence in the judicial process must already be severely undermined by the District Judge's wrongful application of the related case rule, now brought to light by the Corrected Mandate.

The risk of injustice to Appellant if the District Court Orders are allowed to stand is incomparably acute and unique. The District Court's Orders lend credence to the notion that the NYPD unfairly targets minorities for stops and frisks, undermining its ability to carry out its mission effectively. As this Court has observed:

The effectiveness of a city's police department depends importantly on the respect and trust of the community and on the perception in the community that it enforces the law fairly, even-handedly, and without bias. If the police department treats a segment of the population of any race, religion, gender, national origin, or sexual preference, etc., with contempt, so that the particular minority comes to regard the police as oppressor rather than protector, respect for law enforcement is eroded and the ability of the police to do its work in that community is impaired. Members of the minority will be less likely to report crimes, to offer testimony as witnesses, and to rely on the police for their protection. When the police make arrests in that community, its members are likely to assume that the arrests are a product of bias, rather than well-founded, protective law enforcement. And the department's ability to recruit and train personnel from that community will be damaged.

Locurto v. Giuliani, 447 F.3d 159, 178-179 (2d Cir. 2006), quoting *Pappas v. Giuliani*, 290 F.3d 143, 147 (2d Cir. 2002). Public perception of the NYPD has been clouded by the District Court's condemnatory ruling and the immense

attention paid to it, compromising confidence in the integrity of law enforcement. As the Corrected Mandate has now revealed the partiality of all of the *Floyd* and *Ligon* proceedings and the resulting orders, vacatur is appropriate to stem the tide of diluted trust and confidence in the NYPD that the mere existence of the District Court Orders fosters, even with the stay currently in effect.

Wrongly labeling the NYPD – and the City – a racial profiling entity and flouter of the Fourth Amendment should be sufficient injustice to vacate the Orders now, but add to that the injustice that would be produced by the potential collateral estoppel effect of the Liability Order on future cases, and the onerous burden on the taxpayers in following the Remedies Order. It will also send the clear message to all district court judges to apply the related case rule properly in future cases.³

Moreover, vacating the District Court Orders will send a necessary message to the bar that “judge-shopping” by exploiting the improper application of the related case rule will not be countenanced. Following the plaintiffs’ filing of *Floyd* as “related” to *Daniels*, litigants (including *Floyd* plaintiffs’ counsel on multiple occasions) repeatedly applied the related case rule in an attempt to funnel additional cases to Judge Scheindlin. In total, seven subsequent cases were marked

³ On November 8, 2013, counsel on behalf of the District Judge filed in this Court a Request for Leave to File Motion to Address Order of Disqualification (“District Judge Motion”). Frederick A. O. Schwartz, Jr. is one of the attorneys who submitted the District Judge Motion. Upon information and belief, Mr. Schwartz is a trustee of the Vera Institute; the District Judge appointed Nicholas Turner, President and Director of the Vera Institute, as the Facilitator under the Remedies Order.

related to *Floyd* (or a case related to *Floyd*); and on five occasions,⁴ Judge Scheindlin continued the improper application of the related case rule and accepted the cases, even when the City objected.⁵

⁴ The five cases Judge Scheindlin accepted as “related” to *Floyd* are: (1) *Blair v. City of New York*, 08 Civ. 04303 (alleging a single unlawful stop-and-frisk and demanding that NYPD records of such stops be sealed), filed May 7, 2008 by *Ligon* plaintiffs’ counsel, the New York Civil Liberties Union (Christopher Dunn); (2) *Davis, et al. v. City of New York*, 10 Civ. 699 (alleging Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment violations in NYPD trespass enforcement policies in public housing), filed on January 28, 2010 by NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc., The Legal Aid Society, and Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP; (3) *Provost v. City of New York*, 10 Civ. 5672 (alleging a single unlawful stop-and-frisk), filed July 26, 2010 by *Floyd* plaintiffs’ counsel, Beldock Levine & Hoffman LLP (Jennifer Borchetta and Jonathan C. Moore); (4) *Almonor, et al. v. City of New York*, 11 Civ. 4121 (alleging a single unlawful stop-and-frisk, along with claims of wrongful arrest and prosecution by other plaintiffs), filed on June 17, 2011 by *Floyd* plaintiffs’ counsel, Beldock Levine & Hoffman LLP (Jennifer Borchetta and Jonathan C. Moore) and Law Offices of Joel Rudin; and (5) *Ligon, et al. v. City of New York*, 12 Civ. 2274 (alleging Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment violations in NYPD trespass enforcement policies in privately-owned buildings), filed on March 28, 2012 as related to *Davis* by the New York Civil Liberties Union (Christopher Dunn), Shearman & Sterling LLP, The Bronx Defenders, and LatinoJustice PRLDEF.

Notwithstanding the findings in the Court's Corrected Mandate, *Davis* remains pending before Judge Scheindlin because *Davis* has not yet gone to trial and therefore was not before this Court on the City's stay motion. On November 4, 2013, the City requested Judge Scheindlin recuse herself from *Davis* for the reasons set forth in the Court's Corrected Mandate, but to date the District Court has not responded to the City's request.

⁵ On only two occasions did Judge Scheindlin decline to accept as related cases identified as such by plaintiffs; both occurred after the New York Times questioned how she became assigned to *Floyd*. See Joseph Goldstein, *A Court Rule Directs Cases Over Friskings to One Judge*, N.Y. Times, May 5, 2013. The first case, *Felix v. City of New York*, 13 Civ. 2941 (alleging violations of Fourth Amendment rights in connection with marijuana arrests), filed May 2, 2013 by Emery Celli Brinckerhoff & Abady, LLP, and marked as related to *Floyd* during trial, was returned to the wheel after the City objected, among other reasons, because the related case rule could not possibly apply to a new case filed while the other case is being tried. Judge Scheindlin did not return the case to the wheel until May 20, 2013. The other case, *Oumou Bah v. City of New York* (challenging NYPD's treatment of emotionally disturbed persons), filed September 23, 2013 by Young and Bartlett, LLP, Newman Ferrara LLP, and Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference, LLP, was marked related to *Floyd* following the issuance of the liability and remedial decisions in *Floyd* and declined as unrelated on September 30, 2013.

A. The Improprieties Cited in the Corrected Mandate Alone Warrant Vacatur.

The extrajudicial actions by the District Court, which this Court found to create at least the appearance of impropriety, warrant vacatur of the Orders. It is rare that adverse rulings and mistreatment of parties' counsel and witnesses during a case will warrant vacatur. *See In re IBM Corp.*, 618 F.2d 923, 930-933 (2d Cir. 1980) ("*IBM I*") (no extrajudicial bias found); *In re IBM Corp.*, 45 F.3d 641, 644 (2d Cir. N.Y. 1995) ("*IBM II*") ("in the rarest circumstances' judicial rulings alone can warrant recusal, and can surely do so when accompanied by extrajudicial actions."). However, where a judge exhibits extrajudicial bias coupled with questionable acts during the litigation, impartiality may be questioned and require remedy apart from disqualification. *See IBM II*, 45 F.3d at 644 (mandamus of district court judge after consideration of judicial and extrajudicial bias, including newspaper interviews); *see also Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540, 555 (U.S. 1994) (the ultimate inquiry is whether circumstances create an objectively

Perpetuating the appearance of impropriety generated by this blatant forum shopping, plaintiffs have also strained to mark cases as related to other cases pending before Judge Scheindlin, in an apparent effort to have the case heard by a judge they view as sympathetic to their claims. For example, in 2011, attorneys Emery Celli Brinckerhoff & Abady filed *Joshua Long v. City of New York*, 11 Civ. 5125, alleging that Long had been unlawfully arrested in Times Square and charged with disorderly conduct for blocking the sidewalk. The case was marked related to *Brown v. Kelly*, 05 Civ. 5442, a long-running class action before Judge Scheindlin concerning unlawful arrests for loitering with the purpose of begging, which Judge Scheindlin previously accepted as related the class action *Casale v. Kelly*, 08 Civ. 2173, although it involved different loitering statutes. Judge Scheindlin accepted the *Long* case as related over the City's objection. Long had not been arrested for loitering.

reasonable basis for questioning a judge's impartiality, by showing "a deep-seated favoritism or antagonism that would make fair judgment impossible.")

A violation of Section 455(a) can surely rise to the level of a Due Process Violation, jeopardizing the appearance of justice. *Aetna v. Lavoie*, 475 U.S. 813, 825 (1986) (holding that due process was violated when appellate judge refused to recuse himself in light of his own similar pending lawsuits against a different insurance company, without deciding whether he was actually influenced by his potential interest in the outcome of the case under review); *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955) ("A fair trial in a fair tribunal is a basic requirement of due process. Fairness of course requires an absence of actual bias in the trial of cases. But our system of law has always endeavored to prevent even the probability of unfairness."); *but see Hardy v. United States*, 878 F.2d 94, 97 (2d Cir. 1989) (in a habeas corpus petition, expressing "doubt" that an appearance of impropriety, without more, "constitutes the type of 'fundamental defect' that would justify vacating an otherwise lawful sentence under section 2255."). As the Supreme Court has reiterated, the Due Process Clause "may sometimes bar trial by judges who have no actual bias and who would do their very best to weigh the scales of justice equally between contending parties" because "to perform its high function in the best way, justice must satisfy the appearance of justice." *Aetna*, 475 U.S. at 825, *citing Murchison*, 349 U.S. at 136 (internal quotation marks omitted).

The District Court's appropriation of *Floyd* as a case related to a closed case, on the heels of repeated explicit invitations to bring the action, implicates more than a mere error interpreting court rules.⁶ The effect of this misconduct derogated the very appearance of justice from the outset, and the district court's extrajudicial interviews at the end of the litigation confirmed the ongoing taint. These factors provide more than ample reason to question her impartiality throughout the proceedings.⁷

⁶ In fact, in the explanation made on behalf of the District Judge in the District Judge Motion, no acknowledgment whatsoever is made of the requirement that a case be related to a pending case. *See, e.g.*, ¶33 at p. 11 (“Instead, the District Court brought Local Rule 13 to the attention of counsel as an alternative that would achieve the desired result without wasting judicial resources. The District Judge’s observation that she would accept a new case that would enable consideration of the newly-discovered evidence applied clearly established principles designed to achieve judicial economy.”) Nor was any acknowledgment made in her other public comments made after the Corrected Mandate. *See, e.g.*, Mark Hamblett, *Circuit Rebuffs Scheindlin on Stop/Frisk*, N.Y.L.J. November 1, 2013 (“On the related case issue: the plaintiffs originally wished to bring a contempt proceeding against the City in the Daniels case, which I had handled for many years. The City opposed the plaintiffs’ application, asserting that a contempt proceeding would violate the protective order in Daniels. I sided with the City and directed the plaintiffs to bring a new action rather than a contempt proceeding. I said I would take the case as related because the plaintiffs charged that the City had violated my order in Daniels.”) That aside, the reasons now being offered for taking *Floyd* as related to *Daniels* are incorrect. In fact, Judge Scheindlin ruled against the City on the protective order at issue in *Daniels*, permitting the plaintiffs to retain certain documents that the City insisted be returned, and the *Floyd* plaintiffs then used those documents in support of their complaint. Moreover, just as she invited plaintiffs to mark *Floyd* related to *Daniels*, Judge Scheindlin assured them that she would order the City to produce the documents at issue in *Floyd*, in effect making a ruling on a potential discovery dispute even before the case was actually before her. Finally, *Floyd* is plainly not a breach of contract action alleging that the City violated *Daniels*, so it simply cannot be said that *Floyd* is related to *Daniels* on this basis, either.

⁷ That Appellant did not raise the District Judge’s misconduct before now in no way mitigates the effect of the impropriety. At a minimum, the findings in the Corrected Mandate themselves give rise now to a situation in which the impartiality of the District Judge throughout the proceedings might be reasonably questioned.

Equally supportive of this motion are the media interviews and public statements made by the District Judge during and after the *Floyd* trial. To be sure, reasonable minds may differ as to whether those statements directly pertained to the *Floyd* case. Still, the comments must be considered “in the context in which they were issued.” *In re Boston's Children First*, 244 F.3d 164, 168 (1st Cir. 2001)

It cannot be denied that, under a headline directing the public’s attention to the stop-and-frisk litigation, the District Judge characterized herself as unique among Southern District judges because she is “not afraid to rule against the government.” *See* Jeffrey Toobin, *A Judge Takes on Stop-and-Frisk*, *The New Yorker*, May 27, 2013. Moreover, the District Judge responded to a study made public of her opinions, based on Lexis research, that showed that she had ruled against law enforcement in 60% of the cases in which she had published a written decision; the next judge on the list was 30%, and the rest of the judges trailed significantly after that. Judge Scheindlin called that challenge to her impartiality a “below-the-belt-attack.” *See* Larry Neumeister, *NY “Frisk” Judge Calls Criticism “Below-the-Belt,”* *The Associated Press*, May 19, 2013; Jeffrey Toobin, *A Judge Takes on Stop-and-Frisk*, *The New Yorker*, May 27, 2013. Whatever the merits of the Lexis research,⁸ the District Judge’s choice to grant such interviews during the trial

⁸ Judge Scheindlin also responded that the Lexis research failed to take into account rulings from the bench, but of course rulings from the bench by other judges on the list were also not considered. In any event, these public statements went beyond correcting any purported

would likely cause a reasonable person to question her impartiality. Such comments, during a highly publicized case involving a matter of great national concern, as well as recent public statements in response to the Corrected Mandate,⁹ are not so different from those which have resulted in the removal of judges in other cases¹⁰ of violations of 28 U.S.C §455(a). *See, e.g., U.S. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 253 F.3d 34, 112-14 (D.C. Cir. 2001); *U.S. v. Cooley*, 1 F.3d 985 (10th Cir. 1993).

B. The District Judge's Rulings Further Warrant Vacatur

Further, during the *Floyd* and *Ligon* proceedings, the District Court certainly made unorthodox rulings against the City, which, fly in the face of established precedent and are now even more questionable when viewed in light of this Court's findings. The Judge ruled against the City on the Fourth Amendment claim by relying on checkboxes on UF-250 forms, rather than the totality of the circumstances, to conclude that hundreds of thousands of stops were unlawful in

misrepresentations. *See, e.g., In re Boston's Children First*, 244 F.3d 164,170 (1st Cir. 2001) (finding that "[t]he fact that [the district judge's] comments were made in response to what could be characterized as an attack by counsel on the procedures of her court did not justify any comment by [the district judge] beyond an explanation of those procedures" and noting that "[w]hether counsel for petitioners misrepresented the facts or not is irrelevant.").

⁹ *See, e.g.* Mark Hamblett, Circuit Rebuffs Scheindlin on Stop/Frisk, N.Y.L.J. November 1, 2013.

¹⁰ *See, e.g. In re Boston's Children First*, 244 F.3d 164 (holding that it was an abuse of discretion for the district judge not to recuse herself based on an appearance of partiality following her public comments in the news media); *U.S. v. Cooley*, 1 F.3d 985, 955 (10th Cir. 1993)(holding that the district judge's expressive conduct in deliberately making televised remarks regarding defendants who had violated an injunction he had issued were grounds for disqualification, as his messages conveyed an uncommon interest and degree of personal involvement in the subject matter); *IBM II*, 45 F.3d at 642-646 (granting petitioner corporation's request for the writ of mandamus and ordered the judge to recuse himself and that the case be reassigned following, *inter alia*, numerous judicial interviews in *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal*).

one stroke; and by coining a new type of Equal Protection violation – “indirect racial profiling” – where no existing basis for proving such a violation was established at trial. In fact, in light of the Corrected Mandate, a reasonable person might conclude that the District Judge effectively denied the City the neutral arbiter guaranteed by the Due Process Clause. Appellant in no way seeks to have this Panel adjudicate the merits of the appeal at this juncture; indeed, full review is not needed to make this determination.¹¹

As another example, on the Equal Protection claim, the District Court precluded Appellant from adducing evidence of the effectiveness of NYPD’s stop, question and frisk activity in bringing down crime to historic lows as a defense to the charge of intentional discrimination. Exh. B, at 2 (“I emphasize at the outset, as I have throughout the litigation, that this case is not about the effectiveness of stop and frisk in deterring or combating crime.”); *id.* at 38. The preclusion of this evidence plainly disregards the law, as evidence of nondiscriminatory reasons for challenged actions under the Fourteenth Amendment are integral to determining the viability of such a claim. *Hayden v. Paterson*, 594 F.3d 150, 163 n.11 (2d Cir. 2010); *cf. Int’l Bhd. of Teamsters v. United States*, 431 U.S. 324, 360 n.46 (1977).

¹¹ The District Court’s pattern of tainted decisions included many other significant rulings, not limited to: denial of admission of the demographics of the police department (Exh. E, at 5407:24-5408:13), denial of admission of the most recent stop statistics at the Floyd trial (Exh. E, at 1803-1811) and the 2012 stop statistics at the *Ligon* preliminary injunction hearing (Exh. F, at 1283-1292); and the Court’s November 26, 2012 order requiring the City to redact 2012 stop statistics, annexed hereto as Exhibit G.

On the Fourth Amendment claim, the District Court used statistical expert reports as an inadequate surrogate for the totality of the circumstances analysis required to assess reasonable suspicion, despite the City's repeated strong objections.¹² Exh. B at 7 (“...I begin by noting the inherent difficulty in making findings and conclusions regarding 4.4 million stops. Because it is impossible to *individually* analyze each of those stops, plaintiffs’ case was based on the imperfect information contained in the NYPD’s database of forms (“UF-250s”) that officers are required to prepare after each stop.”). This same flawed analysis infected the District Court’s analysis on the existence of a policy or pattern for municipal liability under *Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978). Another illustration was the Court’s preclusion of testimony by a live

¹² It can hardly be clearer that the validity of a *Terry* stop may only be determined upon consideration of “the totality of the circumstances – the whole picture,” which cannot be “readily, or even usefully, reduced to a neat set of legal rules.” *United States v. Sokolow*, 490 U.S. 1, 7-8 (1989) (internal quotation marks omitted), quoting *United States v. Cortez*, 449 U.S. 411, 417 (1981), and *Illinois v. Gates*, 462 U.S. 213, 232 (1983); accord, *Florida v. Harris*, 133 S. Ct. 1050, 1055 (2013).

While Appellant on appeal challenges the reliability of the expert reports and the methodology used therein, no resolution of these issues is needed at this juncture to conclude that the District Court’s eschewing of the proper constitutional standard was result-driven and necessarily violated Appellant’s Due Process rights. Suffice to say that, while expert witnesses may not present evidence in the form of legal conclusions (e.g., *Cameron v. City of New York*, 598 F.3d 50, 62 [2d Cir. 2010]), plaintiffs’ expert was permitted to expound at length as to whether the City’s *Terry* stops were “apparently unjustified” by reasonable suspicion. See Exh. B, at 8; 41-43; 47-48.

officer witness to explain the reasons for his stops.¹³ (*Floyd Trial Tr.*, annexed hereto as Exhibit E, at 6416:19 -6424:24).

Perhaps the simplest examples raising the specter of result-oriented analysis are the citations in Liability and Remedies Orders to treatises and studies, instead of to record evidence, to support what amounts to her own speculation. For example, Judge Scheindlin cited to sociological studies and research about how individuals rely upon race in decision-making, even though such information was not in the trial record, and precluded the City from even exploring this topic through officer testimony. *See, e.g.*, Exh. B, at p. 44, fn. 157;¹⁴ p. 45, fn. 158;¹⁵ *cf.* Exh. E at p. 5407:24-5408:13.¹⁶ Indeed, as a frame of reference in each of her

¹³ Fourth Amendment analysis requires a court to consider an officer's "experience and specialized training to make inferences from and deductions about the cumulative information available to [him] that might well elude an untrained person." *U.S. v. Arvizu*, 534 U.S. 266, 273 (2002) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted); *accord*, *United States v. Singh*, 415 F.3d 288, 295 (2d Cir. 2005); *People v. Batista*, 88 N.Y.2d 650, 654-55 (1996). Also, reasonable suspicion must be "weighed not in terms of library analysis by scholars, but as understood by those versed in the field of law enforcement." *Cortez*, 449 U.S. at 418; *United States v. McCargo*, 464 F.3d 192, 197 (2d Cir. 2006).

¹⁴ Citing "Jerry Kang & Mahzarin R. Banaji, *Fair Measures: A Behavioral Realist Revision of 'Affirmative Action,'* 94 CAL. L. REV. 1063 (2006), which, according to the Court, 'illustrat[ed] relevance of implicit social cognition studies to issues of discrimination.'"

¹⁵ Citing "Geoffrey P. Alpert et al., *Police Suspicion and Discretionary Decision Making During Citizen Stops*, 43 CRIMINOLOGY 407, 417-19 (2005) for the proposition that "minority suspects were more likely than white suspects to be viewed suspiciously by the officers for *nonbehavioral* reasons — even when the officers knew they were being closely observed by social scientists while on patrol." (emphasis in original).

¹⁶ In sustaining an objection to the City's attempt to elicit the demographic statistics of the NYPD, the District Judge said: "I don't think that's fair to make any inference that one race is more sensitive to another race or their own race or anybody else. So I am not going to allow that. That would require him to draw an inference about race, which I don't think is appropriate."

decisions in *Floyd* and *Ligon*, respectively, Judge Scheindlin repeatedly cites to Michelle Alexander’s controversial book, *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*, (2010), which argues that the U.S. criminal justice system functions as a contemporary system of racial control against communities of color. *See* Exh C, at 82 fn. 270; Exh. B, at 56, fn. 190; Exh. A, at 4, fn. 6. Similar evidence of this practice is found in repeated citations to the wholly unrelated Trayvon Martin shooting by a non-police officer (*See* Exh. B, at 57, fn. 191; 192; p. 192¹⁷), references to public opinion polls, news articles, editorials, and scholarly works that were never part of the trial record (*See, e.g.*, Exh. B, at 190-91, fn. 776; p. 192, fn. 782;¹⁸ Exh. A, at 5 fn. 8;¹⁹ fn. 10;²⁰ 8 fn. 22;²¹ 11 fn. 32;²²

¹⁷ “I conclude with a particularly apt quote: ‘The idea of universal suspicion without individual evidence is what Americans find abhorrent and what black men in America must constantly fight. It is pervasive in policing policies — like stop-and-frisk, and . . . neighborhood watch - regardless of the collateral damage done to the majority of innocents. It’s like burning down a house to rid it of mice.’”

¹⁸ Citing “Quinnipiac University, *New Yorkers Back Ban on Take-Out Foam More Than 2-1*, at 8 (Feb. 28, 2013) for the proposition that “76% of black voters disapprove of stop and frisk” (emphasis in original).”

¹⁹ Citing “Tamer El-Ghobashy & Michael Howard Saul, *New York Police Use of Stop-and-Frisk Drops: Plummet in Disputed Tactic Tracks Overall Decrease in Crime*, WALL ST. J., May 6, 2013 (while noting “however, that the number of *unrecorded* stops may have increased over the same period as a result of misleading training at the NYPD’s new stop and frisk refresher course at Rodman’s Neck.”

²⁰ Citing “Kevin Flynn, *Ex-Police Head Criticizes Strategies*, N.Y. TIMES, Apr. 5, 2000 for the proposition that “[e]ven NYPD Commissioner Raymond Kelly has recognized that the misuse of stop and frisk can contribute to community mistrust.”

²¹ Citing “Jill Colvin, *Bloomberg Says Interpretation of Constitution Will ‘Have to Change’ After Boston Bombing*, POLITICKER (Apr. 22, 2013).”

²² Citing “Quinnipiac University, *New Yorkers Back Ban on Take-Out Foam More Than 2-1*, at 8 (Feb. 28, 2013), <http://www.quinnipiac.edu/images/polling/nyc/nyc02282013.pdf/>, for the

28 fn. 68²³), and citations to advocacy studies from the NYCLU, which represents plaintiffs in *Ligon* (See Exh. B, at 36-37 fn. 131²⁴). Finally, Judge Scheindlin went outside the record and cited to the practices of other jurisdictions to find that the UF-250 form must be revised to include a narrative section where the officer must record, in her own words, the basis for the stop. See Exh. A, at 19-20; p. 20, fn. 46²⁵. The trial record was completely devoid of any such references, and plaintiffs' own experts were unfamiliar with such forms in other jurisdictions. See Exh. E at 7592:14 - 7593:2. Ultimately, Judge Scheindlin's supplemental actions in relying on sources outside the factual record display her advocacy on behalf of the plaintiffs. Cf. *Jones v. Town of East Haven*, 691 F.3d 72, 75 fn. 1 (2d Cir. 2012) (noting that Court is limited to factual record and cannot consider press reports, investigations or extra-record incidents not presented at trial to establish a *Monell* claim).

proposition that “19% of blacks approve and 76% disapprove of “a police practice known as stop and frisk, where police stop and question a person they suspect of wrongdoing and, if necessary, search that person.”

²³ Citing “Randall Stross, *Wearing a Badge, and a Video Camera*, N.Y. TIMES, Apr. 7, 2013, at BU4.”

²⁴ Citing “NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, NYPD STOP-AND-FRISK ACTIVITY IN 2012, at 17 (2013) (“noting that 16% of total arrests following stops are for marijuana possession, making marijuana the most common arrest offense arising out of stops”).

²⁵ Citing “SUSAN HUTSON, INDEPENDENT POLICE MONITOR, REVIEW OF THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT’S FIELD INTERVIEW POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND DATA: FINAL REPORT 45 (Mar. 12, 2013) (footnote omitted).”

CONCLUSION

**APPELLANT'S MOTION TO VACATE THE
DISTRICT COURT ORDERS SHOULD BE GRANTED.**

Respectfully Submitted,

MICHAEL A. CARDOZO
Corporation Counsel of the
City of New York
Attorney for Defendant-Appellant

EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----- X
DAVID FLOYD, *et al.*,

 Plaintiffs,

 - against -

CITY OF NEW YORK,

 Defendant.

OPINION AND ORDER

08 Civ. 1034 (SAS)

----- X
JAENEAN LIGON, *et al.*,

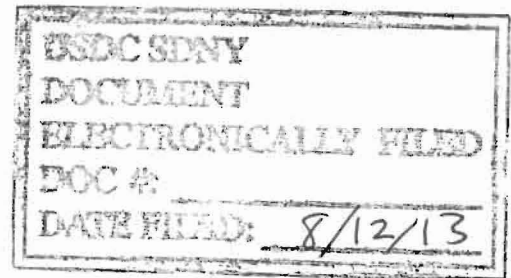
 Plaintiffs,

 - against -

CITY OF NEW YORK, *et al.*,

 Defendants.

12 Civ. 2274 (SAS)



----- X
SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:

I. INTRODUCTION

In an Opinion issued today I found the City of New York liable in the *Floyd* case for violating the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights of the plaintiff class because of the way the New York City Police Department (“NYPD”) has conducted stops and frisks over the past decade (the “Liability Opinion”). In an Opinion issued in January 2013, I found that the *Ligon* plaintiffs, representing a putative class of people stopped outside buildings participating in

the Trespass Affidavit Program (“TAP”) in the Bronx, were entitled to preliminary injunctive relief based on violations of their Fourth Amendment rights.

The purpose of this Opinion (the “Remedies Opinion”) is to determine what remedies are appropriate in these cases. I address both cases in one Opinion because the remedies necessarily overlap. Each requires that the NYPD reform practices and policies related to stop and frisk to conform with the requirements of the United States Constitution. I stress, at the outset, that the remedies imposed in this Opinion are as narrow and targeted as possible. To be very clear: I am *not* ordering an end to the practice of stop and frisk. The purpose of the remedies addressed in this Opinion is to ensure that the practice is carried out in a manner that protects the rights and liberties of all New Yorkers, while still providing much needed police protection.

II. REMEDIES IN *FLOYD*

A. The Court Has the Power to Order Broad Equitable Relief

1. Plaintiffs Satisfied the Requirements for a Permanent Injunction

Plaintiffs seeking a permanent injunction must demonstrate: (1) that they have suffered an irreparable injury; (2) that remedies available at law, such as monetary damages, are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that, considering the balance of hardships between the plaintiffs and the defendant, a remedy in equity is warranted; and (4) that the public interest would not be disserved by a permanent injunction.¹ Plaintiffs may satisfy the first two factors by demonstrating that they are likely to be deprived of their constitutional rights in the future by the

¹ See *World Wide Polymers, Inc. v. Shinkong Synthetic Fibers Corp.*, 694 F.3d 155, 160–61 (2d Cir. 2012) (citing *eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.*, 547 U.S. 388, 391 (2006)).

acts they seek to have enjoined.² The evidence discussed in the Liability Opinion shows that plaintiffs have suffered violations of their Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights, and that the prevalence of the practices leading to those violations creates a likelihood of future injury.³ Thus, plaintiffs have satisfied the first two requirements for obtaining permanent injunctive relief.

The balance of hardships tilts strongly in favor of granting a permanent injunction in *Floyd*. That is, the burden on the plaintiff class of continued unconstitutional stops and frisks far outweighs the administrative hardships that the NYPD will face in correcting its unconstitutional practices.⁴

The right to physical liberty has long been at the core of our nation's commitment to respecting the autonomy and dignity of each person: "No right is held more sacred, or is more carefully guarded, by the common law, than the right of every individual to the possession and control of his own person, free from all restraint or interference of others, unless by clear and unquestionable authority of law."⁵

² See *New York State Nat'l Org. for Women v. Terry*, 886 F.2d 1339, 1362 (2d Cir. 1989) (deprivation of constitutional rights "cannot be compensated by money damages"); *New York Magazine v. Metropolitan Transp. Auth.*, 136 F.3d 123, 127 (2d Cir. 1998) (the "'loss of First Amendment freedoms, for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury'" (quoting *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976))).

³ See Liability Opinion at Part V (conclusions of law); *Floyd v. City of New York*, 283 F.R.D. 153, 170 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (citing *National Cong. for Puerto Rican Rights, by Perez v. City of New York*, 75 F. Supp. 2d 154, 161 (S.D.N.Y. 1999) (later renamed *Daniels*)). See also *Floyd*, 283 F.R.D. at 160, 178 (certifying plaintiffs' class).

⁴ See *Association of Surrogates & Supreme Court Reporters Within City of New York v. State of New York*, 966 F.2d 75, 79, *modified on reh'g*, 969 F.2d 1416 (2d Cir. 1992) (noting that "state budgetary processes may not trump court-ordered measures necessary to undo a federal constitutional violation," provided that the equitable relief is proportional to the constitutional infraction).

⁵ *Floyd*, 283 F.R.D. at 158–59 (quoting *Union Pac. R. Co. v. Botsford*, 141 U.S. 250, 251 (1891)).

Ensuring that people are not seized and searched by the police on the streets of New York City without a legal basis is an important interest meriting judicial protection.

Eliminating the threat that blacks and Hispanics will be targeted for stops and frisks is also an important interest. In addition to the significant intrusion on liberty that results from any stop, increased contact with the police leads to increased opportunities for arrest, even when the reason for the arrest was not the reason for the stop. As a result, targeting racially defined groups for stops — even when there is reasonable suspicion — perpetuates the stubborn racial disparities in our criminal justice system.⁶ Although the costs of complying with the permanent injunction in *Floyd* will be significant, they are clearly outweighed by the urgent need to curb the constitutional abuses described in the Liability Opinion.

With regard to the public interest, the City has expressed concern that interference in the NYPD's stop and frisk practices may have a detrimental effect on crime control.⁷ However, as previously noted, I am *not* ordering an end to stop and frisk. Moreover, it has been widely reported that as the number of recorded stops has decreased over the past year, the crime

⁶ See, e.g., MICHELLE ALEXANDER, *THE NEW JIM CROW* 6–7 (2010) (“No other country in the world imprisons so many of its racial or ethnic minorities. . . . In Washington, D.C., . . . it is estimated that three out of four young black men (and nearly all those in the poorest neighborhoods) can expect to serve time in prison.”). Another collateral consequence of stops was highlighted in the recently settled case of *Lino v. City of New York*, No. 106579/10, 2011 WL 2610501 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. Co. June 24, 2011), in which the NYPD agreed to purge personal information from its stop database. Plaintiffs — including named plaintiff Clive Lino — had alleged that the NYPD was using personal information from the stop database to conduct criminal investigations. See John Caher, *NYPD Agrees to Purge Stop-Frisk Databank*, N.Y. L.J., August 8, 2013.

⁷ See 4/11/13 Defendant[’s] Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Plaintiffs’ Requested Injunctive Relief (“Def. Inj. Mem.”) at 17–18.

rate has continued to fall.⁸ The United States Department of Justice (“DOJ”) has pointed out that “there is significant evidence that unlawfully aggressive police tactics are not only unnecessary for effective policing, but are in fact detrimental to the mission of crime reduction.”⁹ By strictly adhering to the rule of law, the NYPD will achieve greater cooperation between police officers and the communities they serve. Fostering trust in the police will “promote, rather than hinder, [the] NYPD’s mission of safely and effectively fighting crime.”¹⁰

Furthermore, as in *Ligon*, it is “clear and plain” that the public interest in liberty and dignity under the Fourth Amendment, and the public interest in equality under the Fourteenth Amendment, trumps whatever modicum of added safety might theoretically be gained by the NYPD making *unconstitutional* stops and frisks.¹¹ This Opinion does not call for the NYPD to abandon proactive policing and return to an earlier era of less effective police practices. Rather, the relief ordered below requires the NYPD to be *even more* proactive:

⁸ See, e.g., Tamer El-Ghobashy & Michael Howard Saul, *New York Police Use of Stop-and-Frisk Drops: Plummet in Disputed Tactic Tracks Overall Decrease in Crime*, WALL ST. J., May 6, 2013 (noting that UF-250s fell 51% in the first three months of 2013 compared to 2012, while crime fell 2.7% and murders fell 30% through April 28 compared to 2012). I note, however, that the number of *unrecorded* stops may have increased over the same period as a result of misleading training at the NYPD’s new stop and frisk refresher course at Rodman’s Neck. See Liability Opinion at Part IV.C.5 (citing, *inter alia*, 4/25 Trial Transcript (“Tr.”) at 5119–5124 (Shea)); *Ligon v. City of New York*, No. 12 Civ. 2274, 2013 WL 628534, at *38 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 14, 2013).

⁹ 6/12/13 Statement of Interest of the United States (“DOJ Inj. Mem.”) at 10. See *id.* at 10–11 (collecting sources).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 10. Even NYPD Commissioner Raymond Kelly has recognized that the misuse of stop and frisk can contribute to community mistrust. In 2000, he criticized “dubious stop-and-frisk tactics” instituted after his first period as Police Commissioner that had “sowed new seeds of community mistrust.” Kevin Flynn, *Ex-Police Head Criticizes Strategies*, N.Y. TIMES, Apr. 5, 2000.

¹¹ Cf. *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *40–41.

proactive not only about crime control and prevention, but also about protecting the constitutional rights of the people the NYPD serves. The public interest will not be harmed by a permanent injunction requiring the NYPD to conform its practices to the Constitution.

2. The Court's Broad Authority to Enter Injunctive Relief

“[T]he scope of a district court’s equitable powers to remedy past wrongs is broad, for breadth and flexibility are inherent in equitable remedies.”¹² At the same time, it is “‘the essence of equity jurisdiction’ that a court is only empowered ‘to grant relief no broader than necessary to cure the effects of the harm caused by the violation.’”¹³ “Discretion to frame equitable relief is limited by considerations of federalism, and remedies that intrude unnecessarily on a state’s governance of its own affairs should be avoided.”¹⁴

Nevertheless, as the DOJ notes, “courts have long recognized — across a wide range of institutional settings — that equity often requires the implementation of injunctive relief to correct unconstitutional conduct, even where that relief relates to a state’s administrative practices.”¹⁵ “Courts . . . must not shrink from their obligation to enforce the constitutional

¹² *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Bd. of Ed.*, 402 U.S. 1, 15 (1971). *Accord Association of Surrogates*, 966 F.2d at 79 (“[F]ederal courts have broad discretion in fashioning equitable remedies for . . . constitutional violations.”).

¹³ *City of New York v. Mickalis Pawn Shop, LLC*, 645 F.3d 114, 144 (2d Cir. 2011) (quoting *Forschner Grp., Inc. v. Arrow Trading Co.*, 124 F.3d 402, 406 (2d Cir. 1997)).

¹⁴ *Association of Surrogates*, 966 F.2d at 79.

¹⁵ DOJ Inj. Mem. at 7 (citing *Brown v. Plata*, 131 S. Ct. 1910 (2011); *Brown v. Board of Educ.*, 349 U.S. 294 (1955)). *See also id.* at 7 n.3 (criticizing the City’s citation of inapposite cases “for the proposition that federal courts should decline to enter injunctive relief that requires operational changes to a State’s institutions”).

rights of all persons.”¹⁶ This duty is not curtailed when constitutional violations arise in the context of law enforcement. Rather, where “there is a persistent pattern of police misconduct, injunctive relief is appropriate.”¹⁷

I have always recognized the need for caution in ordering remedies that affect the internal operations of the NYPD,¹⁸ the nation’s largest municipal police force and an organization with over 35,000 members.¹⁹ I would have preferred that the City cooperate in a joint undertaking to develop some of the remedies ordered in this Opinion.²⁰ Instead, the City declined to participate, and argued that “the NYPD systems already in place” — perhaps with unspecified “minor adjustments” — would suffice to address any constitutional wrongs that

¹⁶ *Plata*, 131 S. Ct. at 1928 (citing *Cruz v. Beto*, 405 U.S. 319, 321 (1972) (*per curiam*)) (quotation marks omitted). *Accord* *Todaro v. Ward*, 565 F.2d 48, 53–54 (2d Cir. 1977) (“[A] policy of judicial restraint cannot encompass any failure to take cognizance of valid constitutional claims whether arising in a federal or state institution.” (quoting *Procunier v. Martinez*, 416 U.S. 396, 405 (1974))).

¹⁷ *Allee v. Medrano*, 416 U.S. 802, 815 (1974). *Accord* DOJ Inj. Mem. at 8–9 (collecting cases and noting that pursuant to statutory authorities “the United States has itself sought and secured the implementation of remedial measures to reform police misconduct in dozens of law enforcement agencies,” including measures that “directly address systemic deficiencies in the way officers conduct stops and searches”).

¹⁸ *See, e.g., Patrolmen’s Benevolent Ass’n of City of New York, Inc. v. City of New York*, No. 97 Civ. 7895 (SAS), 2000 WL 1538608, at *3–4 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 18, 2000) (declining to impose injunction on the NYPD where doing so would have been “an undue intrusion into a matter of state sovereignty”).

¹⁹ *See* Def. Inj. Mem. at 1.

²⁰ *See* 1/31 Tr. at 101; 1/28/13 Letter from Jonathan C. Moore et al., Counsel for Plaintiffs, to the Court (proposing collaborative procedure involving all the parties in *Floyd*, *Ligon*, and *Davis*, a court-appointed facilitator, and the views of major stakeholders). The City rejected this proposal. *See* 1/31 Tr. at 9–10.

might be found.²¹ I note that the City’s refusal to engage in a joint attempt to craft remedies contrasts with the many municipalities that have reached settlement agreements or consent decrees when confronted with evidence of police misconduct.²²

B. Equitable Relief

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(d) requires that “[e]very order granting an injunction . . . must: (A) state the reasons why it issued; (B) state its terms specifically; and (C) describe in reasonable detail — and not by referring to the complaint or other document — the act or acts restrained or required.”²³ These specificity provisions are “no mere technical requirements,” but were “designed to prevent uncertainty and confusion on the part of those faced with injunctive orders, and to avoid the possible founding of a contempt citation on a

²¹ 6/12/13 Defendant’s Post-Trial Memorandum of Law (“Def. Mem.”) at 24–25. *Accord* Def. Inj. Mem. at 7–18. The City also argues that no remedy is required because improper stops can be addressed by individual suits for damages. *See* Def. Inj. Mem. at 6. The DOJ counters that if individual suits were an effective remedy for police misconduct, courts would not have found it necessary to impose injunctive relief in so many police misconduct cases. *See* DOJ Inj. Mem. at 9 & n.5 (also citing arguments from Daryl J. Levinson, *Making Government Pay: Markets, Politics, and the Allocation of Constitutional Costs*, 67 U. CHI. L. REV. 345, 354–57 (2000)). I note that individual suits for damages are particularly ineffective as a remedy for unconstitutional stops, where individuals often do not know what the basis for their stop was, and thus cannot know whether the stop lacked a legal basis or was influenced improperly by race. In addition, while the indignity of an unconstitutional stop is a serious harm, few of those stopped will be motivated to dedicate their time and resources to filing a lawsuit — especially where the standard for recovery may require proof of *Monell* liability.

²² *See, e.g., Bailey v. City of Philadelphia*, No. 10 Civ. 5952 (E.D. Pa. June 21, 2011) (consent decree in class action alleging unconstitutional stops and frisks of black and Hispanic men); DOJ Inj. Mem. at 9 (noting DOJ settlement agreements and consent decrees with dozens of law enforcement agencies nationwide). The City’s resistance to reform in this case may reflect a more general skepticism toward judicial interpretation of the Constitution and the limits it imposes on municipalities. *See, e.g., Jill Colvin, Bloomberg Says Interpretation of Constitution Will “Have to Change” After Boston Bombing*, POLITICKER (Apr. 22, 2013).

²³ Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d)(1).

decree too vague to be understood.”²⁴ The specificity provisions also ensure ““that the appellate court knows precisely what it is reviewing.”²⁵

Compliance with the prohibition on the incorporation of extrinsic documents is “‘essential,’ unless the enjoined party acquiesces to the extrinsic reference.”²⁶ The City has not acquiesced to any extrinsic reference. Thus, while the sections below refer to NYPD documents that must be revised, the ordered relief is contained entirely within the four corners of this Opinion.²⁷

1. Appointment of a Monitor to Oversee Reforms

Because of the complexity of the reforms that will be required to bring the NYPD’s stop and frisk practices into compliance with the Constitution, it would be impractical for this Court to engage in direct oversight of the reforms. As a more effective and flexible alternative, I am appointing an independent monitor (the “Monitor”) to oversee the reform process. I have chosen Peter L. Zimroth to serve as Monitor.

Mr. Zimroth, a partner in the New York office of Arnold & Porter, LLP, is a

²⁴ *Mickalis Pawn Shop*, 645 F.3d at 143 (quoting *Schmidt v. Lessard*, 414 U.S. 473, 476 (1974)).

²⁵ *Id.* at 144 (quoting *S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc. v. Clorox Co.*, 241 F.3d 232, 241 (2d Cir. 2001)).

²⁶ *Eyewonder, Inc. v. Abraham*, 293 Fed. App’x 818, 820 (2d Cir. 2008) (quoting *Lau v. Meddaugh*, 229 F.3d 121, 123 (2d Cir. 2000), and citing *Perfect Fit Indus., Inc. v. Acme Quilting Co.*, 646 F.2d 800, 809 (2d Cir. 1981)). *Accord Petrello v. White*, 533 F.3d 110, 114 (2d Cir. 2008) (“Rule 65(d) ‘is satisfied only if the enjoined party can ascertain from the four corners of the order precisely what acts are forbidden’ or required.” (quoting *Fonar Corp. v. Deccaid Servs., Inc.*, 983 F.2d 427, 430 (2d Cir. 1993))).

²⁷ The remedies ordered below are largely drawn from submissions by plaintiffs and the DOJ.

former Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, and the former Chief Assistant District Attorney of New York County. In both of these roles, Mr. Zimroth worked closely with the NYPD. A graduate of Columbia University and Yale Law School — where he served as Editor in Chief of the Yale Law Journal — he also served as a law clerk on the Supreme Court of the United States and a federal prosecutor. He taught criminal law and criminal procedure as a tenured professor at the New York University School of Law.

Mr. Zimroth has also been appointed to many positions in public service. The Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals appointed him as one of three directors of New York’s Capital Defender Office. He has also served on the Mayor’s Committee on the Judiciary, and on the boards of two schools for children with special needs. He has been a member of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, the Executive Committee of the New York City Bar Association, and the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society.

It is within the power of a district court to order the appointment of a monitor to oversee judicially ordered reforms.²⁸ The DOJ recommended the appointment of a monitor in this case, in the event that the Court found the City liable. Based on “decades of police reform efforts across the country,” the DOJ concluded that “the appointment of a monitor to guide implementation of . . . injunctive relief may provide substantial assistance to the Court and the parties and can reduce unnecessary delays and litigation over disputes regarding compliance.”²⁹ In addition, the DOJ noted:

²⁸ See, e.g., *United States v. City of New York*, 717 F.3d 72, 97 (2d Cir. 2013).

²⁹ DOJ Inj. Mem. at 11. *Accord* 5/15 Tr. at 7435 (plaintiffs’ remedies expert Professor Samuel Walker testifying that if liability is found, the appointment of an independent monitor is “necessary”).

[T]he experience of the United States in enforcing police reform injunctions teaches that the appointment of an independent monitor is a critically important asset to the court, the parties, and the community in cases involving patterns or practices of unlawful conduct by law enforcement officials. A court-appointed monitor in this case would help the Court ensure that . . . any pattern or practice . . . is effectively and sustainably remedied.³⁰

The appointment of a monitor will serve the interests of all stakeholders, including the City, by facilitating the early and unbiased detection of non-compliance or barriers to compliance. By identifying problems promptly, the Monitor will save the City time and resources.³¹

I also note that the Monitor will have a distinct function from the other oversight entities identified by the City, such as the NYPD’s Internal Affairs Bureau, federal prosecutors, the Civilian Complaint Review Board, and “the public electorate.”³² The Monitor will be specifically and narrowly focused on the City’s compliance with reforming the NYPD’s use of stop and frisk — although this will inevitably touch on issues of training, supervision, monitoring, and discipline. Finally, the Monitor will operate in close coordination with this

³⁰ DOJ Inj. Mem. at 5.

³¹ *See id.* at 16 (“Without an independent monitor, the Court will be forced to depend on motions practice between the parties to assess progress; a costly, contentious, inefficient, and time-consuming process.”).

³² *Id.* at 18 (citing Def. Inj. Mem. at 13). In particular, as the DOJ notes, “it is not realistic to ask ‘the public electorate’ to monitor the police department to ensure that the department’s stop-and-frisk practices are consistent with the Constitution.” *Id.* at 20 (citing *United States v. Carolene Prods. Co.*, 304 U.S. 144, 152 n.4 (1938)). If it is true that 76% percent of black voters in New York City disapprove of stop and frisk, as found in a recent Quinnipiac University poll, then the persistence of this policy in heavily black communities might indicate the failure “of those political processes ordinarily to be relied upon to protect minorities,” and thus might justify “more searching judicial inquiry.” *Carolene Prods.*, 304 U.S. at 152 n.4; Quinnipiac University, *New Yorkers Back Ban on Take-Out Foam More Than 2-1*, at 8 (Feb. 28, 2013), <http://www.quinnipiac.edu/images/polling/nyc/nyc02282013.pdf/> (19% of blacks approve and 76% disapprove of “a police practice known as stop and frisk, where police stop and question a person they suspect of wrongdoing and, if necessary, search that person”).

Court, which retains jurisdiction to issue orders as necessary to remedy the constitutional violations described in the Liability Opinion.³³

I now specify the Monitor's role and functions:

1. The Monitor will be subject to the supervision and orders of the Court.
2. The Monitor will not, and is not intended to, replace or assume the role or duties of any City or NYPD staff or officials, including the Commissioner. The Monitor's duties, responsibilities, and authority will be no broader than necessary to end the constitutional violations in the NYPD's stop and frisk practices described in the Liability Opinion.
3. The Monitor's initial responsibility will be to develop, based on consultation with the parties, a set of reforms of the NYPD's policies, training, supervision, monitoring, and discipline regarding stop and frisk. These reforms (the "Immediate Reforms") are outlined below in Part II.A.2. They will be developed as soon as practicable and implemented when they are approved by the Court.
4. After the completion of the Joint Remedial Process, described below in Part II.A.4, the Monitor will work with the Facilitator and the parties to develop any further reforms necessary to ending the constitutional violations described in the Liability Opinion. These reforms ("Joint Process Reforms") will be implemented upon approval by the Court.
5. The Monitor will inform the City of the milestones the City must achieve in order to demonstrate compliance and bring the monitoring process to an end.
6. The Monitor will regularly conduct compliance and progress reviews to assess the extent

³³ The Monitor's role will also be distinct from the broad advisory role of the NYPD Inspector General envisioned in N.Y. City Council Introductory No. 1079 of 2013.

to which the NYPD has implemented and complied with the Immediate and Joint Process Reforms.

7. The Monitor will issue public reports every six months detailing the NYPD's compliance with the Immediate and Joint Process Reforms. The Monitor will also file these reports with the Court.
8. The Monitor will work with the parties to address any barriers to compliance. To the extent possible, the Monitor should strive to develop a collaborative rather than adversarial relationship with the City.
9. The Monitor may request the Court to modify the Immediate and Joint Process Reforms, if evidence shows that such modifications are warranted.
10. The Monitor may request technical assistance from outside experts. He may also employ staff assistance as he finds reasonable and necessary.
11. The City will be responsible for the reasonable costs and fees of the Monitor, his staff, and any experts he retains.
12. The Monitor's position will come to an end when the City has achieved compliance with the Immediate and Joint Process Reforms.

2. Immediate Reforms Regarding Stop and Frisk

Ending the constitutional violations inherent in the NYPD's current use of stop and frisk will require reforms to a number of NYPD policies and practices. It would be unwise and impractical for this Court to impose such reforms at this time, prior to input from the Monitor and the participants in the Joint Remedial Process ordered below.³⁴ Instead, as noted

³⁴ In particular, the City has not yet provided input regarding specific reforms. *See* Def. Inj. Mem. at 18 (declining to offer a remedy "other than to respectfully direct the Court to

above, the development of reforms will take place in two stages. *First*, the Monitor will develop, in consultation with the parties, an initial set of reforms to the NYPD’s policies, training, supervision, monitoring, and discipline regarding stop and frisk (the “Immediate Reforms”). These reforms will be developed and submitted to the Court as soon as practicable, and implemented when they are approved. *Second*, the Facilitator will work with the parties and other stakeholders to develop, through the Joint Remedial Process, a more thorough set of reforms (the “Joint Process Reforms”) to supplement, as necessary, the Immediate Reforms. The development of the Joint Process Reforms is discussed below in Part II.A.4.

If the parties, together with the Monitor, are unable to develop agreed-upon Immediate Reforms, the Court will order the parties to draft proposed revisions to specific policies and training materials, as the parties have already done quite effectively in *Ligon*.³⁵ Indeed, the remedies proposed in *Ligon* may provide a useful model for some aspects of the Immediate Reforms.³⁶

Based on the liability and remedies evidence presented at trial, the Immediate Reforms must include the following elements:

a. Revisions to Policies and Training Materials Relating to Stop and Frisk and to Racial Profiling

First, the NYPD should revise its policies and training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards as well as New York state law. The constitutional standards

the trial record for an assessment of the remedies evidence”); 6/12/13 Defendant’s Post-Trial Memorandum of Law at 24–25 (declining to propose remedies).

³⁵ See 7/8/13 Defendants’ Proposed Remedial Relief (“*Ligon* Def. Rem.”).

³⁶ See *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *41–44.

include the standards for: what constitutes a stop, when a stop may be conducted, when a frisk may be conducted, and when a search into clothing or into any object found during a search may be conducted.³⁷ Although the standards may sometimes require the informed use of discretion, they are not complicated and should be stated in policies and training as clearly and simply as possible.

To summarize: an encounter between a police officer and a civilian constitutes a stop whenever a reasonable person would *not feel free to disregard the officer and walk away*. The threat or use of force is not a necessary or even typical element of stops. Encounters involving nothing more than commands or accusatory questions can and routinely do rise to the level of stops, provided that the commands and questions would lead a reasonable person to conclude that he was not free to terminate the encounter.³⁸

In order to conduct a stop, an officer must have *individualized*, reasonable suspicion that the person stopped has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime. The officer must be able to articulate facts establishing a minimal level of *objective* justification

³⁷ See Liability Opinion at Part III.B; *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *41–42.

³⁸ There could be a simple way to ensure that officers do not unintentionally violate the Fourth Amendment rights of pedestrians by approaching them without reasonable suspicion and then inadvertently treating them in such a way that a reasonable person would not feel free to leave. Officers could, for example, begin *De Bour* Level 1 and 2 encounters by informing the person that he or she is free to leave. There is no constitutional requirement for officers to inform people that they are free to leave. Cf. *Ohio v. Robinette*, 519 U.S. 33, 35 (1996) (holding that the Fourth Amendment does not require “that a lawfully seized defendant must be advised that he is ‘free to go’ before his consent to search will be recognized as voluntary”); *Schneckloth v. Bustamonte*, 412 U.S. 218, 227 (1973) (“While knowledge of the right to refuse consent is one factor to be taken into account, the government need not establish such knowledge as the sine qua non of an effective consent.”). Nevertheless, the Constitution does not prohibit a police department from adopting this policy or a court from ordering it as a *means* of avoiding unconstitutional stops, where — as here — officers have been incorrectly trained on the definition of a stop.

for making the stop, which means more than an inchoate and unparticularized suspicion or hunch. “Furtive movements” are an insufficient basis for a stop or frisk if the officer cannot articulate anything more specific about the suspicious nature of the movement. The same is true of merely being present in a “high crime area.” Moreover, no person may be stopped solely because he matches a vague or generalized description — such as young black male 18 to 24 — without further detail or indicia of reliability.

To proceed from a stop to a frisk, the police officer must reasonably suspect that the person stopped is *armed and dangerous*. The purpose of a frisk is not to discover evidence of crime, but to allow the officer to pursue his investigation without fear of violence. Thus, the frisk must be strictly limited to whatever is necessary to uncover weapons that could harm the officer or others nearby. When an officer lawfully pats down a suspect’s outer clothing and feels an object whose contour or mass makes its identity as contraband *immediately apparent*, the officer may seize the contraband. If an officer reasonably suspects that a felt object in the clothing of a suspect is a weapon, then the officer may take whatever action is necessary to examine the object and protect himself, including removing the object from the clothing of the stopped person.

The erroneous or misleading training materials identified in the Liability Opinion must be corrected, including the Police Student Guide’s overbroad definition of “furtive behavior;” the misleading training on “unusual firearms” implying that the presence of a wallet, cell phone, or pen could justify a frisk, or search; the complete lack of training on the constitutional standard for a frisk — reasonable suspicion that a stopped person is “armed and dangerous;” and the failure to include self-initiated stops (which make up 78% of street stops) in

the role-playing at Rodman's Neck.³⁹ These training reforms will be in addition to those discussed below in the section of this Opinion relating to *Ligon*.⁴⁰

Second, the NYPD should revise its policies and training regarding racial profiling to make clear that targeting "the right people" for stops, as described in the Liability Opinion, is a form of racial profiling and violates the Constitution.⁴¹ Racially defined groups may not be targeted for stops in general simply because they appear more frequently in local crime suspect data. Race may only be considered where the stop is based on a specific and reliable suspect description. When an officer carries out a stop based on reasonable suspicion that a person fits such a description, the officer may consider the race of the suspect, just as the officer may consider the suspect's height or hair color. When a stop is not based on a specific suspect description, however, race may not be either a motivation or a justification for the stop. In particular, officers must cease the targeting of young black and Hispanic males for stops based on the appearance of these groups in crime complaints. It may also be appropriate to conduct training for officers on the effect of unconscious racial bias.

Third, it is unclear at this stage whether Operations Order 52 ("OO 52"), which describes the use of performance objectives to motivate officers, requires revision in order to bring the NYPD's use of stop and frisk into compliance with the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. The evidence at trial showed that OO 52's use of "performance goals" created pressure to carry out stops, without any system for monitoring the constitutionality of those

³⁹ See Liability Opinion at Part IV.C.5.

⁴⁰ See *infra* Part III.

⁴¹ See Liability Opinion at Parts IV.C.3, V.B.1.

stops. However, the use of performance goals in relation to stops may be appropriate, once an effective system for ensuring constitutionality is in place.⁴² Because the perspective of police officers and police organizations will be particularly valuable to clarifying the role of performance goals in the reform of stop and frisk, these issues should be addressed as part of the Joint Remedial Process rather than the Immediate Reforms.

Finally, I note that where legitimate uncertainty exists regarding the most efficient means of reform, and the parties have differing views, it may be feasible for the Monitor to test the alternatives by applying them in different precincts and studying the results. In some contexts, the size of the NYPD makes it possible, and desirable, to resolve practical disagreements through the rigorous testing and analysis of alternatives at the precinct level before applying these reforms to the department as a whole.

b. Changes to Stop and Frisk Documentation

Both the trial record and the Liability Opinion document, in detail, the inadequacy of the NYPD's methods of recording *Terry* stops. The UF-250, used by officers in the field to

⁴² Plaintiffs' policing expert Lou Reiter testified that "there are circumstances where productivity goals are consistent with generally accepted [police] practices." 4/24 Tr. at 4917. The City's policing expert, James K. Stewart, testified that performance goals are a necessary part of monitoring and supervision:

In policing, there are disincentives to engaging in some activities, because they are dangerous, they are in unsterile conditions and chaotic conditions, and the officers may not engage in that but yet spend their time on random patrol. They are not out there doing what the department wants them to do, but they do show up and they show up in uniform. The reason that . . . you have to count the activities is to ensure that those officers do respond . . . to the calls for assistance of help, they do address the community issues

5/17 Tr. at 7756.

record the basis for stops, is flawed and must be revised.⁴³ Officers are also required to record stop and frisk activity in memo books, otherwise known as activity logs. Quarterly audits of these memo book entries have revealed significant deficiencies in record keeping practices in virtually every precinct throughout the City.⁴⁴ The proper use of activity logs to record stop and frisk activity must be emphasized in training, as well as enforced through supervision and discipline. I first address the UF-250 and then the activity logs.

i. UF-250

As described in the Liability Opinion, the current UF-250 consists mainly of checkboxes that officers can and often do check by rote,⁴⁵ thus facilitating post-hoc justifications for stops where none may have existed at the time of the stop. The UF-250 must be revised to include a narrative section where the officer must record, in her own words, the basis for the stop. The narrative will enable meaningful supervisory oversight of the officer's decision to conduct the stop, as well as create a record for a later review of constitutionality.

As an independent monitor of the New Orleans Police Department ("NOPD") recently noted, "the overwhelming belief of experts [is] that a narrative field in which the officers describe the circumstances for each stop would be the best way to gather information that will be used to analyze reasonable suspicion" and, relatedly, "prevent[] racially biased

⁴³ See 5/16 Tr. at 7457 (Walker).

⁴⁴ See Pl. Findings ¶ 197 (citing Plaintiffs' Trial Exhibit ("PX") 450; Defendant's Trial Exhibit ("DX") G6).

⁴⁵ See, e.g., Liability Opinion at Part IV.B.2.

policing.”⁴⁶ The NOPD monitor noted that the City of Oakland recently revised its data collection system to include “a narrative field in which officers are required to state, in their own words, their basis for having reasonable suspicion for a stop.”⁴⁷ The Oakland Police Department added this narrative field “because it was the best way to evaluate whether individual officers possessed the requisite reasonable suspicion for a *Terry* stop.”⁴⁸ The Philadelphia Police Department has also included a narrative field in its stop form.⁴⁹ Similarly, Professor Walker, a nationally recognized authority on police accountability, opined that a form for recording stops must contain a sufficiently detailed narrative that a reviewer can determine from the narrative alone whether the stop was based on reasonable suspicion.⁵⁰

The UF-250 should also be revised to require a separate explanation of why a pat-down, frisk, or search was performed. The evidence at trial revealed that people were routinely subjected to these intrusions when no objective facts supported reasonable suspicion that they were armed and dangerous. It is apparent that some officers consider frisks to be a routine part of a stop. Because this misconception is contrary to law, the revised UF-250 should include a separate section requiring officers to explain why the stopped person was suspected of being

⁴⁶ SUSAN HUTSON, INDEPENDENT POLICE MONITOR, REVIEW OF THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT’S FIELD INTERVIEW POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND DATA: FINAL REPORT 45 (Mar. 12, 2013) (footnote omitted).

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 46.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ *See id.*

⁵⁰ *See* 5/16 Tr. at 7456–7458 (Walker). Professor Walker testified that a description of reasonable suspicion for a stop will generally require no more than three lines of text. *See id.* at 7458.

armed and dangerous.

Furthermore, both the DOJ and plaintiffs recommend that the UF-250 contain a tear-off portion stating the reason for the stop, which can be given to each stopped person at the end of the encounter.⁵¹ A 2007 RAND report, commissioned by the NYPD, similarly recommended that “[f]or a trial period in select precincts, the NYPD could require that officers give an information card to those stopped pedestrians who are neither arrested nor issued a summons.”⁵² Any form or card given to stopped persons should provide the stated reasons for the stop, the badge numbers of the stopping officers, and information on how to file a complaint.

Finally, the UF-250 should be revised to simplify and improve the checkbox system used to indicate common stop justifications. It may also be necessary to reduce the number of “stop factor” boxes in order to permit easier analyses of patterns in the constitutionality of stops.⁵³

In addition to changing the UF-250, officers should be further trained in its use. As discussed in the Liability Opinion, some officers check certain boxes (or combinations of boxes) reflexively as part of “scripts,” including “Furtive Movements” and “Area Has High

⁵¹ See Pl. Rem. Br. at 19 (citing Deborah Ramirez, Jack McDevitt & Amy Farrell, *A Resource Guide on Racial Profiling Data Collection Systems: Promising Practices and Lessons Learned* 38 (United States Department of Justice 2000), and noting that a tear-off form has been used in Great Britain for more than a decade).

⁵² GREG RIDGEWAY, RAND, ANALYSIS OF RACIAL DISPARITIES IN THE NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT’S STOP, QUESTION, AND FRISK PRACTICES 44 (2007), DX K6.

⁵³ See Report of Jeffrey Fagan, Ph.D. (Oct. 15, 2010), PX 411 (“Fagan Rpt.”) at 49 (describing the analytical difficulties created by the number of possible combinations of stop factors and suspected crimes).

Incidence of Reported Offense of Type Under Investigation.”⁵⁴ Officers must understand that if a stop is based on these factors, the officer must provide additional detail in the narrative field — for example, what was the specific nature of the furtive movement, and why was it suspicious? What was the geographic scope of the “high crime area,” and what was the officer’s specific basis for believing it has a high incidence of the suspected crime?

ii. Activity Logs

All uniformed officers are required to provide narrative descriptions of stops in their activity logs whenever a UF-250 is prepared.⁵⁵ In practice, this does not take place. Evidence at trial showed that throughout the class period, officers consistently failed to record stops in their logs, or provided insufficient detail for a supervisor to meaningfully review the constitutionality of the stop. This problem is best addressed through training, supervision, and monitoring.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Suspicious Bulge is another factor — albeit less often used than Furtive Movements and High Crime Area — that should require greater specificity or a narrative description.

⁵⁵ See Operations Order 44 (9/11/08), PX 96. In addition, the Chief of Patrol recently directed all officers in the patrol borough to include nine categories of information in every activity log entry for a stop. The categories include: the date, time and location of the stop; the name and pedigree of the person stopped; the suspected felony or penal law misdemeanor; an explanation of the suspicion that led to the stop (such as “*looking into windows*,” or “*pulling on doorknobs*”); whether the suspect was frisked; the sprint or job number, if applicable; and the disposition of the stop. The Chief of Patrol’s memo also requires officers to elaborate the basis for a stop in the “Additional Circumstances/Factors” section of the UF-250, to photocopy every activity log entry for a stop, and to attach the photocopy to the UF-250 before submitting it to a supervisor. See DX J13.

⁵⁶ See *infra* Part II.B.2.c. I recognize the risk of inefficiency if officers record the same information on UF-250s and in their activity logs. Professor Walker argued in favor of requiring both, but also expressed concerns regarding inefficiencies. See 5/16 Tr. at 7458, 7480. If the parties can agree upon an improved procedure during the Joint Remedial Process described below, those improvements can be included in the Joint Process Reforms.

iii. Specific Relief Ordered

The NYPD, with the assistance of the Monitor, is directed to revise the UF-250 to address the criticisms expressed in the Liability Opinion and the direction given in this Opinion, and to provide training with respect to the new form. The NYPD is further ordered, again with the assistance of the Monitor, to ensure that activity logs are completed with the required specificity, and to implement measures to adequately discipline officers who fail to comply with these requirements.

c. Changes to Supervision, Monitoring, and Discipline

An essential aspect of the Joint Process Reforms will be the development of an improved system for monitoring, supervision, and discipline. Professor Walker testified that comprehensive reforms may be necessary to ensure the constitutionality of stops, including revisions to written policies and training materials, improved documentation of stops and frisks, direct supervision and review of stop documentation by sergeants, indirect supervision and review by more senior supervisors and managers, improved citizen complaint procedures, improved disciplinary procedures, department-wide audits, and perhaps even an early intervention system based on a centralized source of information regarding officer misconduct. According to Professor Walker, “[a] comprehensive approach is absolutely essential, because if any one of the components is absent or weak and ineffective, the entire accountability system begins to collapse.”⁵⁷

⁵⁷ 5/15 Tr. at 7440. The National Institute of Justice, which the City’s policing expert, James K. Stewart, directed from 1982 to 1990, notes that “the management and culture of a department are the most important factors influencing police behavior.” National Institute of Justice, *Police Integrity*, available at <http://www.nij.gov/topics/law-enforcement/legitimacy/integrity.htm#note2>. Ultimately, ending unconstitutionality in stop and frisk may require changing the culture of the NYPD so that officials and officers view their

In light of the complexity of the supervision, monitoring, and disciplinary reforms that will be required to bring the NYPD's use of stop and frisk into compliance with the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments, it may be appropriate to incorporate these reforms into the Joint Remedial Process negotiations described below. However, to the extent that the Monitor can work with the parties to develop reforms that can be implemented immediately, the Monitor is encouraged to include those reforms in the proposed Immediate Reforms.

For example, based on the findings in the Liability Opinion, there is an urgent need for the NYPD to institute policies specifically requiring sergeants who witness, review, or discuss stops to address not only the effectiveness but also the *constitutionality* of those stops, and to do so in a thorough and comprehensive manner.⁵⁸ To the extent that Integrity Control Officers witness or review stops, they too must be instructed to review for constitutionality.⁵⁹ The Department Advocate's Office must improve its procedures for imposing discipline in response to the Civilian Complaint Review Board's ("CCRB") findings of substantiated misconduct during stops. This improvement must include increased deference to credibility determinations by the CCRB, an evidentiary standard that is neutral between the claims of complainants and officers, and no general requirement of corroborating physical evidence. Finally, the Office of the Chief of Department must begin tracking and investigating complaints

purpose not only as policing effectively, but policing constitutionally as well. If so, the NIJ's first recommendation for improving the integrity of a department is to "[a]ddress and discipline minor offenses so officers learn that major offenses will be disciplined too." *Id.*

⁵⁸ See Liability Opinion at Part IV.C.4.b.

⁵⁹ See *id.*

it receives related to racial profiling.⁶⁰

d. FINEST Message

As soon as practicable, the NYPD should transmit a FINEST message explaining the outcome of the *Floyd* litigation and the need for the reforms described above.⁶¹ The FINEST message should summarize in simple and clear terms the basic constitutional standards governing stop and frisk, the constitutional standard prohibiting racial profiling, and the relation between these standards and New York state law. The message should order all NYPD personnel to comply immediately with those standards.

3. Body-Worn Cameras

The subject of police officers wearing “body-worn cameras” was inadvertently raised during the testimony of the City’s policing expert, James K. Stewart. The following discussion took place:

A. . . . But what happens is the departments a lot of times may not have . . . expertise and they may need some technical assistance like body worn cameras is an example and how much technology and where you store the information and stuff like that. They may not have it. And there may be other issues like psychological ideas about —

THE COURT: What do you think of body worn cameras?

THE WITNESS: I think it’s a good idea. We recommended it in Las Vegas. And we’re doing it in Phoenix as well.

THE COURT: Thank you.

. . .

A. But I have no opinion in this case with respect to body worn cameras.⁶²

⁶⁰ See *id.* at Part IV.C.6.

⁶¹ The NYPD’s “FINEST” messaging system allows the transmission of legal directives to the NYPD’s commands. See, e.g., 5/10/12 Finest Message Regarding Taxi/Livery Robbery Inspection Program, Ex. 1 to 7/24/13 Plaintiffs’ Brief Concerning Defendants’ Remedial Proposals (“*Ligon* Pl. Rem.”).

⁶² 5/17 Tr. at 7817–7818.

The use of body-worn cameras by NYPD officers would address a number of the issues raised in the Liability Opinion. In evaluating the constitutionality of individual stops, I explained the difficulty of judging in hindsight what happened during an encounter between a civilian and the police.⁶³ The only contemporaneous records of the stops in this case were UF-250s and short memo book entries — which were sometimes not prepared directly after a stop, and which are inherently one-sided. Thus, I was forced to analyze the constitutionality of the stops based on testimony given years after the encounter, at a time when the participants' memories were likely colored by their interest in the outcome of the case and the passage of time. The NYPD's duty to monitor stop and frisk activity is similarly hamstrung by supervisors' inability to review an objective representation of what occurred.⁶⁴

Video recordings will serve a variety of useful functions. *First*, they will provide a contemporaneous, objective record of stops and frisks, allowing for the review of officer conduct by supervisors and the courts. The recordings may either confirm or refute the belief of some minorities that they have been stopped simply as a result of their race, or based on the clothes they wore, such as baggy pants or a hoodie.⁶⁵ *Second*, the knowledge that an exchange is being recorded will encourage lawful and respectful interactions on the part of both parties.⁶⁶ *Third*, the recordings will diminish the sense on the part of those who file complaints that it is

⁶³ See Liability Opinion at Part IV.D.

⁶⁴ See *id.* at Part IV.C.4.

⁶⁵ By creating an irrefutable record of what occurred during stops, video recordings may help lay to rest disagreements that would otherwise remain unresolved.

⁶⁶ If, in fact, the police do, on occasion, use offensive language — including racial slurs — or act with more force than necessary, the use of body-worn cameras will inevitably reduce such behavior.

their word against the police, and that the authorities are more likely to believe the police.⁶⁷

Thus, the recordings should also alleviate some of the mistrust that has developed between the police and the black and Hispanic communities, based on the belief that stops and frisks are overwhelmingly and unjustifiably directed at members of these communities. Video recordings will be equally helpful to members of the NYPD who are wrongly accused of inappropriate behavior.

Because body-worn cameras are uniquely suited to addressing the constitutional harms at issue in this case, I am ordering the NYPD to institute a pilot project in which body-worn cameras will be worn for a one-year period by officers on patrol in one precinct per borough — specifically the precinct with the highest number of stops during 2012. The Monitor will establish procedures for the review of stop recordings by supervisors and, as appropriate, more senior managers. The Monitor will also establish procedures for the preservation of stop recordings for use in verifying complaints in a manner that protects the privacy of those stopped. Finally, the Monitor will establish procedures for measuring the effectiveness of body-worn cameras in reducing unconstitutional stops and frisks. At the end of the year, the Monitor will work with the parties to determine whether the benefits of the cameras outweigh their financial, administrative, and other costs, and whether the program should be terminated or expanded. The City will be responsible for the costs of the pilot project.

It would have been preferable for this remedy to have originated with the NYPD, which has been a leader and innovator in the application of technology to policing, as Compstat illustrates. Nevertheless, there is reason to hope that not only civilians but also officers will

⁶⁷ See Liability Opinion at Part IV.C.6.

benefit from the use of cameras. When a small police department in Rialto, California introduced body-worn cameras, “[t]he results from the first 12 months [were] striking. Even with only half of the 54 uniformed patrol officers wearing cameras at any given time, the department over all had an 88 percent decline in the number of complaints filed against officers, compared with the 12 months before the study.”⁶⁸ While the logistical difficulties of using body-worn cameras will be greater in a larger police force, the potential for avoiding constitutional violations will be greater as well.

4. Joint Remedial Process for Developing Supplemental Reforms

A community input component is increasingly common in consent decrees and settlements directed at police reform.⁶⁹ The DOJ has recognized the importance of community input in its recent consent decrees and other agreements with police departments.⁷⁰ The landmark Collaborative Agreement approved in 2002 by Judge Susan J. Dlott of the Southern District of Ohio as the settlement of class claims against the Cincinnati Police Department has been widely recognized as a successful model for other police reform.⁷¹

Although the remedies in this Opinion are not issued on consent and do not arise

⁶⁸ Randall Stross, *Wearing a Badge, and a Video Camera*, N.Y. TIMES, Apr. 7, 2013, at BU4.

⁶⁹ See 5/16 Tr. at 7521 (Walker).

⁷⁰ See Memorandum of Law in Support of Plaintiffs’ Request for Injunctive Relief (“Pl. Inj. Mem.”) at 15 (collecting agreements).

⁷¹ See *In re Cincinnati Policing*, 209 F.R.D. 395, 397 (S.D. Ohio 2002) (discussing development of Collaborative Agreement through a collaborative procedure); *Tyehimba v. City of Cincinnati*, No. C-1-99-317, 2001 WL 1842470 (S.D. Ohio May 3, 2001) (“Order Establishing Collaborative Procedure”); Pl. Inj. Mem. at 14; GREG RIDGEWAY ET AL., POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN CINCINNATI (2009).

from a settlement, community input is perhaps an even more vital part of a sustainable remedy in this case. The communities most affected by the NYPD's use of stop and frisk have a distinct perspective that is highly relevant to crafting effective reforms. No amount of legal or policing expertise can replace a community's understanding of the likely practical consequences of reforms in terms of both liberty and safety.

It is important that a wide array of stakeholders be offered the opportunity to be heard in the reform process: members of the communities where stops most often take place; representatives of religious, advocacy, and grassroots organizations; NYPD personnel and representatives of police organizations; the District Attorneys' offices; the CCRB; representatives of groups concerned with public schooling, public housing, and other local institutions; local elected officials and community leaders; representatives of the parties, such as the Mayor's office, the NYPD, and the lawyers in this case; and the non-parties that submitted briefs: the Civil Rights Division of the DOJ, Communities United for Police Reform, and the Black, Latino, and Asian Caucus of the New York City Council.

If the reforms to stop and frisk are not perceived as legitimate by those most affected, the reforms are unlikely to be successful.⁷² Neither an independent Monitor, nor a municipal administration, nor this Court can speak for those who have been and will be most affected by the NYPD's use of stop and frisk.⁷³ The 2007 RAND report, relied on by the City at

⁷² Cf. 5/16 Tr. at 7522 (Professor Walker discussing the legitimacy of reforms). As a general matter, police departments "depend upon public confidence, public trust, and public cooperation." *Id.* at 7520. This principle applies no less in the context of stop and frisk.

⁷³ Cf. *United States v. City of Los Angeles*, 288 F.3d 391, 404 (9th Cir. 2002) (remanding to the district court for a hearing on the permissive intervention of community groups in a DOJ lawsuit against the Los Angeles Police Department, and emphasizing the importance of not "marginalizing those . . . who have some of the strongest interests in the

trial, recognized the importance of “ongoing communication and negotiation with the community about [stop and frisk] activities” to “maintaining good police-community relations.”⁷⁴ It is surely in everyone’s interest to prevent another round of protests, litigation, and divisive public conflicts over stop and frisk.

Drawing on this Court’s broad equitable powers to remedy the wrongs in this case,⁷⁵ I am ordering that all parties participate in a joint remedial process, under the guidance of a Facilitator to be named by the Court. I hereby order the following specific relief:

1. All parties shall participate in the Joint Remedial Process for a period of six to nine months to develop proposed remedial measures (the “Joint Process Reforms”) that will supplement the Immediate Reforms discussed above. The Joint Process Reforms must be no broader than necessary to bring the NYPD’s use of stop and frisk into compliance with the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.
2. The Joint Remedial Process will be guided by the Facilitator, with such assistance as the Facilitator deems necessary and in consultation with the Monitor.
3. The initial responsibility of the Facilitator will be to work with the parties to develop a time line, ground rules, and concrete milestones for the Joint Remedial Process. The Cincinnati Collaborative Procedure and subsequent DOJ consent decrees and letters of

outcome”).

⁷⁴ RAND Report at 44.

⁷⁵ The equitable power of district courts to order processes involving community input is well-established. *See, e.g., United States v. Yonkers Bd. of Educ.*, 635 F. Supp. 1538, 1545 (S.D.N.Y. 1986), *aff’d*, 837 F.2d 1181 (2d Cir. 1987) (ordering the Yonkers public school system to organize “community meetings with minority groups and organizations to solicit support and assistance in the dissemination of magnet program availability”); Pl. Inj. Mem. at 11–13 (collecting cases and scholarship).

intent may be used as models.⁷⁶

4. At the center of the Joint Remedial Process will be input from those who are most affected by the NYPD's use of stop and frisk, including but not limited to the people and organizations noted above. Input from academic and other experts in police practices may also be requested.
5. The Facilitator will convene "town hall" type meetings in each of the five boroughs in order to provide a forum in which all stakeholders may be heard. It may be necessary to hold multiple meetings in the larger boroughs in order to ensure that everyone will have an opportunity to participate. The Facilitator will endeavor to prepare an agenda for such meetings, through consultation with the various interested groups prior to the meeting. The Monitor will also attend these meetings to the extent possible.
6. The NYPD will appoint a representative or representatives to serve as a liaison to the Facilitator during the Joint Remedial Process.
7. The Facilitator may receive anonymous information from NYPD officers or officials, subject to procedures to be determined by the parties.
8. When the parties and the Facilitator have finished drafting the Joint Process Reforms, they will be submitted to the Court and the Monitor. The Monitor will recommend that the Court consider those Reforms he deems appropriate, and will then oversee their implementation once approved by the Court.

⁷⁶ See *Tyehimba*, 2001 WL 1842470; Pl. Inj. Mem. at 15. In the interests of conserving resources and speeding the development of the Joint Process Reforms, the Joint Remedial Process will not involve the development of an independent analysis by a panel of paid experts, as proposed by plaintiffs in Pl. Inj. Mem. at 10. The participants in the Joint Remedial Process may rely on any sources of facts deemed useful by the Facilitator, including this Court's findings in the Liability Opinion.

9. In the event that the parties are unable to agree on Joint Process Reforms, the Facilitator will prepare a report stating the Facilitator's findings and recommendations based on the Joint Remedial Process, to be submitted to the parties, the Monitor, and the Court. The parties will have the opportunity to comment on the report and recommendations.
10. The City will be responsible for the reasonable costs and fees of the Facilitator and the Joint Remedial Process.

III. REMEDIES IN *LIGON*

In a January 8, 2013 Opinion and Order, amended on February 14, 2013, I granted the *Ligon* plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction, and proposed entering several forms of preliminary relief.⁷⁷ I postponed ordering that relief until after a consolidated remedies hearing could be held in *Ligon* and *Floyd*.⁷⁸ That hearing has now concluded. The defendants in *Ligon* have submitted drafts of the documents discussed in the proposed relief section of the February 14 Opinion, the *Ligon* plaintiffs have proposed revisions to those drafts, and the defendants have responded to the proposed revisions.⁷⁹

Having reviewed the parties' submissions, I am now imposing the final order of preliminary injunctive relief in *Ligon*. The reasons for the ordered relief, which must be stated pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(d)(1)(A), are the reasons stated in the February

⁷⁷ See *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *41–44; *Ligon v. City of New York*, No. 12 Civ. 2274, 2013 WL 227654 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 22, 2013) (staying the sole immediate relief ordered in the January 8 Opinion).

⁷⁸ See *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *42.

⁷⁹ See 7/8/13 Defendants' Proposed Remedial Relief ("*Ligon* Def. Rem."); *Ligon* Pl. Rem.; 8/2/13 Defendants' Reply Memorandum of Proposed Remedial Relief ("*Ligon* Def. Reply").

14 Opinion.

As set forth in the February 14 Opinion, the relief falls into four categories: policies and procedures; supervision; training; and attorney's fees. Attorney's fees and costs will be rewarded as appropriate on application. With regard to policies and procedures, I am ordering the proposed relief from the February 14 Opinion as elaborated below.

With regard to the remaining two categories of relief — supervision and training — I am ordering the proposed relief from the February 14 Opinion, as restated below, and I am also appointing the Monitor from *Floyd*, Mr. Zimroth, to oversee the detailed implementation of these orders. I am delegating the oversight of the *Ligon* remedies regarding supervision and training to the Monitor because there is substantial overlap between these remedies and the injunctive relief concerning supervision and training in *Floyd*. For example, both sets of remedies will require alterations to supervisory procedures for reviewing stops, as well as the revision of the NYPD Legal Bureau's slide show at Rodman's Neck.

The purpose of consolidating the remedies hearings in *Ligon* and *Floyd* was to avoid inefficiencies, redundancies, and inconsistencies in the remedies process.⁸⁰ This purpose can best be fulfilled by placing both the preliminary injunctive relief in *Ligon* and the permanent injunctive relief in *Floyd* under the direction and supervision of the Monitor.

For the foregoing reasons, the Monitor is directed to oversee the City's compliance with the following orders.

A. Policies and Procedures

First, as proposed in the February 14 Opinion, the NYPD is ordered to adopt a

⁸⁰ *Ligon*, 2013 WL 227654, at *4.

formal written policy specifying the limited circumstances in which it is legally permissible to stop a person outside a TAP building on a suspicion of trespass. Specifically, the NYPD is ordered to amend Interim Order 22 of 2012 (“IO 22”) by deleting the paragraph labeled “NOTE” on page 2 of IO 22,⁸¹ and inserting the following paragraphs in its place:

A uniformed member of the service may approach and ask questions of a person (that is, conduct a Level 1 request for information under DeBour) if the uniformed member has an objective credible reason to do so. However, mere presence in or outside a building enrolled in the Trespass Affidavit Program is not an “objective credible reason” to approach. A uniformed member of the service may not approach a person merely because the person has entered or exited or is present near a building enrolled in the Trespass Affidavit Program.

Under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, a person is stopped (temporarily detained) if under the circumstances a reasonable person would not feel free to disregard the police and walk away. A uniformed member of the service may not stop a person on suspicion of trespass unless the uniformed member reasonably suspects that the person was in or is in the building without authorization.

Mere presence near, entry into, or exit out of a building enrolled in the Trespass Affidavit Program, without more, is not sufficient to establish reasonable suspicion for a stop on suspicion of trespass.

The NYPD is ordered to draft a FINEST message explaining the revisions to IO 22 and the need for those revisions. The FINEST message attached as Exhibit 1 to the *Ligon* Plaintiffs’ Brief Concerning Defendants’ Remedial Proposals will serve as a model. The draft will be provided to the Monitor and then to the Court for approval prior to transmission, with a copy to plaintiffs’ counsel.

B. Remaining Relief

The Monitor is directed to oversee the City’s compliance with the remaining

⁸¹ See Exhibit A to *Ligon* Def. Rem.

orders discussed below. Plaintiffs do not object to many of the draft revisions submitted by the City in response to the proposed orders.⁸² Where the parties disagree, the Monitor is authorized to resolve the dispute by submitting a proposed order for the Court's approval.

As a model for resolving the parties' disputes, the Monitor may use this Court's revision of IO 22, as presented above.⁸³ In arriving at a compromise between the parties' proposed language, I aimed to articulate the relevant legal standards as *simply* and *clearly* as possible. The goal must be to communicate the law to officers in a way that will be understood, remembered, and followed. In general, plaintiffs' proposed revisions to the City's draft materials make the achievement of this goal more likely.⁸⁴ I note that the Monitor may depart from the City's draft materials even when they do not contain legally erroneous language, if doing so would decrease the likelihood of constitutional violations.

1. Supervision

First, the City is ordered to develop procedures for ensuring that UF-250s are completed for *every* trespass stop outside a TAP building in the Bronx. A "stop" is defined as any police encounter in which a reasonable person would not feel free to terminate the encounter.

Second, the City is ordered to develop and implement a system for reviewing the constitutionality of stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx. Needless to say, any system

⁸² See *Ligon* Def. Rem. at Exs. B–F; *Ligon* Pl. Rem. at 4–16.

⁸³ For the materials used in drafting the Court's revision, see *Ligon* Def. Rem. at Ex. A; *Ligon* Pl. Rem. at 1–4; *Ligon* Def. Reply at 2–4.

⁸⁴ See, e.g., *Ligon* Pl. Rem. at 7–8 (proposing revisions to the City's draft slide show for officer training at Rodman's Neck to emphasize the "free to leave" standard, where confusion might otherwise arise).

developed must not conflict with the supervisory reforms ordered in *Floyd*. To the extent that supervisory review reveals that a stop has not conformed with the revised version of IO 22 described above, the supervisor will ensure that the officer has a proper understanding of what constitutes a stop and when it is legitimate to make a stop. Copies of all reviewed UF-250s shall be provided to plaintiffs' counsel.

2. Training

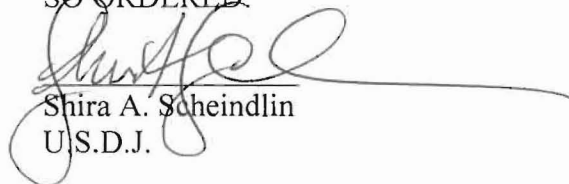
The City is ordered to revise the NYPD's training materials and training programs to conform with the law as set forth in the February 14 Opinion. The instruction must be sufficient to uproot the longstanding misconceptions that have affected stops outside of TAP buildings in the Bronx. It must include, but need not be limited to, the following reforms:

(1) The revised version of IO 22 described above must be distributed to each Bronx NYPD member, and then redistributed two additional times at six-month intervals. (2) The stop and frisk refresher course at Rodman's Neck must be altered to incorporate instruction specifically targeting the problem of unconstitutional trespass stops *outside* TAP buildings. Training regarding stops outside TAP buildings must also be provided to new recruits, as well as any officers who have already attended the Rodman's Neck refresher course and are not scheduled to do so again. (3) Chapter 16 of the Chief of Patrol Field Training Guide must be revised to reflect the formal written policy governing trespass stops outside TAP buildings described above. (4) SQF Training Video No. 5 must be revised to conform with the law set forth in the February 14 Opinion and must be coordinated with the relief ordered in *Floyd*. The revised video must state that the information contained in the earlier video was incorrect and explain why it was incorrect.

IV. CONCLUSION

The defendant in *Floyd* and the defendants in *Ligon* are ordered to comply with the remedial orders described above. The Clerk of the Court is directed to close the *Ligon* defendants' motion regarding proposed remedies. [No. 12 Civ. 2274, Dkt. No. 112]

SO ORDERED:



Shira A. Scheindlin
U.S.D.J.

Dated: August 12, 2013
New York, New York

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Exhibit B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

DAVID FLOYD, LALIT CLARKSON, DEON
DENNIS, and DAVID OURLICHT, individually and
on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

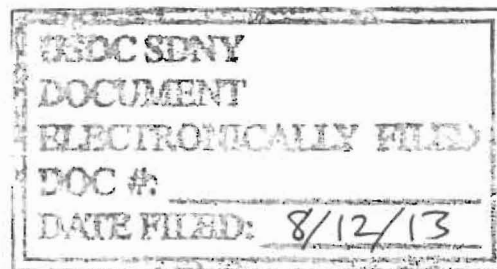
- against -

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

Defendant.

OPINION AND ORDER

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SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:

Courts can take no better measure to assure that laws will be just than to require that laws be equal in operation.

— *Railway Express Agency v. People of State of New York*, 336 U.S. 106, 112–13 (1949) (Jackson, J., concurring)

It is simply fantastic to urge that [a frisk] performed in public by a policeman while the citizen stands helpless, perhaps facing a wall with his hands raised, is a ‘petty indignity.’

— *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, 16–17 (1968)

Whether you stand still or move, drive above, below, or at the speed limit, you will be described by the police as acting suspiciously should they wish to stop or arrest you. Such subjective, promiscuous appeals to an ineffable intuition should not be credited.

— *United States v. Broomfield*, 417 F.3d 654, 655 (7th Cir. 2005) (Posner, J.)

I. INTRODUCTION

New Yorkers are rightly proud of their city and seek to make it as safe as the largest city in America can be. New Yorkers also treasure their liberty. Countless individuals have come to New York in pursuit of that liberty. The goals of liberty and safety may be in tension, but they can coexist — indeed the Constitution mandates it.

This case is about the tension between liberty and public safety in the use of a proactive policing tool called “stop and frisk.” The New York City Police Department (“NYPD”) made 4.4 million stops between January 2004 and June 2012. Over 80% of these 4.4 million stops were of blacks or Hispanics. In each of these stops a person’s life was interrupted. The person was detained and questioned, often on a public street. More than half of the time the police subjected the person to a frisk.

Plaintiffs — blacks and Hispanics who were stopped — argue that the NYPD’s

use of stop and frisk violated their constitutional rights in two ways: (1) they were stopped without a legal basis in violation of the Fourth Amendment, and (2) they were targeted for stops because of their race in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. Plaintiffs do not seek to end the use of stop and frisk. Rather, they argue that it must be reformed to comply with constitutional limits. Two such limits are paramount here: *first*, that all stops be based on “reasonable suspicion” as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States;¹ and *second*, that stops be conducted in a racially neutral manner.²

I emphasize at the outset, as I have throughout the litigation, that this case is not about the effectiveness of stop and frisk in deterring or combating crime. This Court’s mandate is solely to judge the *constitutionality* of police behavior, *not* its effectiveness as a law enforcement tool. Many police practices may be useful for fighting crime — preventive detention or coerced confessions, for example — but because they are unconstitutional they cannot be used, no matter how effective. “The enshrinement of constitutional rights necessarily takes certain policy choices off the table.”³

This case is also not primarily about the nineteen individual stops that were the subject of testimony at trial.⁴ Rather, this case is about whether the City has a *policy* or *custom*

¹ See generally U.S. CONST. amend. IV; *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968).

² See generally U.S. CONST. amend. XIV § 1; *Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. 806, 813 (1996).

³ *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 636 (2008).

⁴ The law requires plaintiffs to produce evidence that at least some class members have been victims of unconstitutional stops. See U.S. CONST. art. III.

of violating the Constitution by making unlawful stops and conducting unlawful frisks.⁵

The Supreme Court has recognized that “the degree of community resentment aroused by particular practices is clearly relevant to an assessment of the quality of the intrusion upon reasonable expectations of personal security.”⁶ In light of the very active and public debate on the issues addressed in this Opinion — and the passionate positions taken by both sides — it is important to recognize the human toll of unconstitutional stops. While it is true that any one stop is a limited intrusion in duration and deprivation of liberty, each stop is also a demeaning and humiliating experience. No one should live in fear of being stopped whenever he leaves his home to go about the activities of daily life. Those who are routinely subjected to stops are overwhelmingly people of color, and they are justifiably troubled to be singled out when many of them have done nothing to attract the unwanted attention. Some plaintiffs testified that stops make them feel unwelcome in some parts of the City, and distrustful of the police. This alienation cannot be good for the police, the community, or its leaders. Fostering trust and confidence between the police and the community would be an improvement for everyone.

Plaintiffs requested that this case be tried to the Court without a jury. Because plaintiffs seek only injunctive relief, not damages, the City had no right to demand a jury. As a result, I must both find the facts and articulate the governing law. I have endeavored to exercise my judgment faithfully and impartially in making my findings of fact and conclusions of law based on the nine-week trial held from March through May of this year.

⁵ See *Monell v. New York City Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978) (establishing the standards under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for municipal liability for constitutional torts by employees).

⁶ *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 14 n.11.

I begin with an Executive Summary of the most important points in the Opinion. Next, I address the legal standards governing the ability of police to conduct stops and frisks. I provide a statistical overview of the 4.4 million stops made between January 2004 and June 2012, followed by a discussion of the expert analyses of those stops. I then address the question of whether the City had notice of allegations of racial profiling in the conduct of stops and frisks, and the institutional response to that notice in terms of monitoring, supervision, training, and discipline. After addressing these big picture issues, I make findings of fact with respect to each of the nineteen stops of the twelve class members who provided testimony at trial.

Finally, I present my conclusions of law based on my findings of fact. I will address the question of remedies in a separate opinion, because the remedies overlap with a different case involving stop and frisk in which I have already found that preliminary injunctive relief is warranted.⁷

It is important that this Opinion be read synergistically. Each section of the Opinion is only a piece of the overall picture. Some will quarrel with the findings in one section or another. But, when read as a whole, with an understanding of the interplay between each section, I hope that this Opinion will bring more clarity and less disagreement to this complex and sensitive issue.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plaintiffs assert that the City, and its agent the NYPD, violated both the Fourth Amendment and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. In order to hold a municipality liable for the violation of a constitutional right,

⁷ See *Ligon v. City of New York*, No. 12 Civ. 2274, 2013 WL 628534 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 14, 2013).

plaintiffs “must prove that ‘action pursuant to official municipal policy’ caused the alleged constitutional injury.”⁸ “Official municipal policy includes the decisions of a government’s lawmakers, the acts of its policymaking officials, and practices so persistent and widespread as to practically have the force of law.”⁹

The Fourth Amendment protects all individuals against unreasonable searches or seizures.¹⁰ The Supreme Court has held that the Fourth Amendment permits the police to “stop and briefly detain a person for investigative purposes if the officer has a reasonable suspicion supported by articulable facts that criminal activity ‘may be afoot,’ even if the officer lacks probable cause.”¹¹ “Reasonable suspicion is an objective standard; hence, the subjective intentions or motives of the officer making the stop are irrelevant.”¹² The test for whether a stop has taken place in the context of a police encounter is whether a reasonable person would have felt free to terminate the encounter.¹³ “[T]o proceed from a stop to a frisk, the police officer must reasonably suspect that the person stopped is armed and dangerous.”¹⁴

The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees to every

⁸ *Cash v. County of Erie*, 654 F.3d 324, 333 (2d Cir. 2011), *cert. denied*, 132 S. Ct. 1741 (2012) (quoting *Connick v. Thompson*, 131 S. Ct. 1350, 1359 (2011)).

⁹ *Connick*, 131 S. Ct. at 1359.

¹⁰ *See infra* Part III.B.

¹¹ *United States v. Swindle*, 407 F.3d 562, 566 (2d Cir. 2005) (quoting *United States v. Sokolow*, 490 U.S. 1, 7 (1989)) (some quotation marks omitted).

¹² *United States v. Bayless*, 201 F.3d 116, 133 (2d Cir. 2000).

¹³ *See Florida v. Bostick*, 501 U.S. 429 (1991).

¹⁴ *United States v. Lopez*, 321 Fed. App’x 65, 67 (2d Cir. 2009) (quoting *Arizona v. Johnson*, 555 U.S. 323, 326–27 (2009)).

person the equal protection of the laws. It prohibits intentional discrimination based on race. Intentional discrimination can be proved in several ways, two of which are relevant here. A plaintiff can show: (1) that a facially neutral law or policy has been applied in an intentionally discriminatory manner; or (2) that a law or policy expressly classifies persons on the basis of race, and that the classification does not survive strict scrutiny. Because there is rarely direct proof of discriminatory intent, circumstantial evidence of such intent is permitted. “The impact of the official action — whether it bears more heavily on one race than another — may provide an important starting point.”¹⁵

The following facts, discussed in greater detail below, are uncontested:¹⁶

- Between January 2004 and June 2012, the NYPD conducted over 4.4 million *Terry* stops.
- The number of stops per year rose sharply from 314,000 in 2004 to a high of 686,000 in 2011.
- 52% of all stops were followed by a protective frisk for weapons. A weapon was found after 1.5% of these frisks. In other words, in 98.5% of the 2.3 million frisks, no weapon was found.
- 8% of all stops led to a search into the stopped person’s clothing, ostensibly based on the officer feeling an object during the frisk that he suspected to be a weapon, or immediately perceived to be contraband other than a weapon. In 9% of these searches, the felt object was in fact a weapon. 91% of the time, it was not. In 14% of these searches, the felt object was in fact contraband. 86% of the time it was not.
- 6% of all stops resulted in an arrest, and 6% resulted in a summons. The remaining 88% of the 4.4 million stops resulted in no further law enforcement action.
- In 52% of the 4.4 million stops, the person stopped was black, in 31% the person

¹⁵ *Hayden v. Paterson*, 594 F.3d 150, 163 (2d Cir. 2010).

¹⁶ *See infra* Part IV.A.

was Hispanic, and in 10% the person was white.

- In 2010, New York City's resident population was roughly 23% black, 29% Hispanic, and 33% white.
- In 23% of the stops of blacks, and 24% of the stops of Hispanics, the officer recorded using force. The number for whites was 17%.
- Weapons were seized in 1.0% of the stops of blacks, 1.1% of the stops of Hispanics, and 1.4% of the stops of whites.
- Contraband other than weapons was seized in 1.8% of the stops of blacks, 1.7% of the stops of Hispanics, and 2.3% of the stops of whites.
- Between 2004 and 2009, the percentage of stops where the officer failed to state a specific suspected crime rose from 1% to 36%.

Both parties provided extensive expert submissions and testimony that is also discussed in detail below.¹⁷ Based on that testimony and the uncontested facts, I have made the following findings with respect to the expert testimony.

With respect to plaintiffs' Fourth Amendment claim,¹⁸ I begin by noting the inherent difficulty in making findings and conclusions regarding 4.4 million stops. Because it is impossible to *individually* analyze each of those stops, plaintiffs' case was based on the imperfect information contained in the NYPD's database of forms ("UF-250s") that officers are required to prepare after each stop. The central flaws in this database all skew toward underestimating the number of unconstitutional stops that occur: the database is incomplete, in that officers do not prepare a UF-250 for every stop they make; it is one-sided, in that the UF-250 only records the officer's version of the story; the UF-250 permits the officer to merely check a series of boxes, rather than requiring the officer to explain the basis for her suspicion;

¹⁷ See *infra* Part IV.B.

¹⁸ See *infra* Part IV.B.2.

and many of the boxes on the form are inherently subjective and vague (such as “furtive movements”). Nonetheless, the analysis of the UF-250 database reveals that *at least* 200,000 stops were made without reasonable suspicion.

The actual number of stops lacking reasonable suspicion was likely far higher, based on the reasons stated above, and the following points: (1) Dr. Fagan was unnecessarily conservative in classifying stops as “apparently unjustified.” For example, a UF-250 on which the officer checked only Furtive Movements (used on roughly 42% of forms) and High Crime Area (used on roughly 55% of forms) is not classified as “apparently unjustified.” The same is true when only Furtive Movements and Suspicious Bulge (used on roughly 10% of forms) are checked. Finally, if an officer checked only the box marked “other” on either side of the form (used on roughly 26% of forms), Dr. Fagan categorized this as “ungeneralizable” rather than “apparently unjustified.” (2) Many UF-250s did not identify *any* suspected crime (36% of all UF-250s in 2009). (3) The rate of arrests arising from stops is low (roughly 6%), and the yield of seizures of guns or other contraband is even lower (roughly 0.1% and 1.8% respectively). (4) “Furtive Movements,” “High Crime Area,” and “Suspicious Bulge” are vague and subjective terms. Without an accompanying narrative explanation for the stop, these checkmarks cannot reliably demonstrate individualized reasonable suspicion.

With respect to plaintiffs’ Fourteenth Amendment claim,¹⁹ I reject the testimony of the City’s experts that the race of crime suspects is the appropriate benchmark for measuring racial bias in stops. The City and its highest officials believe that blacks and Hispanics should be stopped at the same rate as their proportion of the local criminal suspect population. But this

¹⁹ See *infra* Part IV.B.3.

reasoning is flawed because the stopped population is overwhelmingly innocent — not criminal. There is no basis for assuming that an innocent population shares the same characteristics as the criminal suspect population in the same area. Instead, I conclude that the benchmark used by plaintiffs' expert — a combination of local population demographics and local crime rates (to account for police deployment) is the most sensible.

Based on the expert testimony I find the following: (1) The NYPD carries out more stops where there are more black and Hispanic residents, even when other relevant variables are held constant. The racial composition of a precinct or census tract predicts the stop rate *above and beyond* the crime rate. (2) Blacks and Hispanics are more likely than whites to be stopped within precincts and census tracts, even after controlling for other relevant variables. This is so even in areas with low crime rates, racially heterogenous populations, or predominately white populations. (3) For the period 2004 through 2009, when any law enforcement action was taken following a stop, blacks were 30% more likely to be arrested (as opposed to receiving a summons) than whites, for the same suspected crime. (4) For the period 2004 through 2009, after controlling for suspected crime and precinct characteristics, blacks who were stopped were about 14% more likely — and Hispanics 9% more likely — than whites to be subjected to the use of force. (5) For the period 2004 through 2009, all else being equal, the odds of a stop resulting in any further enforcement action were 8% *lower* if the person stopped was black than if the person stopped was white. In addition, the greater the black population in a precinct, the less likely that a stop would result in a sanction. Together, these results show that blacks are likely targeted for stops based on a lesser degree of objectively founded suspicion than whites.

With respect to both the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment claims, one way to

prove that the City has a custom of conducting unconstitutional stops and frisks is to show that it acted with deliberate indifference to constitutional deprivations caused by its employees — here, the NYPD. The evidence at trial revealed significant evidence that the NYPD acted with deliberate indifference.²⁰

As early as 1999, a report from New York’s Attorney General placed the City on notice that stops and frisks were being conducted in a racially skewed manner. Nothing was done in response. In the years following this report, pressure was placed on supervisors to increase the number of stops. Evidence at trial revealed that officers have been pressured to make a certain number of stops and risk negative consequences if they fail to achieve the goal.²¹ Without a system to ensure that stops are justified, such pressure is a predictable formula for producing unconstitutional stops. As one high ranking police official noted in 2010, this pressure, without a comparable emphasis on ensuring that the activities are legally justified, “could result in an officer taking enforcement action for the purpose of meeting a quota rather than because a violation of the law has occurred.”²²

In addition, the evidence at trial revealed that the NYPD has an unwritten policy of targeting “the right people” for stops. In practice, the policy encourages the targeting of young black and Hispanic men based on their prevalence in local crime complaints.²³ This is a form of racial profiling. While a person’s race may be important if it fits the description of a

²⁰ See *infra* Part IV.C.

²¹ See *infra* Part IV.C.2.

²² 2010 Memorandum of Chief of Patrol James Hall, Plaintiffs’ Trial Exhibit (“PX”) 290 at *0096.

²³ See *infra* Part IV.C.3.

particular crime suspect, it is impermissible to subject all members of a racially defined group to heightened police enforcement because some members of that group are criminals. The Equal Protection Clause does not permit race-based suspicion.

Much evidence was introduced regarding inadequate monitoring and supervision of unconstitutional stops. Supervisors routinely review the *productivity* of officers, but do not review the facts of a stop to determine whether it was legally warranted. Nor do supervisors ensure that an officer has made a proper record of a stop so that it can be reviewed for constitutionality. Deficiencies were also shown in the training of officers with respect to stop and frisk and in the disciplining of officers when they were found to have made a bad stop or frisk. Despite the mounting evidence that many bad stops were made, that officers failed to make adequate records of stops, and that discipline was spotty or non-existent, little has been done to improve the situation.

One example of poor training is particularly telling. Two officers testified to their understanding of the term “furtive movements.” One explained that “furtive movement is a very broad concept,” and could include a person “changing direction,” “walking in a certain way,” “[a]cting a little suspicious,” “making a movement that is not regular,” being “very fidgety,” “going in and out of his pocket,” “going in and out of a location,” “looking back and forth constantly,” “looking over their shoulder,” “adjusting their hip or their belt,” “moving in and out of a car too quickly,” “[t]urning a part of their body away from you,” “[g]rabbing at a certain pocket or something at their waist,” “getting a little nervous, maybe shaking,” and “*stutter[ing]*.”²⁴ Another officer explained that “usually” a furtive movement is someone

²⁴ 4/18 Trial Transcript (“Tr.”) at 4047–4049 (emphasis added).

“hanging out in front of [a] building, sitting on the benches or something like that” and then making a “quick movement,” such as “bending down and quickly standing back up,” “going inside the lobby . . . and then quickly coming back out,” or “all of a sudden becom[ing] very nervous, very aware.”²⁵ If officers believe that the behavior described above constitutes furtive movement that justifies a stop, then it is no surprise that stops so rarely produce evidence of criminal activity.

I now summarize my findings with respect to the individual stops that were the subject of testimony at trial.²⁶ Twelve plaintiffs testified regarding nineteen stops. In twelve of those stops, both the plaintiffs and the officers testified. In seven stops no officer testified, either because the officers could not be identified or because the officers dispute that the stop ever occurred. I find that nine of the stops and frisks were unconstitutional — that is, they were not based on reasonable suspicion. I also find that while five other stops were constitutional, the frisks following those stops were unconstitutional. Finally, I find that plaintiffs have failed to prove an unconstitutional stop (or frisk) in five of the nineteen stops. The individual stop testimony corroborated much of the evidence about the NYPD’s policies and practices with respect to carrying out and monitoring stops and frisks.

In making these decisions I note that evaluating a stop in hindsight is an imperfect procedure. Because there is no contemporaneous recording of the stop (such as could be achieved through the use of a body-worn camera), I am relegated to finding facts based on the often conflicting testimony of eyewitnesses. This task is not easy, as every witness has an

²⁵ 5/9 Tr. at 6431–6433.

²⁶ *See infra* Part IV.D.

interest in the outcome of the case, which may consciously or unconsciously affect the veracity of his or her testimony. Nonetheless, a judge is tasked with making decisions and I judged the evidence of each stop to the best of my ability. I am also aware that a judge deciding whether a stop is constitutional, with the time to reflect and consider all of the evidence, is in a far different position than officers on the street who must make split-second decisions in situations that may pose a danger to themselves or others. I respect that police officers have chosen a profession of public service involving dangers and challenges with few parallels in civilian life.²⁷

In conclusion, I find that the City is liable for violating plaintiffs' Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights. The City acted with deliberate indifference toward the NYPD's practice of making unconstitutional stops and conducting unconstitutional frisks. Even if the City had not been deliberately indifferent, the NYPD's unconstitutional practices were sufficiently widespread as to have the force of law. In addition, the City adopted a policy of indirect racial profiling by targeting racially defined groups for stops based on local crime suspect data. This has resulted in the disproportionate and discriminatory stopping of blacks and Hispanics in violation of the Equal Protection Clause. Both statistical and anecdotal evidence showed that minorities are indeed treated differently than whites. For example, once a stop is made, blacks and Hispanics are more likely to be subjected to the use of force than whites, despite the fact that whites are more likely to be found with weapons or contraband. I also conclude that the City's highest officials have turned a blind eye to the evidence that officers are

²⁷ "Throughout the country, police work diligently every day trying to prevent crime, arrest those who are responsible, and protect victims from crimes that undermine their dignity and threaten their safety. They work for relatively low pay for the risks that they take, and although in some communities their role is respected and admired, in other communities they are vilified and treated as outcasts." CHARLES OGLETREE, *THE PRESUMPTION OF GUILT* 125 (2012).

conducting stops in a racially discriminatory manner. In their zeal to defend a policy that they believe to be effective, they have willfully ignored overwhelming proof that the policy of targeting “the right people” is racially discriminatory and therefore violates the United States Constitution. One NYPD official has even suggested that it is permissible to stop racially defined groups just to instill fear in them that they are subject to being stopped at any time for any reason — in the hope that this fear will deter them from carrying guns in the streets. The goal of deterring crime is laudable, but this method of doing so is unconstitutional.

I recognize that the police will deploy their limited resources to high crime areas. This benefits the communities where the need for policing is greatest. But the police are not permitted to target people for stops based on their race. Some may worry about the implications of this decision. They may wonder: if the police believe that a particular group of people is disproportionately responsible for crime in one area, why should the police *not* target that group with increased stops? Why should it matter if the group is defined in part by race?²⁸ Indeed, there are contexts in which the Constitution permits considerations of race in law enforcement operations.²⁹ What is clear, however, is that the Equal Protection Clause prohibits the practices described in *this* case. A police department may not target a racially defined group for stops *in general* — that is, for stops based on suspicions of general criminal wrongdoing — simply

²⁸ I note again that based on the uncontested statistics, *see infra* Part IV.A, the NYPD’s current use of stop and frisk has not been particularly successful in producing arrests or seizures of weapons or other contraband.

²⁹ For example, as discussed at length in this Opinion, race is a permissible consideration where there is a specific suspect description that includes race. *See, e.g., Brown v. City of Oneonta, New York*, 221 F.3d 329, 340 (2d Cir. 2000).

because members of that group appear frequently in the police department’s suspect data.³⁰ The Equal Protection Clause does not permit the police to target a racially defined group as a whole because of the misdeeds of some of its members.

To address the violations that I have found, I shall order various remedies including, but not limited to, an immediate change to certain policies and activities of the NYPD, a trial program requiring the use of body-worn cameras in one precinct per borough, a community-based joint remedial process to be conducted by a court-appointed facilitator, and the appointment of an independent monitor to ensure that the NYPD’s conduct of stops and frisks is carried out in accordance with the Constitution and the principles enunciated in this Opinion, and to monitor the NYPD’s compliance with the ordered remedies.

III. APPLICABLE LAW

A. *Monell* Liability

Section 1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code (“section 1983”) creates “a species of tort liability” for, among other things, certain violations of constitutional rights.³¹ As the Supreme Court established in *Monell v. New York City Department of Social Services*,³² in

³⁰ Cf. *City of Indianapolis v. Edmond*, 531 U.S. 32, 41–42 (2000) (holding that while suspicionless stops at a highway checkpoint may be constitutional under the Fourth Amendment when “designed primarily to serve purposes closely related to the problems of policing the border or the necessity of ensuring roadway safety,” highway stops that lack “some measure of individualized suspicion” and “whose primary purpose [is] to detect evidence of ordinary criminal wrongdoing” contravene the Fourth Amendment).

³¹ *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 483 (1994) (quoting *Memphis Cmty. Sch. Dist. v. Stachura*, 477 U.S. 299, 305 (1986)).

³² Interpreting the language of section 1983 and the legislative history surrounding its passage in the Civil Rights Act of 1871, the Court in *Monell* held that local governing bodies could be held liable either on the basis of formally approved policies or on the basis of “customs” or “usages.” *Monell*, 436 U.S. 658, 690–91 (1978) (quoting *Adickes v. S. H. Kress*

order to have recourse against a municipality or other local government under section 1983, plaintiffs “must prove that ‘action pursuant to official municipal policy’ caused the alleged constitutional injury.”³³ “In other words, municipalities are ‘responsible only for their own illegal acts,’ and cannot be held ‘vicariously liable under § 1983 for their employees’ actions.”³⁴ In general, “[o]fficial municipal policy includes the decisions of a government’s lawmakers, the acts of its policymaking officials, and practices so persistent and widespread as to practically have the force of law.”³⁵ Such policies “may be pronounced or tacit and reflected in either action or inaction.”³⁶

One way to establish the existence of a municipal policy or custom is through a showing of “deliberate indifference” by high-level officials. “[W]here a policymaking official exhibits deliberate indifference to constitutional deprivations caused by subordinates, such that the official’s inaction constitutes a deliberate choice, that acquiescence may be properly thought of as a city policy or custom that is actionable under § 1983.”³⁷ Deliberate indifference requires

& Co., 398 U.S. 144, 167–68 (1970)).

³³ *Cash*, 654 F.3d at 333 (quoting *Connick*, 131 S. Ct. at 1359, in turn quoting *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 691 (quotation marks omitted)). Cases after *Monell* “considerably broadened the concept of official municipal action.” *Amnesty Am. v. Town of W. Hartford*, 361 F.3d 113, 125 (2d Cir. 2004) (Sotomayor, J.).

³⁴ *Cash*, 654 F.3d at 333 (quoting *Connick*, 131 S. Ct. at 1359) (some quotation marks omitted).

³⁵ *Connick*, 131 S. Ct. at 1359 (citing *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 694; *Pembaur v. Cincinnati*, 475 U.S. 469, 479 (1986); *Adickes*, 398 U.S. at 167–68).

³⁶ *Cash*, 654 F.3d at 334.

³⁷ *Id.* (quoting *Amnesty*, 361 F.3d at 126).

“proof that a municipal actor disregarded a known or obvious consequence of his action.”³⁸

Recognizing that deliberate indifference is “a stringent standard of fault,” the Second Circuit requires “that the policymaker’s inaction was the result of ‘conscious choice’ and not ‘mere negligence.’”³⁹

A municipality may incur *Monell* liability based on deliberate indifference through its training and supervision practices. “[D]eliberate indifference may be inferred where ‘the need for more or better supervision to protect against constitutional violations was obvious,’ but the policymaker ‘fail[ed] to make meaningful efforts to address the risk of harm to plaintiffs[.]’”⁴⁰ Although “[a] municipality’s culpability for a deprivation of rights is at its most tenuous where a claim turns on a failure to train,”⁴¹ the Supreme Court has held that “[w]hen city policymakers are on actual or constructive notice that a particular omission in their training program causes city employees to violate citizens’ constitutional rights, the city may be deemed deliberately indifferent if the policymakers choose to retain that program.”⁴²

In *Walker v. City of New York*, the Second Circuit framed the deliberate indifference inquiry in three parts:

³⁸ *Connick*, 131 S. Ct. at 1359 (quoting *Board of Comm’rs of Bryan Cnty. v. Brown*, 520 U.S. 397, 410 (1997)).

³⁹ *Cash*, 654 F.3d at 334 (quoting *Connick*, 131 S.Ct at 1360; *Amnesty*, 361 F.3d at 128).

⁴⁰ *Id.* (quoting *Vann v. City of New York*, 72 F.3d 1040, 1049 (2d Cir. 1995); *Reynolds v. Giuliani*, 506 F.3d 183, 192 (2d Cir. 2007)).

⁴¹ *Connick*, 131 S. Ct. at 1359 (citing *Oklahoma City v. Tuttle*, 471 U.S. 808, 822–23 (1985) (plurality opinion)).

⁴² *Id.* (citing *Bryan Cnty.*, 520 U.S. at 407).

(1) [the] policymaker knows “to a moral certainty” that its employees will confront a given situation; (2) either [the] situation presents employees with [a] difficult choice that will be made less so by training or supervision, or there is a record of employees mishandling [the] situation; and (3) [a] wrong choice by employees will frequently cause [the] deprivation of constitutional rights.⁴³

“Where the plaintiff establishes all three elements, then . . . the policymaker should have known that inadequate training or supervision was ‘so likely to result in the violation of constitutional rights, that the policymakers of the city can reasonably be said to have been deliberately indifferent to the need.’”⁴⁴ “A pattern of similar constitutional violations by untrained employees is ‘ordinarily necessary’ to demonstrate deliberate indifference for purposes of failure to train.”⁴⁵

B. Stops, Frisks, and Searches Under the Fourth Amendment

The Fourth Amendment, made applicable to the States by the Fourteenth Amendment,⁴⁶ states: “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and

⁴³ *Cash*, 654 F.3d at 334 (citing *Walker v. City of New York*, 974 F.2d 293, 297–98 (2d Cir. 1992)).

⁴⁴ *Walker*, 974 F.2d at 298 (quoting *City of Canton, Ohio v. Harris*, 489 U.S. 378, 390 (1989)). In order to establish *Monell* liability based on the *Walker* test, plaintiffs must also, of course, show that the training or supervision was in fact inadequate and that this inadequacy caused plaintiffs’ constitutional injuries. *See Reynolds*, 506 F.3d at 193.

⁴⁵ *Connick*, 131 S. Ct. at 1360 (quoting *Bryan Cnty.*, 520 U.S. at 409). By contrast, “once a municipal *policy* is established, ‘it requires only one application . . . to satisfy fully *Monell*’s requirement that a municipal corporation be held liable only for constitutional violations resulting from the municipality’s official policy.” *Pembaur*, 475 U.S. at 478 n.6 (quoting *Tuttle*, 471 U.S. at 822) (emphasis added).

⁴⁶ *See Maryland v. Pringle*, 540 U.S. 366, 369 (2003) (citing *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 U.S. 643 (1961)).

effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated”⁴⁷ The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly affirmed that “the ultimate touchstone of the Fourth Amendment is ‘reasonableness.’”⁴⁸ The Supreme Court has held that under the Fourth Amendment, it is constitutionally reasonable for the police to “stop and briefly detain a person for investigative purposes if the officer has a reasonable suspicion supported by articulable facts that criminal activity ‘may be afoot,’ even if the officer lacks probable cause.”⁴⁹ This form of investigative detention is now known as a *Terry* stop.⁵⁰

1. The Definition of a Stop

As the Supreme Court reaffirmed in *Florida v. Bostick*, the test for determining whether a *Terry* stop is taking place “is whether a reasonable person would feel free to decline the officers’ requests or otherwise terminate the encounter.”⁵¹ Whether a stop has taken place depends on “whether, taking into account all of the circumstances surrounding the encounter, the

⁴⁷ U.S. CONST. amend. IV.

⁴⁸ *Brigham City, Utah v. Stuart*, 547 U.S. 398, 403 (2006). *Accord Pennsylvania v. Mimms*, 434 U.S. 106, 108–09 (1977) (per curiam) (“The touchstone of our analysis under the Fourth Amendment is always ‘the reasonableness in all the circumstances of the particular governmental invasion of a citizen’s personal security.’” (quoting *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 19)).

⁴⁹ *Swindle*, 407 F.3d at 566 (quoting *Sokolow*, 490 U.S. at 7) (some quotation marks omitted).

⁵⁰ *See Davis v. City of New York*, 902 F. Supp. 2d 405, 411 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (citing *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 88).

⁵¹ 501 U.S. at 436. The “free to terminate the encounter” standard is a more general formulation of Justice Potter Stewart’s “free to leave” standard in *United States v. Mendenhall*, 446 U.S. 544, 554 (1980) (“[A] person has been ‘seized’ within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment only if, in view of all of the circumstances surrounding the incident, a reasonable person would have believed that he was not free to leave.”). *See also Terry*, 392 U.S. at 16 (“It must be recognized that whenever a police officer accosts an individual and restrains his freedom to walk away, he has ‘seized’ that person.”).

police conduct would ‘have communicated to a reasonable person that he was not at liberty to ignore the police presence and go about his business.’”⁵²

While the Supreme Court explicitly refrained from determining whether a seizure occurred in *Bostick*,⁵³ it noted several types of police encounters that were not necessarily stops.⁵⁴ However, the Court confirmed that even in these cases, the “free to terminate the encounter” standard applies: “[E]ven when officers have no basis for suspecting a particular individual, they may generally ask questions of that individual; ask to examine the individual’s identification; and request consent to search his or her luggage — *as long as the police do not convey a message that compliance with their requests is required.*”⁵⁵ The *Bostick* majority emphasized that police officers may not “demand of passengers their ‘voluntary’ cooperation” through “an intimidating show of authority.”⁵⁶

⁵² *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 437 (quoting *Michigan v. Chesternut*, 486 U.S. 567, 569 (1988)). *Bostick* also notes that “the ‘reasonable person’ test presupposes an *innocent* person.” *Id.* at 438. For a comprehensive summary of the “free to leave” test as it has been interpreted and applied, see 4 WAYNE R. LAFAVE, SEARCH & SEIZURE § 9.4(a) (5th ed. 2012) (“LAFAVE”).

⁵³ *See Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 437.

⁵⁴ *See id.* at 434–35.

⁵⁵ *Id.* (collecting cases) (emphasis added and citations omitted). *Accord INS v. Delgado*, 466 U.S. 210, 216 (1984) (“[P]olice questioning, by itself, is unlikely to result in a Fourth Amendment violation . . . [u]nless the circumstances of the encounter are so intimidating as to demonstrate that a reasonable person would have believed he was not free to leave if he had not responded.” (emphasis added)). These cases confirm that the *manner* and *context* of police conduct are relevant to the inquiry into whether a reasonable person would have felt free to terminate the encounter. As the Second Circuit has noted, this inquiry is essentially “an objective assessment of the overall coercive effect of the police conduct.” *United States v. Lee*, 916 F.2d 814, 819 (2d Cir. 1990) (citing *Chesternut*, 486 U.S. at 573–74).

⁵⁶ *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 438 (quoting *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 447 (Marshall, J., dissenting)) (emphasis omitted).

The Second Circuit has held that the following factors are indicative of a “seizure,” a term that encompasses both *Terry* stops and arrests:

the threatening presence of several officers; the display of a weapon; the physical touching of the person by the officer; language or tone indicating that compliance with the officer was compulsory; prolonged retention of a person’s personal effects, such as airplane tickets or identification; and a request by the officer to accompany him to the police station or a police room.⁵⁷

The following summarizes two examples of police encounters that the Second Circuit held to be *Terry* stops, despite their arguably low level of coercion:

The Second Circuit has held . . . that a stop took place where an officer twice ordered a person to “hold on a second,” and after the second order the person stopped. The Second Circuit also held that a stop occurred where an officer pointing a spotlight at a person said, “What, are you stupid? Come here. I want to talk to you,” and then told the person to show his hands.⁵⁸

By contrast, the Second Circuit held that no *Terry* stop took place “where a person encountered two officers in his dorm lobby, and the officers asked him to show them his hands.”⁵⁹

In sum, the test for whether a *Terry* stop has taken place in the context of a police encounter is whether a reasonable person would have felt free to terminate the encounter. The Second Circuit has further held: “[a] seizure occurs when (1) a person obeys a police officer’s

⁵⁷ *United States v. Glover*, 957 F.2d 1004, 1008 (2d Cir. 1992) (citing *Lee*, 916 F.2d at 819). Accord *United States v. Drayton*, 536 U.S. 194, 203–04 (2002) (concluding, under *Bostick* framework, that a reasonable passenger on a bus would feel free to leave, where “officers gave the passengers no reason to believe that they were required to answer the officers’ questions,” and the officer asking questions of passengers “did not brandish a weapon or make any intimidating movements,” “left the aisle free so that respondents could exit,” and “spoke to passengers one by one and in a polite, quiet voice”).

⁵⁸ *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *36 (citing *United States v. Simmons*, 560 F.3d 98, 101, 105–06 (2d Cir. 2009); *Brown*, 221 F.3d at 340).

⁵⁹ *Id.* at *36 n.410 (citing *Brown*, 221 F.3d at 341).

order to stop or (2) a person that does not submit to an officer's show of authority is physically restrained."⁶⁰

2. Stops Must Be Based on Reasonable Suspicion

In order for a *Terry* stop to comply with the Fourth Amendment, it must be based on a reasonable suspicion that criminal activity “may be afoot.”⁶¹ That is, the police may make a *Terry* stop “when the officer has reasonable, articulable suspicion that the person has been, is, or is about to be engaged in criminal activity.”⁶² At minimum, “[t]he officer [making a *Terry* stop] . . . must be able to articulate something more than an inchoate and unparticularized suspicion or hunch.”⁶³ That is, “[p]olice ‘must be able to point to specific and articulable facts which, taken together with rational inferences from those facts, reasonably warrant [the] intrusion [on a citizen’s liberty interest].’”⁶⁴ “Reasonable suspicion is an objective standard; hence, the subjective intentions or motives of the officer making the stop are irrelevant.”⁶⁵

⁶⁰ *Simmons*, 560 F.3d at 105 (citing *Swindle*, 407 F.3d at 572).

⁶¹ *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 30.

⁶² *United States v. Place*, 462 U.S. 696, 702 (1983) (citing *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 22). Although the Court in *Terry* did not explicitly refer to crimes that are “about to be” committed, the stop upheld in *Terry* was based on a police officer’s suspicion that two men were about to carry out a “stick-up.” *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 6. It has long been recognized that arrests may be based on probable cause to believe that a crime is about to be committed. The New York stop and frisk statute, New York Criminal Procedure Law (“CPL”) § 140.50(1), allows stops when an officer “reasonably suspects that such person is committing, has committed or is about to commit either (a) a felony or (b) a misdemeanor defined in the penal law.”

⁶³ *Alabama v. White*, 496 U.S. 325, 329 (1990) (quoting *Sokolow*, 490 U.S. at 7) (some quotation marks omitted). Courts are divided over whether reasonable suspicion must be of a particular crime, or may be of criminality in general. See 4 LAFAVE § 9.5(c).

⁶⁴ *United States v. Elmore*, 482 F.3d 172, 178–79 (2d Cir. 2007) (quoting *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 21).

⁶⁵ *Bayless*, 201 F.3d at 133.

In general, reasonable suspicion requires an *individualized* suspicion of wrongdoing.⁶⁶ While the Supreme Court has recognized certain narrow exceptions to this requirement, there is no exception for stops of pedestrians for the general purpose of controlling crime.⁶⁷

Courts reviewing stops for reasonable suspicion “must look at ‘the totality of the circumstances’ of each case to see whether the detaining officer has a ‘particularized and objective basis’ for suspecting legal wrongdoing.”⁶⁸ “[T]he proper inquiry is not whether each fact considered in isolation denotes unlawful behavior, but whether all the facts taken together support a reasonable suspicion of wrongdoing.”⁶⁹ “While ‘reasonable suspicion’ is a less demanding standard than probable cause and requires a showing considerably less than preponderance of the evidence, the Fourth Amendment requires at least a minimal level of objective justification for making the stop.”⁷⁰

3. Protective Frisks for Weapons

The Supreme Court has recognized that a police officer making an investigatory

⁶⁶ See *Edmond*, 531 U.S. at 37 (citing *Chandler v. Miller*, 520 U.S. 305, 308 (1997)).

⁶⁷ See *id.* at 37–40 (summarizing exceptions); *id.* at 34, 41–44 (distinguishing between suspicionless stops at highway checkpoints “for the purposes of combating drunk driving and intercepting illegal immigrants,” which are constitutional; and suspicionless stops at checkpoints that primarily aim to advance “the general interest in crime control,” which are unconstitutional (quoting *Delaware v. Prouse*, 440 U.S. 648, 659 n.18 (1979))).

⁶⁸ *United States v. Arvizu*, 534 U.S. 266, 273 (2002) (quoting *United States v. Cortez*, 449 U.S. 411, 417–18 (1981)).

⁶⁹ *Lee*, 916 F.2d at 819.

⁷⁰ *Illinois v. Wardlow*, 528 U.S. 119, 123 (2000).

stop “should not be denied the opportunity to protect himself from attack by a hostile suspect.”⁷¹

As a result, “a law enforcement officer, for his own protection and safety, may conduct a patdown to find weapons that he reasonably believes or suspects are then in the possession of the person he has accosted.”⁷² “[T]o proceed from a stop to a frisk, the police officer must reasonably suspect that the person stopped is armed and dangerous.”⁷³ “The test is an objective rather than a subjective one, . . . and thus it is not essential that the officer actually have been in fear.”⁷⁴

“The purpose of [a frisk for weapons] is not to discover evidence of crime, but to

⁷¹ *Adams v. Williams*, 407 U.S. 143, 146 (1972) (citing *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 24).

⁷² *Ybarra v. Illinois*, 444 U.S. 85, 93 (1979) (citing *Adams*, 407 U.S. at 146).

⁷³ *Lopez*, 321 Fed. App’x at 67 (quoting *Johnson*, 555 U.S. at 326–27) (holding that the following behavior provided reasonable suspicion that a suspect was carrying a weapon: “[w]hen [the suspect] saw [the officer] approaching him, [the suspect] transferred [a] cup from his right to his left hand and dropped his right hand to his right side”). *Accord* 4 LAFAVE § 9.6(a) (noting that “assuming a proper stopping for investigation, a protective search is permissible when, at the time the frisk itself is commenced, there is reason to believe that the suspect *may be* armed and dangerous”).

⁷⁴ 4 LAFAVE § 9.6(a) (citing *United States v. Tharpe*, 536 F.2d 1098 (5th Cir. 1976)). Trial courts “have been inclined to view the right to frisk as being ‘automatic’ whenever the suspect has been stopped upon the suspicion [of a criminal activity] for which the offender would likely be armed,” such as “robbery, burglary, rape, assault with weapons, car theft, homicide, and dealing in large quantities of narcotics.” *Id.*

I note that the New York stop and frisk statute authorizes an officer to conduct a frisk whenever, after a stop, he “reasonably suspects that he is in danger of physical injury.” CPL § 140.50(3). This standard is not the constitutional standard. It would allow an officer to conduct a frisk even when she lacks reasonable suspicion that the stopped person is *armed* and dangerous. As the Supreme Court has made clear, New York “may not . . . authorize police conduct which trenches upon Fourth Amendment rights.” *Sibron v. New York*, 392 U.S. 40, 61 (1968). The Fourth Amendment, and not New York law, establishes the requirements for a constitutional frisk in this case.

allow the officer to pursue his investigation without fear of violence.”⁷⁵ Thus, the frisk must be “limited in scope to this protective purpose,”⁷⁶ and “strictly ‘limited to that which is necessary for the discovery of weapons which might be used to harm the officer or others nearby.’”⁷⁷

However, when an officer “lawfully pats down a suspect’s outer clothing and feels an object whose contour or mass makes its identity [as contraband] *immediately* apparent,” the officer may seize the contraband without a warrant.⁷⁸ In sum, “[n]othing in *Terry* can be understood to allow a generalized ‘cursory search for weapons’ or indeed, any search whatever for anything but weapons.”⁷⁹

4. Searching into Clothing for Weapons

Just as reasonableness is the touchstone for the Fourth Amendment generally, reasonable suspicion provides the standard at each stage of a *Terry* stop. Once an officer has lawfully stopped someone based on reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, the officer may lawfully frisk the stopped person based on reasonable suspicion that the person is armed and dangerous. If the frisk gives rise to reasonable suspicion that an object in the clothing of the stopped person is a weapon that could be used to harm the officer, then the officer may take whatever action is necessary to examine the object and protect himself — including removing

⁷⁵ *Adams*, 407 U.S. at 146.

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ *Minnesota v. Dickerson*, 508 U.S. 366, 373 (1993) (quoting *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 26).

⁷⁸ *Id.* at 375 (emphasis added).

⁷⁹ *Ybarra*, 444 U.S. at 93–94.

the object from the clothing of the stopped person.⁸⁰

5. *De Bour* and the Fourth Amendment

The NYPD's training materials place great importance on the New York state common law of stops, as articulated in *People v. De Bour* and its progeny.⁸¹ Because *De Bour* and the Fourth Amendment draw the line between permissible and impermissible police encounters in different ways, *De Bour* is in some respects more protective of liberty from governmental intrusion than the Fourth Amendment, and in other respects less.⁸² The Supreme Court has held that although states may impose greater restrictions on police conduct than those established by the Fourth Amendment, a state "may not . . . authorize police conduct which trenches upon Fourth Amendment rights, regardless of the labels which it attaches to such conduct."⁸³ Thus, even where a police encounter would be permissible under *De Bour*, it remains unlawful if it violates the Fourth Amendment.

C. Equal Protection Under the Fourteenth Amendment

⁸⁰ See *People v. Collins*, 463 P.2d 403, 406 (Cal. 1970) (holding "that an officer who exceeds a pat-down without first discovering an object which feels reasonably like a knife, gun, or club must be able to point to specific and articulable facts which reasonably support a suspicion that the particular suspect is armed with an atypical weapon which would feel like the object felt during the pat-down").

⁸¹ *People v. De Bour*, 40 N.Y.2d 210 (1976). See, e.g., *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *35–39. I note that the NYPD's policies and training materials also draw from New York's stop and frisk statute. Compare, e.g., Patrol Guide 212-11: Stop and Frisk, PX 98, at 1, with CPL § 140.50. As noted earlier, the New York statutory standard for a frisk is not the Fourth Amendment standard as defined by the Supreme Court.

⁸² See *Davis v. City of New York*, No. 10 Civ. 0699, 2013 WL 1288176, at *6 n.75 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 28, 2013).

⁸³ *Sibron*, 392 U.S. at 61 (reversing conviction for failure to suppress evidence seized in an unlawful stop).

The Fourteenth Amendment’s Equal Protection Clause declares that “[n]o State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”⁸⁴ The Clause “is essentially a direction that all persons similarly situated should be treated alike.”⁸⁵ It prohibits intentional discrimination on the basis of race, but not government action that merely has a disproportionate racial impact.⁸⁶

The Second Circuit has outlined “several ways for a plaintiff to plead intentional discrimination that violates the Equal Protection Clause.”⁸⁷ *First*, “[a] plaintiff could point to a

⁸⁴ U.S. CONST. amend. XIV § 1.

⁸⁵ *City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Ctr., Inc.*, 473 U.S. 432, 439 (1985).

⁸⁶ *See Washington v. Davis*, 426 U.S. 229, 239–40 (1976). I note that the parties sometimes use the phrase “pattern and practice” in referring to plaintiffs’ constitutional claims. *See, e.g.*, 6/12/13 Post-Trial Memorandum of Law in Support of Plaintiffs’ Claims (“Pl. Mem.”) at i–ii; 6/12/13 Defendant’s Post-Trial Memorandum of Law (“Def. Mem.”) at 6 n.11. However, pattern or practice analysis does not govern equal protection claims. *See Chavez v. Illinois State Police*, 251 F.3d 612, 638 n.8 (7th Cir. 2001). Rather, the term “pattern or practice” appears in civil rights statutes such as Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as well as several “statutes authorizing the Attorney General to bring suits to remedy discrimination.” Marshall Miller, *Police Brutality*, 17 YALE L. & POL’Y REV. 149–151, 169 & n.124 (1998) (discussing Title XXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 14141, which allows the Attorney General to sue law enforcement agencies that “engage in a pattern or practice” of unconstitutional conduct).

I also note that despite the occasional use of the terms “disparate treatment” and “disparate impact” by the parties’ experts, *see infra* Part IV.B.3, these terms of art are generally applied to Title VII and other statutory claims, not equal protection claims. *See, e.g., Ricci v. DeStefano*, 557 U.S. 557, 577 (2009) (“Title VII prohibits both intentional discrimination (known as ‘disparate treatment’) as well as, in some cases, practices that are not intended to discriminate but in fact have a disproportionately adverse effect on minorities (known as ‘disparate impact’).”). The New York City Council recently passed a bill that would create a private right of action for claims of “bias-based profiling” based on discriminatory intent *or* disparate impact. *See* N.Y. City Council Introductory No. 1080 of 2013 § 2.

⁸⁷ *Brown*, 221 F.3d at 337. *Accord Pyke v. Cuomo* (“*Pyke II*”), 567 F.3d 74, 76 (2d Cir. 2009) (citing *Pyke v. Cuomo* (“*Pyke I*”), 258 F.3d 107, 110 (2d Cir. 2001)).

law or policy that ‘expressly classifies persons on the basis of race.’”⁸⁸ *Second*, “a plaintiff could identify a facially neutral law or policy that has been applied in an intentionally discriminatory manner.”⁸⁹ *Third*, “[a] plaintiff could also allege that a facially neutral statute or policy has an adverse effect and that it was motivated by discriminatory animus.”⁹⁰ In none of these three cases is a plaintiff “obligated to show a better treated, similarly situated group of individuals of a different race in order to establish a claim of denial of equal protection.”⁹¹

In order to show intentional discrimination under the second and third models of pleading above, plaintiffs need not prove that the “‘challenged action rested solely on racially discriminatory purposes,’”⁹² or even that a discriminatory purpose “‘was the ‘dominant’ or

⁸⁸ *Brown*, 221 F.3d at 337 (quoting *Hayden v. County of Nassau*, 180 F.3d 42, 48 (2d Cir. 1999)). An express racial classification is “subject to strict judicial scrutiny.” *Pyke II*, 567 F.3d at 77 (citing *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1, 11 (1967); *Johnson v. California*, 543 U.S. 499, 505 (2005) (holding that “all racial classification” imposed by government “must be analyzed by a reviewing court under strict scrutiny”). *Accord Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin*, 133 S. Ct. 2411, 2419 (2013) (“[A]ny official action that treats a person differently on account of his race or ethnic origin is inherently suspect.” (quotation marks and citation omitted, and emphasis added)). “In order to satisfy strict scrutiny, a classification must further a compelling state interest and be narrowly tailored to accomplish the purpose.” *Pyke II*, 567 F.3d at 77 (citing *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899, 908 (1996)).

⁸⁹ *Brown*, 221 F.3d at 337 (citing *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 373–74 (1886)).

⁹⁰ *Id.* (citing *Village of Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Hous. Dev. Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 264–65 (1977); *Johnson v. Wing*, 178 F.3d 611, 615 (2d Cir. 1999)).

⁹¹ *Pyke I*, 258 F.3d at 110. An exception exists for plaintiffs alleging a selective prosecution in violation of the Equal Protection Clause. In order to prevail on this claim, plaintiffs “must plead and establish the existence of similarly situated individuals who were not prosecuted; that is because courts grant special deference to the executive branch in the performance of the ‘core’ executive function of deciding whether to prosecute.” *Pyke I*, 258 F.3d at 109 (citing *United States v. Armstrong*, 517 U.S. 456, 465 (1996)).

⁹² *Paterson*, 594 F.3d at 163 (quoting *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 265).

‘primary’ one.”⁹³ Rather, plaintiffs must prove that “a discriminatory purpose has been a motivating factor” in the challenged action.⁹⁴ That is, plaintiffs must show that those who carried out the challenged action “selected or reaffirmed a particular course of action at least in part ‘because of,’ not merely ‘in spite of,’ its adverse effects upon an identifiable group.”⁹⁵ As the Supreme Court and the Second Circuit have explained:

Because discriminatory intent is rarely susceptible to direct proof, litigants may make “a sensitive inquiry into such circumstantial and direct evidence of intent as may be available. The impact of the official action — whether it bears more heavily on one race than another — may provide an important starting point.”⁹⁶

The consequences of government action are sometimes evidence of the government’s intent: “proof of discriminatory intent must necessarily usually rely on objective factors The inquiry is practical. What a legislature or any official entity is ‘up to’ may be plain from the results its actions achieve, or the results they avoid.”⁹⁷ “Once it is shown that a decision was motivated at least in part by a racially discriminatory purpose, the burden shifts to the defendant to show that the same result would have been reached even without consideration of race.”⁹⁸

⁹³ *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 265.

⁹⁴ *Id.* at 265–66 (emphasis added). *Accord Personnel Adm’r of Mass. v. Feeney*, 442 U.S. 256, 277 (1979) (“Discriminatory intent is simply not amenable to calibration. It either is a factor that has influenced the [governmental action] or it is not.”).

⁹⁵ *Paterson*, 594 F.3d at 163 (quoting *Feeney*, 442 U.S. at 279 (citation and footnote omitted)) (some quotation marks omitted).

⁹⁶ *Id.* (quoting *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 266).

⁹⁷ *Feeney*, 442 U.S. at 279 n.24. “An invidious discriminatory purpose may often be inferred from the totality of the relevant facts, including the fact, if it is true, that the [practice] bears more heavily on one race than another.” *Washington*, 426 U.S. at 242.

⁹⁸ *United States v. City of Yonkers*, 96 F.3d 600, 612 (2d Cir. 1996) (quoting *United States v. Yonkers Bd. of Educ.*, 837 F.2d 1181, 1217 (2d Cir. 1987)).

“If the defendant comes forward with no such proof or if the trier of fact is unpersuaded that race did not contribute to the outcome of the decision, the equal protection claim is established.”⁹⁹

IV. FINDINGS OF FACT

A non-jury trial on liability and remedies was held between March 18 and May 20, 2013.¹⁰⁰ Based on the preponderance of the credible evidence,¹⁰¹ as well as the parties’ post-trial submissions, the following are my findings of fact pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 52(a).¹⁰²

A. Overview of Uncontested Statistics

Officers are required to complete a UF-250 form, also known as a “Stop,

⁹⁹ *Id.* (quoting *Yonkers*, 837 F.2d at 1217).

¹⁰⁰ Plaintiffs filed the case on January 31, 2008. On August 31, 2011, I granted in part and denied in part defendants’ motion for partial summary judgment. *See Floyd v. City of New York*, 813 F. Supp. 2d 417 (S.D.N.Y. 2011), *partial reconsideration granted*, 813 F. Supp. 2d 457 (S.D.N.Y. 2011). On April 14, 2012, I granted in part and denied in part defendants’ motion to exclude the testimony of plaintiffs’ liability expert. *See Floyd v. City of New York*, 861 F. Supp. 2d 274 (S.D.N.Y. 2012). On May 16, 2012, I granted plaintiffs’ motion to be certified as a class. *See Floyd v. City of New York*, 283 F.R.D. 153 (S.D.N.Y. 2012). In an order entered March 8, 2013, I approved the parties’ stipulation withdrawing plaintiffs’ damages claims, dismissing plaintiffs’ claims against individual officers, and altering the caption to reflect the remaining parties. *See Stipulation and Order of Withdrawal of Individual Damage Claims (3/8/13)*. Plaintiffs have not pursued the state law claims in their Second Amended Complaint. *See Second Amended Complaint (10/20/08)*; Pl. Mem. at i–ii; Def. Mem. at 2 n.2. Plaintiffs’ only claims are section 1983 claims against the City for Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment violations.

¹⁰¹ “To establish by a preponderance of the evidence means very simply to prove that something is more likely than not so.” *Duke Labs., Inc. v. United States*, 222 F. Supp. 400, 406 (D. Conn. 1963), *aff’d*, 337 F.2d 280 (2d Cir. 1964).

¹⁰² “In an action tried on the facts without a jury . . . , the court must find the facts specially and state its conclusions of law separately.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(a)(1).

Question and Frisk Report Worksheet,” after each *Terry* stop. Each side of the form contains checkboxes and fields in which officers are required to indicate the nature of the stop and the circumstances that led to and justified the stop (the “stop factors”). A copy of a blank UF-250 appears as Appendix A to this Opinion.¹⁰³

Plaintiffs’ liability expert, Dr. Jeffrey Fagan, conducted various statistical analyses of UF-250s based on an electronic database containing the information on the forms.¹⁰⁴ The more complicated and contested statistical analyses will be discussed below.¹⁰⁵ In this section, I summarize the most relevant uncontested statistics culled from the UF-250 database:¹⁰⁶

- Between January 2004 and June 2012,¹⁰⁷ the NYPD conducted over 4.4 million *Terry*

¹⁰³ See *infra* App. A (“Blank UF-250”).

¹⁰⁴ See Report of Jeffrey Fagan, Ph.D. (Oct. 15, 2010), PX 411 (“Fagan Rpt.”); Supplemental Report of Jeffrey Fagan, Ph.D. (Dec. 3, 2010), PX 412 (“Fagan Supp. Rpt.”); Second Supplemental Report of Jeffrey Fagan, Ph.D. (Nov. 29, 2012), PX 417 (“Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt.”).

¹⁰⁵ See *infra* Part IV.B. The City’s liability experts concede that Dr. Fagan’s “descriptive statistics are not a source of contention.” Report of Dennis C. Smith, Ph.D. and Robert M. Purtell, Ph.D. in Response to the Second Supplemental Report of Jeffrey Fagan, Ph.D. (Feb. 1, 2013), Defendant’s Trial Exhibit (“DX”) H13, at 7 (“Smith Rpt.”). I rely on the Smith Report for most of my citations to Dr. Smith’s and Dr. Purtell’s written opinions, although they had prepared prior written opinions. See, e.g., Report of Dennis C. Smith, Ph.D. (Nov. 15, 2010), DX T8; Declaration of Dennis C. Smith (Dec. 19, 2011), DX O8.

¹⁰⁶ Of course, if an officer decides that he has not made a *Terry* stop, or simply fails to complete a UF-250 after a stop, then the encounter will not be reflected in the UF-250 database. See *infra* Part IV.C.4–5 (evidence of inadequate training regarding what constitutes a *Terry* stop, and of failures to fill out UF-250s).

¹⁰⁷ These dates are the class period in this case. Dr. Fagan’s October 2010 and December 2010 reports analyzed data from January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2009, while his November 2012 report analyzed data from January 1, 2010 through June 30, 2012. See Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 1.

stops.¹⁰⁸

- The number of stops per year rose sharply from 314,000 in 2004 to a high of 686,000 in 2011.¹⁰⁹
- 52% of all stops were followed by a protective frisk for weapons. A weapon was found after 1.5% of these frisks. In other words, in 98.5% of the 2.3 million frisks, no weapon was found.¹¹⁰
- 8% of all stops led to a search into the stopped person's clothing, ostensibly based on the officer feeling an object during the frisk that he suspected to be a weapon, or immediately perceived to be contraband other than a weapon. In 9% of these searches, the felt object was in fact a weapon. 91% of the time, it was not. In 14% of these searches, the felt object was in fact contraband. 86% of the time it was not.¹¹¹
- 6% of all stops resulted in an arrest, and 6% resulted in a summons. The remaining 88% of the 4.4 million stops resulted in no further law enforcement action.¹¹²

¹⁰⁸ The City counts a total of 4,431,414 UF-250s, while plaintiffs count a total of 4,430,140. *See* DX V14-A; PX 417D; Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 10 tbl. 1. While I use the 4.4 million figure throughout this Opinion, the actual number of stops during the class period is likely higher, because officers do not always prepare a UF-250 after a stop. *See, e.g., infra* Part IV.D.1.a (no UF-250 for Leroy Downs stop); *infra* Part IV.D.1.h (no UF-250 for Clive Lino stop); *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *11 (noting that the officer who stopped named plaintiff Charles Bradley failed to fill out a UF-250); *id.* at *20 & n.241 (noting that the CCRB has reported on a systematic problem with officers failing to complete UF-250s after stops). It is impossible to determine how often officers fail to fill out UF-250s for *Terry* stops, because the NYPD has no reliable mechanism for monitoring this failure. *See infra* Part IV.C.4.

¹⁰⁹ *See* DX V14-A.

¹¹⁰ *See id.* (2,284,246 total frisks); DX V14-C (33,882 weapons found). This assumes that weapons were only found in stops that involved frisks. If weapons were found in stops that did not involve frisks, the percentage of frisks leading to the discovery of weapons would be even lower.

¹¹¹ *See* DX V14-B; DX V14-C; DX V14-D; Fagan Rpt. at 63 (defining contraband).

¹¹² These statistics are sometimes referred to as “hit rates.” *See* Fagan Rpt. at 64 tbls. 14 & 15 (5.37% of stops resulted in arrest and 6.26% of stops resulted in a summons between 2004 and 2009); Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 34 tbl. 14 (6.26% of stops resulted in arrest and 6.25% of stops resulted in a summons between 2010 and June 2012).

- In 52% of the 4.4 million stops, the person stopped was black.¹¹³
- In 31% of the stops, the person stopped was Hispanic.¹¹⁴
- In 10% of the stops, the person stopped was white.¹¹⁵
- In 2010, New York City's resident population was roughly 23% black, 29% Hispanic, and 33% white.¹¹⁶
- In 23% of the stops of blacks, and 24% of the stops of Hispanics, the officer recorded using force. The number for whites was 17%.¹¹⁷
- Weapons were seized in 1.0% of the stops of blacks, 1.1% of the stops of Hispanics, and 1.4% of the stops of whites.¹¹⁸

¹¹³ See Fagan Rpt. at 22 tbl. 3 (1,445,472 stops of blacks between 2004 and 2009); Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 11 tbl. 3 (843,684 stops of blacks between January 2010 and June 2012). In Dr. Fagan's studies, the category "black" encompasses two checkboxes in the "Race" section on the UF-250, "Black" and "Black Hispanic." See Fagan Rpt. at 20; Blank UF-250. The term black is used throughout this opinion rather than African-American as that term is used on the UF-250 form.

¹¹⁴ See Fagan Rpt. at 22 tbl. 3 (841,755 stops of Hispanics between 2004 and 2009); Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 11 tbl. 3 (520,171 stops of Hispanics between January 2010 and June 2012). As in Dr. Fagan's studies, when the term "Hispanic" appears in this Opinion, it refers only to the "White Hispanic" checkbox on the UF-250. See Fagan Rpt. at 20; Blank UF-250. "Hispanic" is an imperfect and contested term, like most racial and ethnic classifications. The term "Hispanic" is used rather than "Latino" because "Hispanic" appears on the UF-250. See Blank UF-250. It is unfortunately necessary to reduce New York's rich demographic diversity to a few simple racial categories for the purposes of this case.

¹¹⁵ See Fagan Rpt. at 22 tbl. 3 (286,753 stops of whites between 2004 and 2009); Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 11 tbl. 3 (148,283 stops of whites between January 2010 and June 2012). 90% of all stops were of men, and 69% were of people between the ages of 16 and 34. See Fagan Rpt. at 22 tbl. 3; Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 11 tbl. 3.

¹¹⁶ See RAYMOND W. KELLY, POLICE COMMISSIONER, NYPD, CRIME AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK CITY (JAN[.] 1–DEC[.] 31, 2012) app. B (citing 2010 census).

¹¹⁷ See Fagan Rpt. at 64 tbl. 14; Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 34 tbl. 14.

¹¹⁸ See Fagan Rpt. at 64 tbl. 15; Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 35 tbl. 15. Because guns were seized in only 0.1% of stops, it is difficult to draw meaningful inferences from the statistics regarding gun seizures. See Fagan Rpt. at 63–64 & tbls. 14–15; Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 35 & tbl.

- Contraband other than weapons was seized in 1.8% of the stops of blacks, 1.7% of the stops of Hispanics, and 2.3% of the stops of whites.¹¹⁹
- For the years 2004 to 2009,¹²⁰ the two most commonly checked boxes indicating the reasons for a stop were “Furtive Movements” and “Area Has Incidence Of Reported Offense Of Type Under Investigation” (“High Crime Area”). Setting aside stops based on radio runs, officers marked “Furtive Movements” as a basis for the stop on 42% of the forms, and “High Crime Area” on 55% of the forms. In 2009, officers indicated “Furtive Movements” as a basis for the stop nearly 60% of the time.¹²¹
- Both “Furtive Movements” and “High Crime Area” are weak indicators of criminal activity. For the years 2004 to 2009, stops were 22% more likely to result in arrest if “High Crime Area” was *not* checked, and 18% more likely to result in arrest if “Furtive Movements” was not checked.¹²²
- Between 2004 and 2009, as the number of stops per year soared from 314,000 to 576,000, the percentage of UF-250s on which the officer failed to state a specific suspected crime rose from 1% to 36%.¹²³

15.

¹¹⁹ See Fagan Rpt. at 64 tbl. 15; Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 35 tbl. 15.

¹²⁰ Dr. Fagan did not update the following statistics for the years 2010 through 2012.

¹²¹ See Fagan Rpt. at 51–52 & tbl. 11; Fagan Supp. Rpt. at 41. In a stop based on a radio run, as opposed to a self-initiated stop, the suspicion leading to the stop involves information received by the officer over the radio. See Fagan Rpt. at 50. 78% of stops during the class period were self-initiated. See PX 417D.

I also note that the number of stop factors indicated on UF-250s increased from 2004 to 2009. In 2004, the average was 1.01 factors on the front of the form (“What Were Circumstances Which Led To Stop?”) and 1.53 factors on the back (“Additional Circumstances/Factors”). By 2009, the average was 1.47 factors on the front of the form and 1.93 factors on the back. “Furtive Movements” appears on the front, and “High Crime Area” on the back. See Fagan Supp. Rpt. at 40 tbl. S6; Blank UF-250.

¹²² See Fagan Rpt. at 52.

¹²³ See Fagan Supp. Rpt. at 39; DX V14-A. On the forms without a specific suspected crime, the “Specify Which Felony/P.L. Misdemeanor Suspected” field was either left empty, contained a text string that does not describe a penal law category or a violation, or contained the following generic text strings: “FEL,” “FELONY,” “MISD,” or “MISDEMEANOR.” See Fagan Supp. Rpt. at 39 n.89.

Finally, I note that the City's attempt to account for the low rate of arrests and summonses following stops was not persuasive. The City states that "[v]arious witnesses testified, including former Chief of Department Joseph Esposito, that many stops interrupt a crime from occurring, for example an individual casing a location or stalking an individual late at night."¹²⁴ No evidence was offered at trial, however, of a single stop that was: (1) based on reasonable suspicion, and (2) prevented the commission of a crime, but (3) did not result in probable cause for an arrest. While I have no doubt that such a stop has taken place at some time, it is highly implausible that successful "preventive" stops take place frequently enough to affect the conclusion that in at least 88% of the NYPD's 4.4 million stops between January 2004 and June 2012, the suspicion giving rise to the stop turned out to be misplaced.

Indeed, for several reasons, the 12% "hit rate" likely overstates the percentage of stops in which an officer's suspicions turn out to be well-founded. *First*, officers are trained to prepare UF-250s only for stops based on suspicion of a misdemeanor or felony. The UF-250 itself states: "Specify Which Felony/P.L. Misdemeanor Suspected."¹²⁵ By contrast, a summons may be issued for offenses less serious than a misdemeanor, such as violations.¹²⁶ Although the parties did not offer evidence on the types of summonses recorded in the UF-250 database, it is

¹²⁴ 6/12/13 Defendant's Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law ("Def. Findings") ¶ 88.

¹²⁵ Blank UF-250. *See also* Patrol Guide 212-11: Stop and Frisk (7/18/13) ("Patrol Guide: Stop and Frisk"), PX 98, at 1.

¹²⁶ In fact, by far the most commonly charged summons offenses in the City are public consumption of alcohol, a violation under New York City Administrative Code § 10-125(b), and disorderly conduct, a violation under N.Y. Penal Law ("PL") § 240.20. *See, e.g.*, HON. FERN A. FISHER, DEPUTY CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE, CRIMINAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK: ANNUAL REPORT 2010, at 35 (recording 140,425 summonses for public consumption and 81,036 summonses for disorderly conduct in 2010).

likely that many of these summonses were for violations rather than misdemeanors or felonies.¹²⁷

In these cases, the issuance of the summons provides no evidence that the suspicion giving rise to the stop was well-founded, because if the officer was following NYPD procedures, the stop cannot have been initiated based on suspicion of the summonsed offense. Similarly, when a stopped person provides identification and is then arrested for an unrelated open warrant, the arrest does not prove that the suspicion leading to the stop was well-founded.¹²⁸

Second, the fact that many post-stop summonses are dismissed further undermines the reliability of the 6% post-stop summons rate as a true “hit rate,” that is, a measure of validated suspicions.¹²⁹ The same argument applies to post-stop arrests that were not charged.¹³⁰

Third, both summonses and arrests may be unrelated to the suspected crime for which a person was stopped. For example, it has been reported that the most common arrest after a stop is for marijuana possession.¹³¹ The NYPD has recognized concerns that some

¹²⁷ See, e.g., *infra* Part IV.D.1.g (David Ourlicht’s post-stop summons for disorderly conduct based on conduct beginning after the stop).

¹²⁸ See, e.g., *infra* Part IV.D.2.e (stop in which officers approached Deon Dennis for drinking in public, then arrested him based on an active warrant).

¹²⁹ See, e.g., *infra* Part IV.D.1.g (Ourlicht’s post-stop summons was dismissed); FISHER, CRIMINAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK: ANNUAL REPORT 2010, at 16 (stating that 42% of all summonses in 2010 resulted in either dismissal or adjournment in contemplation of dismissal).

¹³⁰ See, e.g., *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *6–8 (discussing the Bronx ADA’s decision to decline prosecution of some trespass arrests based on stops outside Clean Halls buildings).

¹³¹ See NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, NYPD STOP-AND-FRISK ACTIVITY IN 2012, at 17 (2013) (noting that 16% of total arrests following stops are for marijuana possession, making marijuana the most common arrest offense arising out of stops). However, marijuana possession can only lead to arrest when the marijuana is “in a public place . . . burning or open to

marijuana arrests are based, improperly, on “occasions when the officers recover marihuana pursuant to a search of the subject’s person or upon direction of the subject to surrender the contents of his/her pockets.”¹³² If it is true that officers sometimes carry out arrests for marijuana possession following stops that were based on suspicion of another crime, then these arrests do not provide evidence that the officers’ initial suspicions were well-founded.¹³³

B. Expert Testimony

Both parties offered expert testimony about whether the NYPD’s stop and frisk practices violate the Constitution. After describing the qualifications of the competing experts and discussing their differing views on the central issues in dispute here, I first determine which expert I find more reliable and the basis for that decision. I then make certain findings based on the credible expert testimony with respect to both the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment claims.

1. The Liability Experts

Dr. Fagan is a Professor of Law at Columbia Law School and Professor of Epidemiology at the Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University. He has been studying the policies at issue in this case for over a decade.¹³⁴ Dr. Fagan’s honors, academic and professional appointments, and publications, make him an expert in criminology, with special

public view.” PL § 221.10(1).

¹³² NYPD, Operations Order 49 (9/19/11), ¶ 2.

¹³³ The NYPD’s marijuana possession arrest practices recently became the subject of a separate lawsuit filed by the Bronx Defenders. *See Felix v. City of New York*, No. 13 Civ. 2941 (JMF).

¹³⁴ *See Floyd v. City of New York*, 861 F. Supp. 2d 274, 279 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (summarizing Dr. Fagan’s qualifications, including his role in the production of the 1999 report from the New York State Office of the Attorney General on the NYPD’s stop and frisk practices).

expertise in the statistical study of racial disparities in police enforcement activities.¹³⁵

The City's liability experts are Dr. Dennis Smith, an Associate Professor of Public Administration at the Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service at New York University; and Dr. Robert Purtell, an Assistant Professor of Finance at the University of Albany's Nelson A. Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy.¹³⁶ Dr. Smith has a Ph.D. in political science and is an expert at evaluating the effectiveness of police organizations. However, Dr. Smith is not a statistician. For this reason, Dr. Smith collaborated with Dr. Purtell, a statistical expert.¹³⁷ Dr. Purtell has a BS in Mathematics, an MBA with an emphasis on finance and economics, and a Ph.D. in Public Administration; began his career as a research mathematician writing code used to run regression analyses; spent over thirty years working in finance and management; and now teaches finance.¹³⁸ Dr. Purtell is not an expert in the study of policing, criminology, or racial discrimination.¹³⁹

I find Dr. Fagan a more reliable expert than Drs. Smith and Purtell. While Dr. Smith's research makes him specially qualified to opine on the *effectiveness* of the NYPD's practices in controlling crime, the effectiveness of stop and frisk is not at issue in this case, as I have repeatedly explained. Unlike Dr. Fagan, Dr. Smith had never worked on a statistical study

¹³⁵ See Curriculum Vitae of Jeffrey Fagan (Oct. 2012), PX 417A.

¹³⁶ See Smith Rpt. at 3, 5.

¹³⁷ See *Floyd v. City of New York*, No. 08 Civ. 1034, 2012 WL 3561594, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 17, 2012) (summarizing Dr. Smith's and Dr. Purtell's qualifications).

¹³⁸ See Smith Rpt. at 5–6; 5/2 Tr. at 5724, 5728–5729, 5839.

¹³⁹ Indeed, Dr. Purtell testified that he had never read a study of racial disparities in police stops other than Dr. Fagan's study in this case. See 5/2 Tr. at 5861.

of racial disparities in any context until he became the City's expert.

In addition, while both parties' experts made errors in the course of their analyses that were later corrected,¹⁴⁰ one error by Dr. Purtell called into question the general reliability of his interpretations of Dr. Fagan's statistical analyses. Dr. Purtell conflated Tables 5 and 7 in Fagan's Reports, which are at the center of Dr. Fagan's conclusions regarding racial disparities in the NYPD's stop practices. Table 5 deals with the effect of the racial composition of a geographic area on the number of stops that take place there — without reference to the race of the individuals being stopped. Table 7 deals with the races of individuals who are stopped.¹⁴¹ Yet, in his testimony, Dr. Purtell described how the numbers in Dr. Fagan's Table 5 “are comparing the probability of a black person being stopped to the chances of a white person being stopped,”¹⁴² and persisted in defending that analysis even after plaintiffs' counsel explicitly pointed out the error.¹⁴³

¹⁴⁰ To take two examples: *First*, in his October 2010 report, Dr. Fagan made a coding error, later corrected, that resulted in the mis-classification of a large number of “apparently unjustified” stops as “indeterminate.” See 4/4 Tr. at 2295–2296; 4/5 Tr. at 2445–2448. *Second*, table 10 in the Smith Report contains a partly mislabeled column of data that was later corrected. See 5/13 Tr. at 6839; Smith Rpt. at 70 tbl. 10; PX 574 (corrected and expanded table 10).

¹⁴¹ See Fagan Rpt. at 33 tbl. 5, 42 tbl. 7; Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 18 tbl. 5, 20 tbl. 7.

¹⁴² 5/2 Tr. at 5764. Based on this assumption, Dr. Purtell claimed that Dr. Fagan's Table 5 showed that “the chance of a black person over a white person being stopped is . . . [0.22%] above random chance.” *Id.*

¹⁴³ In response to Dr. Purtell's testimony, plaintiffs' counsel objected that “nowhere in table 5 is there anything about the likelihood of a black or a white person being stopped.” *Id.* at 5765. Dr. Purtell defended his analysis of the numbers in Table 5, stating: “This is a standard interpretation of these numbers.” *Id.* at 5767. The following day, the City and Dr. Purtell conceded plaintiffs' objection. Dr. Purtell stated that his exhibit had been mistitled, and explained that he “wrote that the night before,” while he had another of Dr. Fagan's tables on his mind. 5/3 Tr. at 5903.

Finally, while the “battle of the experts” between Dr. Purtell and Dr. Fagan showed that Dr. Purtell has a sophisticated understanding of the purely mathematical aspects of statistics, Dr. Fagan has a deeper understanding of the practical, real-world meaning and implications of the statistical analyses in this case. Given a choice between relying on highly sophisticated mathematical analysis but limited practical understanding, or deep practical understanding informed by established statistical expertise, I favor the latter.

2. The Fourth Amendment Claim

a. Overview of Key Issues

Dr. Fagan performed an analysis of the NYPD’s UF-250 database in order to evaluate how often the NYPD’s stops lack reasonable suspicion. Before delving into Dr. Fagan’s Fourth Amendment analysis and my findings, I highlight several general points.

First, it is *impossible* to assess individually whether each of the 4.4 million stops at issue in this case was based on an officer’s reasonable articulable suspicion that criminal activity was afoot. It took weeks of testimony to try nineteen stops. It would take multiple lifetimes of many judges to try each of the 4.4 million stops.¹⁴⁴ The best available information for assessing those stops comes from the UF-250s prepared by officers shortly after the stops.

Second, while the UF-250 database is the best available source of information, it is highly flawed for the following reasons: (1) Officers do not always prepare a UF-250, either because the officer does not believe she made a *Terry* stop or because the officer failed to prepare the form. (2) A UF-250 is one-sided, in that the UF-250 only records the officer’s version of the story. (3) Even NYPD commanders and supervisors have acknowledged that UF-

¹⁴⁴ Even if there were no time constraints, after-the-fact testimony from interested parties is an imperfect source of information, as the individual stop testimony in this case shows.

250s do not provide enough information to determine whether reasonable suspicion existed for a stop.¹⁴⁵ (4) Many of the checkboxes on the UF-250 that officers use to indicate the basis for a stop are problematic. “Furtive Movements” is vague and subjective. In fact, an officer’s impression of whether a movement was “furtive” may be affected by unconscious racial biases. “Fits Description” is a troubling basis for a stop if the description is so general that it fits a large portion of the population in the area, such as black males between the ages of 18 and 24. “High Crime Area” is also of questionable value when it encompasses a large area or an entire borough, such as Queens or Staten Island.

Third, Dr. Fagan was extremely conservative in characterizing stops as lacking reasonable suspicion. He categorized each stop as “apparently justified,” “apparently unjustified,” or “ungeneralizable.” The City argued that because Dr. Fagan characterized only 6% of the stops as “apparently unjustified,” that is, lacking reasonable suspicion, the plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate that the City has a policy or custom of carrying out stops without reasonable suspicion. However, in light of Dr. Fagan’s very generous assumptions in categorizing the stops, his analysis can best be understood as providing a very rough *minimum* number of unjustified stops. The actual number of unjustified stops was likely far higher. Moreover, even if I were to accept that Dr. Fagan’s 6% figure accurately reflects the number of stops lacking reasonable suspicion — which I do not for the reasons stated here and below — that relatively small *percentage* still represents 200,000 individuals who were stopped without reasonable suspicion. Even this number of wrongful stops produces a significant human toll.

b. Dr. Fagan’s Method of Classifying Stops

¹⁴⁵ See, e.g., 4/10 Tr. at 3207 (McHugh); Pl. Findings ¶ 118. Accord Def. Mem. at 7.

Dr. Fagan estimated the number of stops apparently lacking reasonable suspicion by analyzing the UF-250 database. He began with the assumption that all the forms had been filled out accurately and completely, then distinguished the stop factors on Side 1 of the UF-250 from the stop factors on Side 2.¹⁴⁶ Dr. Fagan identified the following Side 1 boxes as providing a sufficient basis for a *Terry* stop, standing alone: (1) “Actions Indicative Of ‘Casing’ Victims Or Location” (“Casing”), (2) “Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Drug Transaction” (“Drug Transaction”), and (3) “Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Violent Crimes” (“Violent Crime”). Dr. Fagan defined the remaining Side 1 stop factors — except the “Other” box — as “conditionally justified,” that is, contributing to reasonable suspicion, but not generally providing an independently sufficient basis for a *Terry* stop: (4) “Carrying Objects In Plain View Used In Commission Of Crime e.g., Slim Jim/Pry Bar, etc.,” (5) “Suspicious Bulge/Object (Describe),” (6) “Actions Indicative Of Acting As A Lookout,” (7) “Fits Description,” (8) “Furtive Movements,” and (9) “Wearing Clothes/Disguises Commonly Used In Commission Of Crime.”¹⁴⁷

Based on these classifications, Dr. Fagan categorized the stops recorded in the UF-250 database as (a) “apparently justified,” that is, based on reasonable suspicion; (b) “apparently unjustified,” that is, lacking reasonable suspicion; or (c) “ungeneralizable,” meaning that the UF-250 contains insufficient information to make a determination without further

¹⁴⁶ See Fagan Rpt. at 48–50; 2/2/12 Declaration of Jeffrey Fagan, PX 415, ¶¶ 14–18; *Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 283–84; Blank UF-250.

¹⁴⁷ See Fagan Rpt. at 48–50; Blank UF-250.

analysis.¹⁴⁸ All stops in which officers checked the “Other” box are categorized as either ungeneralizable or apparently justified.¹⁴⁹ A stop is “apparently unjustified” in Dr. Fagan’s analysis if: (a) no Side 1 stop circumstances are indicated, and only one Side 2 additional circumstance is indicated — unless the Side 2 additional circumstance is “Other (Describe),” in which case the stop is ungeneralizable; or (b) only one Side 1 stop circumstance is indicated, that stop circumstance is only “conditionally justified,” and no Side 2 additional circumstances are indicated — unless the Side 1 stop circumstance is the “Other” box, in which case the stop is ungeneralizable.¹⁵⁰

c. Unreliable Stop Factors

Dr. Fagan thoroughly undermined the assumption that the two most frequently checked stop factors provide a reliable basis for suspecting criminality: Furtive Movements on Side 1, and High Crime Area on Side 2.¹⁵¹ Part of Dr. Fagan’s argument against the reliability of these factors rested on the uncontested statistics cited above,¹⁵² including that stops were more likely to result in arrest when Furtive Movements and High Crime Area were *not* checked than

¹⁴⁸ See Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 24–25. The revised version of the October 2010 report uses different language to describe these three categories, *see* Fagan Rpt. at 50, but I use the updated language in the Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. for the sake of simplicity.

¹⁴⁹ See Fagan Rpt. at 50; Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 25.

¹⁵⁰ See *id.* at 50–52, 56 tbl. 12.

¹⁵¹ The parties have generally referred to the latter factor as “High Crime Area” and I do the same, although everyone agrees that the abbreviation is not a perfect reflection of the full label, “Area Has High Incidence of Reported Offense Of Type Under Investigation.” The same applies to the shorthand for other stop factors, including “Time of Day” for “Time Of Day, Day Of Week, Season Corresponding To Reports Of Criminal Activity,” on Side 2 of the UF-250. See Blank UF-250.

¹⁵² See *supra* Part IV.A.

when they were. Courts have also recognized that furtive movements, standing alone, are a vague and unreliable indicator of criminality.¹⁵³ As Judge Richard Posner has stated in a related context: “Whether you stand still or move, drive above, below, or at the speed limit, you will be described by the police as acting suspiciously should they wish to stop or arrest you. Such subjective, promiscuous appeals to an ineffable intuition should not be credited.”¹⁵⁴ Recent psychological research has also provided evidence that officers may be more likely to perceive a movement as indicative of criminality if the officer has been primed to look for signs that “crime is afoot.”¹⁵⁵ As I stated in *Ligon*, “[g]iven the nature of their work on patrol, officers may have a systematic tendency to see and report furtive movements where none *objectively* exist.”¹⁵⁶

Other recent psychological research has shown that unconscious racial bias continues to play an objectively measurable role in many people’s decision processes.¹⁵⁷ It

¹⁵³ The Supreme Court has “recognized that nervous, evasive behavior is a *pertinent* factor in determining reasonable suspicion.” *Wardlow*, 528 U.S. at 124 (emphasis added) (citing numerous cases). But “furtive behavior absent additional indicia of suspicion generally does not suffice to establish reasonable suspicion.” *United States v. Bellamy*, 592 F. Supp. 2d 308, 318–19 (E.D.N.Y. 2009) (collecting cases). *Accord Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *33.

¹⁵⁴ *United States v. Broomfield*, 417 F.3d 654, 655 (7th Cir. 2005).

¹⁵⁵ *See Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *33.

¹⁵⁶ *Id.* (footnote omitted).

¹⁵⁷ *See, e.g.*, Jerry Kang & Mahzarin R. Banaji, *Fair Measures: A Behavioral Realist Revision of “Affirmative Action”*, 94 CAL. L. REV. 1063 (2006) (illustrating relevance of implicit social cognition studies to issues of discrimination). Kang and Banaji quote the following apt observation from a dissent by Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg: “Bias both conscious and unconscious, reflecting traditional and unexamined habits of thought, keeps up barriers that must come down if equal opportunity and nondiscrimination are ever genuinely to become the country’s law and practice.” *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena*, 515 U.S. 200, 274 (1995) (Ginsburg, J., dissenting).

would not be surprising if many police officers share the latent biases that pervade our society.¹⁵⁸

If so, such biases could provide a further source of unreliability in officers' rapid, intuitive impressions of whether an individual's movements are furtive and indicate criminality.

Unconscious bias could help explain the otherwise puzzling fact that NYPD officers check "Furtive Movements" in 48% of the stops of blacks and 45% of the stops of Hispanics, but only 40% of the stops of whites.¹⁵⁹ There is no evidence that black people's movements are objectively more furtive than the movements of white people.

The High Crime Area stop factor is likewise problematic. Presence in an area with high rates of crime is not a sufficient basis for a stop, although it may contribute to reasonable suspicion.¹⁶⁰ Plaintiffs offered evidence that the High Crime Area checkbox has been interpreted so broadly by at least some officers that it would contribute very little to the justification for a stop.¹⁶¹ In addition, Dr. Fagan has shown that the rate at which officers check

¹⁵⁸ As I noted in a related context in *Ligon*, "this is an area in which further training may be highly beneficial." *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *33 n.374. A study of police officers in Savannah, Georgia found evidence that minority suspects were more likely than white suspects to be viewed suspiciously by the officers for *nonbehavioral* reasons — even when the officers knew they were being closely observed by social scientists while on patrol. See Geoffrey P. Alpert et al., *Police Suspicion and Discretionary Decision Making During Citizen Stops*, 43 CRIMINOLOGY 407, 417–19 (2005).

¹⁵⁹ See Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 23 app. tbl. D1. These are the numbers for 2010 through June 2012. In 2004 through 2009, the numbers were 46% for stops of black people, 42% for stops of Hispanics, and 37% for stops of white people. See Fagan Rpt. app. D tbl. D1.

¹⁶⁰ See, e.g., *Wardlow*, 528 U.S. at 124 (citing *Brown v. Texas*, 443 U.S. 47, 99 (1979)); *Adams*, 407 U.S. at 144, 147–48).

¹⁶¹ See, e.g., 4/1 Tr. at 1687 (Officer Fernando Guimaraes testifying that when he worked in the 43rd Precinct, the entire precinct was a "high crime area"); 4/17 Tr. at 3717–3721 (Officer Edward French testifying that "two robberies with similar circumstances in Queens could constitute a robbery pattern," and that this pattern could "encompass all of Queens," and that when he was in the anticrime unit, there was a crime pattern that encompassed all of

High Crime Area in a precinct or census tract is roughly 55%, regardless of the amount of crime in the precinct or census tract as measured by crime complaints.¹⁶²

Dr. Fagan also showed that over time, officers increasingly developed “scripts” for checking off stop factors.¹⁶³ Not only did the average number of stop factors checked on UF-250s increase, but this increase reflected a growing use of several of the more subjective stop factors, such as Furtive Movements, Evasive Response, High Crime Area, and “Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Violent Crimes.”¹⁶⁴ There was also credible evidence of scripting in the UF-250s of officers who testified at trial. During a sample quarter in 2009, Officer Edgar

Queens).

¹⁶² See Fagan Rpt. at 53–54 & fig. 13 (summarizing data for 2004 through 2009); Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 32–34 & fig. 13 (summarizing data for 2010 through June 2012). The former analysis was based on precincts, and the latter on census tracts. The fact that the results of the analysis were unchanged despite a change in specifications and time period indicates the robustness of the results.

In otherwise low-crime areas, there may be small areas of concentrated criminality where the NYPD often deploys officers. The City appropriately notes that a particular building where a stop takes place might have a high incidence of the suspected crime for which the stop is made. See 4/5 Tr. at 2359–2361. But, as Dr. Fagan noted at trial, *see id.* at 2360–2361, it is simply not plausible that 55% of all stops take place in an “area” whose particular crime characteristics objectively justified checking the High Crime Area box, *regardless* of the crime rate of the census tract or the precinct where the stop takes place. The unvarying rate of checking High Crime Area across locations and times is more likely a product of reflexive box-checking that is unrelated to any defined crime condition.

¹⁶³ This reveals the fallacy of the critique by Drs. Smith and Purtell that Fagan’s analysis failed to address the “steady improvement in NYPD use of ‘*Terry* stops.’” Smith Rpt. at 49. It may well be that officers simply learned how to fill out the UF-250s to better indicate reasonable suspicion — even when it did not exist.

¹⁶⁴ See Fagan Supp. Rpt. at 39–47. “Evasive, False Or Inconsistent Response To Officer’s Questions” (“Evasive Response”) is a Side 2 additional circumstance. See Blank UF-250. In theory, High Crime Area could be checked based on an analysis of crime data. In practice, however, it is often checked based on inconsistent, subjective impressions or scripts, as discussed above.

Gonzalez — who carried out a notably high number of stops — checked the same four boxes on 99% of his UF-250s: Fits Description, Casing, High Crime Area, and Time of Day.¹⁶⁵ Officer Kha Dang — another aberrantly high stopper — checked an average of 4.2 boxes on the UF-250s he prepared during a sample quarter, and checked both High Crime Area and Time of Day on 75% of the forms, despite the stops being widely geographically and temporally dispersed.¹⁶⁶

d. Quantifying the Magnitude of Apparently Unjustified Stops Based on UF-250 Stop Factors

Dr. Fagan’s extremely conservative definition of “apparently unjustified” almost guarantees that the roughly 200,000 stops he placed in that category underestimate the true number of stops lacking legal justification.¹⁶⁷ For example, a UF-250 on which the officer checked only Furtive Movements on Side 1, and only High Crime Area on Side 2, is not classified as “apparently unjustified” according to Dr. Fagan’s definition. Similarly, a UF-250 on which the officer checked only Furtive Movements and Suspicious Bulge on Side 1, and no boxes on Side 2, is not classified as “apparently unjustified.” While some stops in which an officer checked only these factors might be based on reasonable suspicion, there is little doubt that many others would not be. In addition, any UF-250 on which an officer checked only the

¹⁶⁵ See PX 557, 557-D.

¹⁶⁶ See DX L12, L14; 6/12/13 Plaintiffs’ Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law (“Pl. Findings”) ¶ 8.

¹⁶⁷ Without analyzing the “Other” text strings, 198,000 or 5.7% of the non-radio-run stops between 2004 and June 2012 were “apparently unjustified” according to Dr. Fagan’s definition. See PX 417B (updating Fagan Rpt. at 56 tbl. 12 to show 6.45% of 2,233,027 non-radio-run stops between 2004 and 2009 to be “apparently unjustified”); Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 26 tbl. 12 (categorizing 4.43% of 1,215,846 non-radio-run stops between 2010 and June 2012 as “apparently unjustified”). The summary numbers in PX 417D appear to include the results of the “Other” text string analysis. PX 417D states that 219,814 or 6.4% of the 3,448,873 non-radio-run stops between 2004 and June 2012 were “apparently unjustified.”

“Other” box on Side 1, or only the “other” additional circumstances box on Side 2, is not classified by Dr. Fagan as “apparently unjustified.”

The finding that Dr. Fagan’s stop factor analysis likely significantly undercounts the number of unjustified stops is corroborated by evidence in this case, as well as in *Ligon*, showing that officers sometimes fail to fill out UF-250s for stops that lack reasonable suspicion, or fail to fill out UF-250s because they misunderstand when an encounter evolves into a *Terry* stop, or fill out UF-250s inaccurately and in a way that increases the apparent justification for a stop.¹⁶⁸ In addition, several of the uncontested statistics suggest that far more than 6% of stops are “apparently unjustified,” including: the number of UF-250s that do not identify a suspected crime (36% of all forms in 2009), the fact that the two most commonly checked stop factors (Furtive Movements and High Crime Area) are negatively correlated with a summons or arrest, and the fact that only 12% of *all* stops result in an arrest or summons.¹⁶⁹

The problems with Dr. Fagan’s Fourth Amendment analysis of the UF-250s result not from analytical failures but from the inadequacy of the NYPD’s systems for identifying unjustified stops when they occur. As a result, the magnitude of Fourth Amendment violations that have taken place in this case — beyond the rough minimum indicated by Dr. Fagan’s statistics — will almost certainly never be known.

3. The Fourteenth Amendment Claim

¹⁶⁸ See, e.g., *infra* Part IV.D.1.a (Downs); *infra* Part IV.D.1.h (Lino); *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *11; *id.* at *20 & n.241. It remains likely that there are “many unlawful searches . . . of innocent people which turn up nothing incriminating, in which no arrest is made, about which courts do nothing, and about which we never hear.” *Washington v. Lambert*, 98 F.3d 1181, 1193 n.1 (9th Cir. 1996) (quoting *Brinegar v. United States*, 338 U.S. 160, 181 (1949) (Jackson, J., dissenting)).

¹⁶⁹ In fact, as discussed *supra* in Part IV.A, the true “hit rate” is likely below 12%.

a. Overview of Key Issues

The crux of plaintiffs’ Fourteenth Amendment claim is that blacks and Hispanics are stopped more frequently than they would be if police officers did not discriminate based on race when deciding whom to stop. Assessing this claim required comparing statistics about rates of stops of blacks and Hispanics to “[a] standard, or point of reference, against which [those statistics] can be compared, assessed, measured or judged” — what is known in statistics as a “benchmark.”¹⁷⁰ In this case, the benchmark was meant to capture “what the racial distribution of the stopped pedestrians would have been if officers’ stop decisions had been racially unbiased.”¹⁷¹

Conclusions regarding racial bias drawn from statistics “may vary drastically based on which benchmark is used.”¹⁷² As such, a central dispute between the experts regarding the Fourteenth Amendment claim was the appropriate benchmark for measuring racial bias in stops.

b. Competing Benchmarks

Each expert submitted voluminous reports and testified at trial in support of his choice of benchmark. Of necessity, I must simplify their very detailed and complex submissions

¹⁷⁰ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Statistical Glossary, available at <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=7228>. *Accord* BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY (defining benchmark as “a standard unit used as a basis for comparison”).

¹⁷¹ GREG RIDGEWAY, RAND, ANALYSIS OF RACIAL DISPARITIES IN THE NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT’S STOP, QUESTION, AND FRISK PRACTICES xi (2007) (“RAND REPORT”), DX K6. *See also* Smith Rpt. at 11 (“Benchmarks help social scientists demonstrate statistically if there is an unjustifiable cause-and-effect relationship between membership in a group . . . and a particular practice . . .”).

¹⁷² RAND REPORT at 19.

and testimony to focus on the question at the heart of the parties' dispute: is there statistical evidence of racial discrimination in the NYPD's stop practices? With that caveat, I endeavor to summarize their differing benchmarks.

Dr. Fagan explained his choice of benchmark as follows:

[A] valid benchmark requires estimates of the supply of individuals of each racial or ethnic group who are engaged in the targeted behaviors and who are available to the police as potential targets for the exercise of their stop authority. Since police often target resources to the places where crime rates and risks are highest, and where populations are highest, some measure of population that is conditioned on crime rates is an optimal candidate for inclusion as a benchmark.¹⁷³

Accordingly, Dr. Fagan's "analyses use both population and reported crime as benchmarks for understanding the racial distribution of police-citizen contacts."¹⁷⁴ While there is scholarly disagreement regarding the best benchmark to use in such measurements, none of the sources Drs. Smith and Purtell cited criticized the benchmark used by Dr. Fagan. In addition, at least one other study of a police department's stop patterns — a study of stop patterns in Los Angeles by Dr. Ian Ayres, the William K. Townsend Professor of Law at Yale Law School — used an "[a]lmost identical" benchmark to Dr. Fagan's.¹⁷⁵

¹⁷³ Fagan Rpt. at 16–17.

¹⁷⁴ *Id.* at 17. *See also* Fagan Rpt. at 33 tbl. 5; Pl. Mem. ¶ 22. To be clear: Dr. Fagan includes local crime rate data because the police are more likely to be deployed to places with higher crime rates, and stops are more likely to take place in areas where the police are more heavily deployed.

¹⁷⁵ *See* 5/6 Tr. at 6121, 6135–6139 (Smith). Dr. Ayres' report on the LAPD is discussed in 3/4/13 Amicus Curiae Brief of Communities United for Police Reform at 6. Drs. Smith and Purtell cited Dr. Fagan's and Dr. Ayres' scholarship in a short list of "[n]otable articles" in the literature on benchmarking in disparate treatment claims. *See* Smith Rpt. at 11 n.5. The City concedes that "[t]here is no prevailing benchmark for racial disparity regression analysis." Def. Findings ¶ 69.

The City's experts, by contrast, used a benchmark consisting of the rates at which various races appear in suspect descriptions from crime victims — in other words, “suspect race description data.”¹⁷⁶ The City's experts assumed that if officers' stop decisions were racially unbiased, then the racial distribution of stopped pedestrians would be the same as the racial distribution of the criminal suspects in the area.¹⁷⁷

I conclude that Dr. Fagan's benchmark is the better choice. The reason is simple and reveals a serious flaw in the logic applied by the City's experts: there is no basis for assuming that the racial distribution of stopped pedestrians will resemble the racial distribution of the local criminal population *if the people stopped are not criminals*. The City defends the fact that blacks and Hispanics represent 87% of the persons stopped in 2011 and 2012 by noting that “approximately 83% of all known crime suspects and approximately 90% of all violent crime suspects were Black and Hispanic.”¹⁷⁸ This might be a valid comparison if the people stopped were criminals, or if they were stopped based on fitting a specific suspect description. But there was insufficient evidence to support either conclusion. To the contrary, nearly 90% of the people stopped are released without the officer finding any basis for a summons or arrest,¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁶ Smith Rpt. at 19 (quotation marks omitted).

¹⁷⁷ Because crime victims are often unable to provide race information — especially for non-violent crimes — the City's experts eventually attempted to supplement their crime suspect race data with data showing the races of arrestees. Dr. Fagan offered persuasive criticisms of the resulting “Merge File” — such as its reliance on arrestee data that may obscure rather than reveal racial bias — as well as of the City's experts' earlier reliance on extrapolations from incomplete crime suspect data. *See* Pl. Findings ¶ 20 (collecting sources).

¹⁷⁸ Def. Findings ¶ 70 (citations and emphasis omitted).

¹⁷⁹ *See supra* Part IV.A.

and only 13% of stops are based on fitting a specific suspect description.¹⁸⁰ There is no reason to believe that the nearly 90% of people who are stopped and then subject to no further enforcement action are criminals. As a result, there is no reason to believe that their racial distribution should resemble that of the local criminal population, as opposed to that of the local population in general. If the police are stopping people in a race-neutral way, then the racial composition of innocent people stopped should more or less mirror the racial composition of the areas where they are stopped, all other things being equal. Dr. Fagan’s benchmark captures what the NYPD’s stops would look like in the absence of racial discrimination: his use of local population data reflects who is available to be stopped in an area (assuming, as the evidence shows, that the overwhelming majority of stops are not of criminals), and his use of local crime rates reflects the fact that stops are more likely to take place in areas with higher crime rates.

By contrast, Dr. Smith rejected the assumption that 88% of those stopped were innocent. “[H]ow do we know . . . [i]f they were utterly innocent[?]” Dr. Smith asked at trial. He then proposed a “hypothetical” in which “the stop prevents a crime.”¹⁸¹ If one assumes that those stopped with no further enforcement action are nevertheless criminals, then it is natural to conclude, as Dr. Smith did, that a valid benchmark for measuring racial disparities in stops must

¹⁸⁰ See Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 23 app. tbl. D1; Fagan Rpt. app. D tbl. D1. The City’s speculation that the low hit rate for stops overall could be explained by “multiple people [being] stopped in connection with the description provided in a single radio run” neglects the fact that only 13% of stops are based on matching a suspect description. Def. Findings ¶ 90. In addition, the City’s theory is weakened by its failure to collect evidence from the UF-250 database concerning how often multiple stops are made in connection with a single event or a single suspect description. *See id.*

¹⁸¹ 5/6 Tr. at 6155–6156.

“enable us to know who is committing the crime in [an] area.”¹⁸² Thus, he concludes that the best benchmark for the population of people who will be stopped in the absence of racial discrimination is the local criminal population. As Dr. Smith testified, “the best proxy for the share of the population by race engaged in the targeted behaviors that lead officers to make *Terry* stops” is the percentage of each racial category that appears in crime suspect data, or more precisely a combination of crime suspect data and arrestee data, because “[t]hat’s what we know about who is committing crime.”¹⁸³

Based on this analysis, Dr. Smith concludes that the disproportionate stopping of black people can be explained by the disproportionately black composition of the pool of criminals.¹⁸⁴ But even if all stops by the NYPD were based on reasonable suspicion — which is highly unlikely for reasons already stated — the low hit rate would undermine the assumption

¹⁸² *Id.* at 6114.

¹⁸³ *Id.* at 6151, 6154. *Accord* Def. Findings ¶ 70 (“Crime suspect description data estimates the available pool of *persons exhibiting suspicious behavior* that could be observed by the police — while population merely estimates the potential number of *persons* in a given area.” (citations omitted)).

¹⁸⁴ Drs. Smith and Purtell state:

Obviously, if particular racial or ethnic groups in New York City participate in crime at a rate disproportionate to their share of the population, we would expect officers to conduct *Terry* stops for such groups at rates higher than each groups’ respective share of the City’s population. The benchmark of suspect race description allows us to measure if [the] NYPD’s officers are stopping minorities at a rate *over and above* what could be explained by the racial composition of the criminally active population in New York.

Smith Rpt. at 20. *Accord id.* at 14–15 (suggesting that criminal participation of various races must be incorporated into benchmark, because certain races may commit crimes at a higher rate than others, “*and so* are more likely to be observed by police engaging in suspicious activity that would justify a *Terry* stop” (emphasis added)).

that the stopped people were *in fact* engaged in criminal activity, and thus members of the criminal population. The City failed to establish that a significant number of the approximately 3.9 million stops that resulted in no further enforcement action were stops of people who were about to commit, but were prevented from committing, a crime.¹⁸⁵ Dr. Smith’s theory that a significant number of these stops resulted in the prevention of the suspected crime is pure speculation and not reliable.

Crime suspect data may serve as a reliable proxy for the pool of *criminals* exhibiting suspicious behavior. But there is no reason to believe that crime suspect data provides a reliable proxy for the pool of *non-criminals* exhibiting suspicious behavior. Because the overwhelming majority of people stopped fell into the latter category, there is no support for the City’s position that crime suspect data provides a reliable proxy for the pool of people exhibiting suspicious behavior. Moreover, given my finding that a significant number of stops were *not* based on reasonable suspicion — and thus were stops drawn from the pool of *non-criminals not* exhibiting suspicious behavior — the use of crime suspect data as a benchmark for the pool of people that would have been stopped in the absence of racial bias is even less appropriate.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁵ See 4/19 Tr. at 4310–4314 (Assistant Commissioner Philip McGuire stating that “nobody knows” what portion of people who are stopped but not arrested or summonsed “were probably about to or might have committed a crime,” and that “the number could be zero to fifty percent,” but that he does not know); 4/9 Tr. at 2915–2916, 2983–2984 (Chief Esposito stating “we’re not really able to tell” how often a stop prevents a crime, then imagining what such a stop might look like). I also note that none of the testifying plaintiffs — even those whose stops were based on reasonable suspicion — were engaged in criminal activity.

¹⁸⁶ Of course, if the real purpose of the stops is not to investigate suspected criminal activity based on individualized suspicion, but instead to deter criminals from carrying weapons or contraband by stopping people who fit a general profile of criminal suspects in an area, then criminal suspect data would *in a sense* be the appropriate benchmark for measuring racial

When confronted by plaintiffs' counsel with similar reasoning, Dr. Smith ultimately appeared willing to entertain the possibility that black people, even when they are law-abiding, might simply be more likely to engage in suspicious behavior than white people:

Q. So is it your testimony that law-abiding black people in New York City are more likely to engage in suspicious behavior than law-abiding white people?

A. I'm only saying that that's the evidence from the stop patterns, which we have said, according to Professor Fagan, are ninety percent apparently justified.¹⁸⁷

Dr. Smith's position, while surprising, is not illogical once his premises are accepted. Dr. Smith apparently does not find it plausible that officers' decisions regarding whether to stop a person may be swayed by conscious or unconscious racial bias.¹⁸⁸ If a researcher begins with this premise, he will attempt to find a credible, race-neutral explanation for the NYPD's stopping of blacks and Hispanics out of proportion to their share of the population. For example, the researcher may seek to explain the disproportionate stopping of

disparities in stops. But the City does not make this argument, and if it did, the argument would fail for reasons related to plaintiffs' Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment claims. *First*, to the extent that such "deterrence" stops were based solely on a person's resemblance to a general profile of the criminals in an area, the stop would not be based on *individualized* reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. *Second*, to the extent that "the general profile of criminal suspects in an area" contains a racial description, the use of that description as a basis for stops would constitute racial profiling. On the issue of racial profiling, see *infra* Part V.B.1.

¹⁸⁷ 5/6 Tr. at 6158.

¹⁸⁸ See Smith Rpt. at 9 (asking rhetorically: "In view of the tens or even hundreds of thousand[s] of persons an officer observes in the course of each month on duty, when the overwhelming majority are Blacks and Hispanics, is it plausible to believe that the several persons actually stopped were selected based on their race?"). Plaintiffs and the City dispute the average number of stops per officer per month, with the City claiming it is "only" two to three, and the plaintiffs claiming it is far higher. A review of the numerous monthly activity reports in the record suggests that most officers who are actively making stops conduct between 10 and 20 per month. See, e.g., PX 15, 178, 219, 229, 236, 309, 310. But the *number* of stops is not particularly relevant. It is the *quality* of the stops that is at issue here — that is, whether the stops were based on reasonable suspicion and free of racial discrimination.

minorities as the result of the characteristics of the criminal population. However, as already explained, there is no evidence that 88% of the people stopped are, in fact, members of the criminal population. Next, the researcher may analyze the deployment of police to high crime areas or “hot spots.” If these areas happen to be disproportionately minority, then heavy deployment to these areas will provide a race-neutral basis for the disproportionate stopping of minorities. But Dr. Fagan’s “Table 5” analysis showed that blacks and Hispanics are overstopped even after controlling for police deployment to high crime areas.¹⁸⁹ In the end, if the researcher cannot think of any relevant race-neutral factors for which Dr. Fagan did not control, the only remaining race-neutral explanation for the NYPD’s stop patterns may be that members of the overstopped racial groups have a greater tendency to appear suspicious than members of other racial groups, even when they are not breaking the law.

Rather than being a defense *against* the charge of racial profiling, however, this reasoning is a defense *of* racial profiling. To say that black people in general are somehow more suspicious-looking, or criminal in appearance, than white people is not a race-neutral explanation for racial disparities in NYPD stops: it is itself a *racially biased explanation*. This explanation is especially troubling because it echoes the stereotype that black men are more likely to engage in criminal conduct than others.¹⁹⁰ In a recent speech responding to the public controversy surrounding the shooting of a black teenager, President Obama noted his personal experience with this stereotype:

There are very few African-American men in this country who haven’t had

¹⁸⁹ Similarly, by controlling for various other factors, such as patrol strength, socioeconomic factors, and other local characteristics, Dr. Fagan persuasively undermined a number of other potential race-neutral explanations for the racial disparities in stops.

¹⁹⁰ For an analysis touching on the prevalence of this stereotype, and the consequences related to it, see generally MICHELLE ALEXANDER, *THE NEW JIM CROW: MASS INCARCERATION IN THE AGE OF COLORBLINDNESS* (2010).

the experience of being followed when they were shopping in a department store. That includes me. There are very few African-American men who haven't had the experience of walking across the street and hearing the locks click on the doors of cars. That happens to me, at least before I was a senator. There are very few African-Americans who haven't had the experience of getting on an elevator and a woman clutching her purse nervously and holding her breath until she had a chance to get off. That happens often.¹⁹¹

Another commentator observed in even starker terms:

What is reasonable to do, especially in the dark of night, is defined by preconceived social roles that paint young black men as potential criminals and predators. Black men, the narrative dictates, are dangerous, to be watched and put down at the first false move. This pain is one all black men know; putting away the tie you wear to the office means peeling off the assumption that you are owed equal respect. Mr. Martin's hoodie struck the deepest chord because we know that daring to wear jeans and a hooded sweatshirt too often means that the police or other citizens are judged to be reasonable in fearing you.¹⁹²

No doubt many people have heard similar fears and stereotypes expressed, whether intentionally or unintentionally. But race alone is not an objective basis for suspicion by the police. Because there is no evidence that law-abiding blacks or Hispanics are more likely to behave *objectively* more suspiciously than law-abiding whites, Dr. Smith's — and the City's — refuge in this unsupported notion is no refuge at all. It is effectively an admission that there is no explanation for the NYPD's disproportionate stopping of blacks and Hispanics other than the NYPD's stop practices having become infected, somewhere along the chain of command, by racial bias.

Why would the people stopped by the NYPD, both criminal and law-abiding, so closely resemble the criminal population — or, more precisely, the NYPD's understanding of the

¹⁹¹ 7/19/13 Remarks by President Barack Obama on Trayvon Martin, White House Press Briefing Room.

¹⁹² Ekow N. Yankah, Op-Ed., *The Truth About Trayvon*, N.Y. TIMES, July 16, 2013, at A23.

criminal population, based on its limited suspect data?¹⁹³ A simple explanation exists: the racial composition of the people stopped by the NYPD resembles what the NYPD perceives to be the racial composition of the criminal population *because that is why they were stopped*. Evidence discussed later in this Opinion shows that the NYPD has an unwritten policy of targeting racially defined groups for stops, based on the appearance of members of those groups in crime suspect data.¹⁹⁴ A strong correlation between the races of people stopped and the known races of criminal suspects is the natural result.

In short, the correlation highlighted by the City and its experts in their attempt to refute the allegation of racial profiling in fact provides evidence of racial profiling. Rather than revealing a valid race-neutral variable that explains the NYPD's disproportionate stopping of blacks and Hispanics, the correlation highlighted by the City's experts suggests how the racial disparities identified by Dr. Fagan might have come about — namely, through a widespread practice of racial profiling based on local criminal suspect data.

c. Findings Based on Dr. Fagan's Analyses

Because I accept Dr. Fagan's benchmark for measuring racial disparity and find his statistical analyses generally reliable, I make the following findings.

¹⁹³ The suspect's race was unknown in 70% of crime complaints in 2005 and 2006. *See Fagan Rpt.* at 76 tbl. 18. Even after merging crime suspect data and arrestee data, the race of the perpetrator is only known for roughly 63% of crimes. *See Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt.* app. B tbl. 1–2 (using data from 2010 to 2011); *Smith Rpt.* at 34. In addition, based on this “merged” data, while the suspect's race is known for a high percentage of certain types of crime — such as felony violent crimes (86%), weapons crimes (98%), and drug offenses (99%) — race is known in only 22% of felony property crimes, which are the basis for 25% of all stops. *See id.* app. B tbl. 2. Dr. Fagan persuasively showed that using data where almost 40% of the information is missing would introduce sample selection bias, and is not a reliable approach to drawing conclusions about the criminal suspect population. *See id.*; 4/3 Tr. at 2148–2150 (Fagan); 5/6 Tr. at 6160–6161 (Dr. Smith acknowledging that he had not found any scholarly support for estimating the demographics of crime suspects based on data that is nearly 40% incomplete).

¹⁹⁴ *See infra* Part IV.C.3.

First, as reflected in Dr. Fagan’s Table 5, the NYPD carries out more stops in areas with more black and Hispanic residents, even when other relevant variables are held constant. The best predictor for the rate of stops in a geographic unit — be it precinct or census tract — is the racial composition of that unit rather than the known crime rate.¹⁹⁵ These findings are “robust,” in the sense that the results persist even when the units of analysis are changed from precincts to census tracts, or from calendar quarters to months.

Second, as reflected in Dr. Fagan’s Table 7, within any area, regardless of its racial composition, blacks and Hispanics are more likely to be stopped than whites. This is different from the first finding — that the *best predictor for the stop rate* in a geographic area is the racial composition of that area. Table 7, by contrast, shows that *blacks and Hispanics are more likely to be stopped than whites* within precincts and census tracts, even after controlling for the racial composition, crime rate, patrol strength, and various socioeconomic characteristics of the precincts or census tracts where the stops take place. These findings are also robust. They apply not only when the spatial and temporal units of the analysis are changed, but also when the analysis is limited to areas with low crime rates, racially heterogenous populations, or predominately white populations.¹⁹⁶

Third, for the period 2004 through 2009, blacks who were subject to law enforcement action following their stop were about 30% more likely than whites to be arrested (as opposed to receiving a summons) after a stop for the same suspected crime, even after controlling for other relevant variables.¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁵ See 4/3 Tr. at 2029.

¹⁹⁶ See Pl. Findings ¶ 15 (citing, among other sources, Dr. Fagan’s testimony; Fagan Rpt. at 4, 40–45 & tbls. 7–10; Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. at 19–21 & tbl. 7). See also 4/3 Tr. at 2030.

¹⁹⁷ See 4/3 Tr. at 2031–2032. See also Fagan Rpt. at 66.

Fourth, for the period 2004 through 2009, after controlling for suspected crime and precinct characteristics, blacks who were stopped were about 14% more likely — and Hispanics 9% more likely — than whites to be subjected to the use of force.¹⁹⁸

Fifth, for the period 2004 through 2009, all else being equal, the odds of a stop resulting in any further enforcement action were 8% *lower* if the person stopped was black than if the person stopped was white. In addition, the greater the black population in a precinct, the less likely that a stop would result in a sanction. These results show that blacks are likely targeted for stops based on a lesser degree of objectively founded suspicion than whites.¹⁹⁹

C. Institutional Evidence of Deliberate Indifference

The previous two sections addressed the statistical evidence of unconstitutional stops. This section addresses the evidence regarding the NYPD's awareness of and response to those unconstitutional stops. In short, I find that the "institutional evidence" — evidence regarding the actions or inactions of the NYPD — shows that the City has been deliberately indifferent to violations of the plaintiff class's Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights.

The NYPD has known for more than a decade that its officers were conducting unjustified stops and frisks and were disproportionately stopping blacks and Hispanics. Despite this notice, the NYPD expanded its use of stop and frisk by seven-fold between 2002 and 2011. This increase was achieved by pressuring commanders at Compstat meetings to increase the numbers of stops. The commanders, in turn, pressured mid-level managers and line officers to

¹⁹⁸ See Pl. Findings ¶ 17; Fagan Rpt. at 66, 68 fig. 14. I note two reservations about this data: *First*, it is difficult to control reliably for the suspected crime when by 2009, 36% of UF-250s stated no suspected crime. See Fagan Supp. Rpt. at 39. *Second*, these "use of force" figures refer to stops in which *any* use of force was indicated, including "Hands On Suspect." See Fagan Rpt. at 63–69; Blank UF-250.

¹⁹⁹ See Pl. Findings ¶ 16 (citing, among other sources, Fagan Rpt. at 66–67 & tbl. 16); 4/3 Tr. at 2123.

increase stop activity by rewarding high stoppers and denigrating or punishing those with lower numbers of stops.

This pressure to increase the quantity of stops was not accompanied by attention to the constitutionality of the stops. No policies were implemented to ensure that officers were recording each stop with sufficient detail to permit an assessment of the constitutionality of the stops. Similarly, no study was done to ensure that officers were not reflexively creating a “script” of checkmarks — especially Furtive Movements and High Crime Area — by searching the UF-250 database to identify such patterns. No effort was made to identify outliers — meaning those officers with the highest stop numbers, officers who stopped only or almost only blacks or Hispanics, or officers who routinely checked the same boxes on the UF-250. No rewards or punishments turned on the quality of stops conducted. Indeed, when officers were found to have made “bad” stops, little or no discipline was imposed. The evidence showed that the NYPD turned a blind eye to its duty to monitor and supervise the constitutionality of the stops and frisks conducted by its officers.

In addition, I find that the NYPD instituted a policy of indirect racial profiling by directing its commanders and officers to focus their stop activity on “the right people” — the demographic groups that appear most often in a precinct’s crime complaints. This policy led inevitably to impermissibly targeting blacks and Hispanics for stops and frisks at a higher rate than similarly situated whites.

1. Early Notice: the 1999 AG Report

In 1999, New York’s Attorney General investigated the constitutionality of the NYPD’s stop and frisk practices under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. The investigation was prompted in part by the Attorney General’s finding that despite a decade of falling crime rates, “the climate in many of New York’s minority neighborhoods . . . was one of

resentment and distrust of the NYPD.” Many of the complaints involved “lower-level police involvement in the everyday lives of minority residents,” such as stop and frisk encounters.²⁰⁰

The Attorney General sought the assistance of a team of researchers from Columbia University’s Center for Violence Research and Prevention, led by Dr. Fagan. The researchers performed statistical analyses of 175,000 UF-250s from January 1, 1998 through March 31, 1999. The resulting Report was apparently the first-ever quantitative analysis of pedestrian stop and frisk practices in the United States.²⁰¹

For their Fourth Amendment investigation, the researchers analyzed and grouped 15,000 UF-250s using a methodology that resolved “every ambiguity of factual or legal interpretation . . . in favor of a determination that ‘reasonable suspicion’ existed.” Nevertheless, the researchers found that 15% of the UF-250s contained facts that did not meet the legal test for reasonable suspicion.²⁰²

For their Fourteenth Amendment investigation, the researchers tested then-NYPD Commissioner Howard Safir’s theory — which largely remains the City’s theory in this case — that the apparently disproportionate stopping of blacks and Hispanics can be explained on race-neutral grounds by police deployment to high crime areas, and by racial differences in crime

²⁰⁰ The investigation was also prompted by the shooting and killing of Amadou Diallo, an unarmed twenty-two-year-old West African immigrant, by members of the NYPD’s now-disbanded Street Crimes Unit. Diallo was shot during an incident that apparently began as a stop. *See* THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT’S STOP AND FRISK PRACTICES: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK FROM THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1999) (“1999 AG Report”), PX 333, at 4–5. The 1999 AG Report was admitted only for the purpose of showing that the NYPD had notice of various issues raised in this case, not for the truth of its contents. *See* 4/19 Tr. at 4283–4284.

²⁰¹ *See* 1999 AG Report at v–xv, 1, 12. The UF-250s analyzed in the report were the old version of the form. *See id.* at 89; PX 449 (old UF-250).

²⁰² *See* 1999 AG Report at vii–xv.

rates.²⁰³ The researchers found, however, that “blacks and Hispanics were significantly more likely than whites to be ‘stopped’ [even] after controlling for race-specific precinct crime rates and precinct population composition by race.”²⁰⁴ In addition, the Report found that different crime rates among precincts did not explain the higher overall stop rate in majority-minority precincts as opposed to majority-white precincts.²⁰⁵

The Report called for a broad, public dialogue among the Office of the Attorney General, the NYPD, and members of the community.²⁰⁶ This dialogue never occurred. Instead, senior officials at the NYPD either found pretexts for rejecting the Report’s findings,²⁰⁷ or ignored the Report entirely — like Chief Esposito, who testified that he had never read it.²⁰⁸

²⁰³ The Report quotes Safir as stating: “‘The racial/ethnic distribution of the subjects of ‘stop’ and frisk reports reflects the demographics of known violent crime suspects as reported by crime victims. Similarly, the demographics of arrestees in violent crimes also correspond with the demographics of known violent crime suspects.’” *Id.* at 120 n.26. The Report also highlights an issue discussed later in this Opinion: because only 13% of stops resulted from the stopped person fitting the description of a known criminal suspect, suspect descriptions for violent criminals cannot be the primary driver for NYPD stop activity, which suggests that such descriptions cannot provide a race-neutral explanation for racial disparities in stops overall. *See id.* at 122 n.30.

²⁰⁴ *Id.* at 121.

²⁰⁵ *See id.* at 130–131.

²⁰⁶ “It is now for the [NYPD] and others interested in a constructive dialogue to review the data and offer their perspectives.” *Id.* at 175.

²⁰⁷ Assistant Commissioner Philip McGuire, who has been in charge of Crime Analysis and Program Planning (CAPPS) in the Office of Management, Analysis and Planning (OMAP) since 1994, disagreed with the Report’s findings because the benchmark it used was the arrest data from 1997, instead of data from 1998 and 1999, the years in which the UF-250s were prepared. Deputy Commissioner Michael Farrell has overseen OMAP and the Quality Assurance Division (QAD) since 2002. He disagreed with the findings in the Report because Dr. Fagan used arrest data instead of suspect description data as his benchmark. *See* 5/14 Tr. at 7081–7082, 7090–7091. The use of arrest data rather than suspect data would likely hide rather than exaggerate the overstepping of minorities.

²⁰⁸ *See* 4/9 Tr. at 2804.

2. Pressure to Increase Stops

Between 2002 and 2011, the number of stops increased from roughly 97,000 to roughly 686,000 per year.²⁰⁹ How did the NYPD increase its stop activity by roughly 700%, despite the fact that crime continued to fall during this period?²¹⁰

Based on numerous, mutually reinforcing sources of evidence at trial including live testimony, depositions, roll call recordings, internal NYPD documents, and survey results, the most plausible explanation is that NYPD officers prior to and during the class period experienced significant pressure to increase their stop activity.²¹¹

a. Compstat: Pressure on Commanders

Introduced in 1994, Compstat is the NYPD's statistics-based performance management system.²¹² The system collects and analyzes statistical and other data about local crime and enforcement activities, conducts weekly meetings during which senior officials question local commanders about the data, and holds commanders accountable for addressing

²⁰⁹ See *id.* at 2807; DX V14-A. The City speculates that this increase may only reflect increased documentation of stops, but offers no evidence for its speculations. See 4/11/13 Defendant[s] Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Plaintiffs' Requested Injunctive Relief ("Def. Inj. Mem.") at 1.

²¹⁰ See, e.g., NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES, INDEX CRIMES REPORTED TO POLICE BY REGION: 2003–2012 (2013) (showing 17% drop in index crime reports between 2003 and 2012, and 30% drop in reported murders). I emphasize again that this Opinion takes no position on whether stop and frisk contributed to the decline in crime. The point here is that the dramatic increase in the number of stops cannot be explained by an increase in the number of people displaying suspicious behavior on the streets. To the contrary, the fall in crime reports suggests that stops based on suspicious behavior rose even as the amount of suspicious behavior declined.

²¹¹ See generally Pl. Findings ¶¶ 56–85 (collecting many of the sources discussed below).

²¹² See John A. Eterno & Eli B. Silverman, *The NYPD's Compstat: Compare Statistics or Compose Statistics?*, 12 INT'L J. POLICE SCI. & MGMT. 426–29 (2010). Redacted versions of two tables from the Eterno and Silverman article were admitted into the record as PX 291 and 292. See 5/31/13 Endorsed Letter [Dkt. No. 306].

crime conditions and improving the quantitative measures of their performance.

Chief Esposito, who chaired Compstat’s meetings until his retirement earlier this year, and Assistant Chief Raymond Diaz testified that the amount of UF-250s that a unit has completed is a factor in evaluating the unit’s performance.²¹³ Excerpts from heavily redacted minutes of Compstat meetings show Chief Esposito questioning commanders about their low stop numbers.²¹⁴ Assistant Chief Diaz also stated that one way of measuring the effectiveness of impact response teams is to look at the number of UF-250s they generate²¹⁵ and that “an increase in the 250s is usually a good sign . . . that the unit that is being reviewed is engaging in more activity as opposed to less.”²¹⁶

Chief Esposito and other NYPD officials testified that the *quality* of UF-250s is also reviewed at Compstat meetings. Indeed, there was evidence that attention is paid at

²¹³ See 4/9 Tr. at 2868–2869 (Esposito); 3/29 Tr. at 1511 (testimony that Chief Esposito chaired weekly Compstat meetings). See also 3/22 Tr. at 1030–1031 (Diaz).

²¹⁴ See, e.g., 2008 Compstat Meeting Notes Part A, PX 281, at *7017 (Chief Esposito: “Your [enforcement] numbers are way down. . . . If you look at [the] raw [number] of 250s[,] you are down 50%.” An executive officer responds that he “[w]ill look at it.”); *id.* at *7026 (Chief Esposito: “How many C summonses are given out per officer on straight time? What should [the] average be?” A commanding officer responds: “2.3 sir and 2.3 for 250s as well.”); *id.* at *7080 (Chief Esposito: “I have to go but 9 robberies compared to none[,] I don’t think we are doing enough[] in that zone. You have 4 C[’]s and 5 250s in [a] 28 day period.”); 2008 Compstat Meeting Notes Part B, PX 283, at *7959 (Chief Esposito noting that there were only “1 250 and 4 C [summonses] for [a] whole daytour.” A commanding officer responds: “[I]’m on top of it[,] I saw it.”); *id.* at *8045 (Chief Esposito: “Everyone is working hard, just trouble with the violence, 250s[] down, C[s] down, arrests down. OCCB collars up 16%[,] doing [a] great job.”); *id.* at *8144 (Chief Esposito: “In and around housing you are down in C’s, 250s.” A commanding officer responds: “We have called on the [borough] for resources . . .”). The quotations come from Compstat meeting notes.

²¹⁵ See 3/29 Tr. at 1556. *Accord* Deposition of Chief of Patrol Robert Giannelli (“Giannelli Dep.”), PX 157, at 268–269 (testifying that at Compstat meetings, Chief Esposito might criticize an inordinately low number of stops in relation to a crime pattern).

²¹⁶ 3/29 Tr. at 1555.

Compstat meetings to the quality of enforcement activity in the sense of its *effectiveness*.²¹⁷ For example, Chief Esposito often questions commanders at Compstat about whether enforcement activity was responding to crime conditions in specific places and times.²¹⁸ There was no evidence, however, that the quality of stops in the sense of their *constitutionality* receives meaningful review or plays a role in the evaluation of commanders' performance during Compstat meetings.

Several NYPD officials conceded in testimony that Compstat focuses on effectiveness, not constitutionality. For example, Chief Esposito was asked to explain an excerpt from the Compstat meeting notes in which he is recorded as stating:

Quality on 250s[,] forget the number. 5% enforcement rate off 250s, 102 [Precinct] is the worst with enf[orcement] off 250s. A lot of it is probably training. But quality of 250 in [Queens] South has a lot to be desired.²¹⁹

When asked by plaintiffs' lawyers whether "quality" in this passage could refer to whether stops were based on reasonable suspicion, Chief Esposito stated: "No. I think we talk more about where and when. Does it match up with the crime picture? That's what is paramount."²²⁰ None

²¹⁷ See, e.g., 4/9 Tr. at 2881 (Chief Esposito testifying that "[i]n the context of CompStat, we always stress quality"); 3/22 Tr. at 925 (Deputy Chief Michael Marino testifying that "[t]he main thing that you hear a lot at CompStat is they talk about quality over quantity. Nobody from the top on down has ever said they want more numbers for numbers' sake."); 3/22 Tr. at 1030 (similar testimony from Assistant Chief Diaz).

²¹⁸ See, e.g., Giannelli Dep. at 268–269; 2008 Compstat Meeting Notes Part B at *7958 (Chief Esposito considering redistribution of resources, in part based on low number of UF-250s in area with spike in robberies). Accord 3/22 Tr. at 925 (Deputy Chief Marino illustrating the emphasis on quality at Compstat meetings by stating: "They can do things like they can put up the computer maps and show robberies up in this area. And then they will show a lot of activity in this area. No, it should be here. You're not taking proper steps to stop the conditions.").

²¹⁹ 2008 Compstat Meeting Notes Part B at *8025.

²²⁰ 4/9 Tr. at 2893–2894. See also 4/9 Tr. at 2879–2881, 2893–2894 (Chief Esposito credibly clarifying that 2008 Compstat Meeting Notes Part B at *8051–8052 does not question the constitutionality of stops generating a low hit rate).

of the excerpts from the Compstat meeting notes regarding UF-250s include a discussion of racial profiling or use the term reasonable suspicion.²²¹

Similarly, to the extent that Chief of Patrol James Hall and his staff “raise issues or concerns about the UF-250s with COs at the meetings,”²²² these relate to the effectiveness of stops and officers’ basic compliance with paperwork requirements.²²³ There was no credible evidence that Chief Hall or his staff perform regular or meaningful reviews of the *constitutionality* of stops before Compstat meetings.²²⁴

In sum, Compstat exists to measure the effectiveness of police enforcement activities, not their constitutionality.

b. Evidence of Pressure in Survey Data

The evidence discussed in the previous section shows that senior NYPD officials at Compstat meetings routinely place pressure on commanders to increase their enforcement activity, including their stop numbers. The survey evidence in this section shows that subordinate managers in the NYPD have communicated this pressure to the rank and file.

²²¹ See *id.* at 2895. See also 4/2 Tr. at 1838 (Deputy Inspector Steven Mauriello stating that he did not recall any discussion at a Compstat meeting of “whether the stops and frisks that would be recorded in [a commander’s] 250s are . . . legal or constitutional”); 4/16 Tr. at 3544 (Deputy Inspector Charles Ortiz stating that the review of UF-250s at Compstat meetings consisted only of aggregate statistics, not the review of individual forms). For further evidence of NYPD officials’ and managers’ failure to discuss racial profiling at Compstat meetings, or among themselves, see Pl. Findings ¶¶ 186–190 (collecting sources).

²²² Def. Findings ¶ 47 (citing 5/15 Tr. at 7348–7352).

²²³ See 5/15 Tr. at 7349. See also *id.* at 7348–7350; 5/16 Tr. at 7623.

²²⁴ Chief Hall ultimately conceded that “[p]rimarily,” the purpose of his and his staff’s reviews of UF-250s “would probably be more related to the crime condition than the actual stop.” 5/16 Tr. at 7626; *id.* at 7621–7626. When asked whether there is “ever an analysis of the circumstances which led to [a] stop” at a Compstat meeting, Assistant Chief Diaz replied “No”: “The CompStat process is basically to look at criminal activity and to see what strategies are in place to address that criminal activity, not so much to look at the quality . . . of the stop.” 3/29 Tr. at 1518.

Dr. Eli Silverman and Dr. John Eterno, a retired NYPD captain, conducted two surveys of retired members of the NYPD, one in 2008 and the other in 2012.²²⁵ The 2008 survey was sent to 1,197 retired NYPD personnel with the rank of captain or above. 41% responded. The 2012 survey was sent to 4,069 retired NYPD personnel of all ranks who had listed themselves as “active retirees,” that is, available if needed to serve in an emergency. 48% responded.²²⁶

The 2008 survey asked: “With respect to the following criteria and based on your personal experience, on a scale of 1 to 10 (with 1 being the least and 10 the most), how much pressure was there from management/supervisors to . . .” — followed by a list including, among other items, “Increase summonses,” “Increase arrests,” and “Increase Stop and Frisk Reports.” The final page of the survey asked: “Did you serve on [the] NYPD after 1994?”²²⁷ As noted above, 1994 was the year in which Compstat was introduced.

The responses to the 2008 survey show that mid-level managers in the NYPD who served during the Compstat era perceived significantly greater pressure to increase stops,

²²⁵ These surveys were pre-tested and approved by the Institutional Review Board of Molloy College, where Dr. Eterno is an associate dean and professor of criminal justice.

²²⁶ See 4/5 Tr. 2470–2481 (Silverman testimony regarding 2008 survey); *id.* at 2503–2509 (same regarding 2012 survey); PX 300 (blank copy of questionnaire used in 2008 survey). Dr. Silverman testified that the original purpose of the 2008 survey was to determine whether NYPD personnel were experiencing pressure to misrepresent crime numbers in order to improve their performance measurements at Compstat meetings. See 4/5 Tr. at 2470. After the publication of the survey results, Commissioner Kelly appointed a three-person committee, including two former federal prosecutors, to prepare a report on “whether the NYPD’s internal-auditing and quality-control processes are sufficient to ensure the accuracy” of Compstat. DAVID N. KELLEY & SHARON L. MCCARTHY, THE REPORT OF THE CRIME REPORTING REVIEW COMMITTEE TO COMMISSIONER RAYMOND W. KELLY CONCERNING COMPSTAT AUDITING i (Apr. 8, 2013). The report finds support for Dr. Silverman’s concerns, *see id.* at 49–50, and recommends a number of reforms, including officer interviews to complement QAD’s document-focused audits, more accountability for egregious misclassifications of crimes, and formalized periodic external assessments of the Compstat audit process. *See id.* at 55–58.

²²⁷ PX 300.

arrests, and summons than those who retired prior to 1994. Specifically, when asked to rate the amount of pressure they perceived to increase stops, the mean response of Compstat era personnel was a statistically significant 2.2 points higher on the scale from 1 to 10 than pre-Compstat era personnel.²²⁸ In addition, between the pre-Compstat and Compstat eras, the percentage of NYPD personnel who reported low pressure (1 to 3 on the scale) fell from 55% to 23%, while the percentage who reported high pressure (8 to 10 on the scale) rose from 5% to 28%.²²⁹

The 2012 survey began by stating: “For all questions, if you retired before 1994, base your answers on your overall impressions over your entire career; if you retired in 1994 or after, base your answers on experiences that occurred only in 1994 and after.” The second set of questions presented a refinement of the question on the first page of the 2008 survey: “With respect to the following criteria and based on your personal experience/knowledge, on a scale of 1 to 10 (with 1 being the least and 10 the most), how much pressure did precinct (patrol) personnel receive from management/supervisors to . . .” — followed by a list including “Increase summonses,” “Increase stop and frisk,” and “Increase arrests,” as well as a new item: “Obey Legal/Constitutional Rules.” The survey later asked respondents to state the year in which they retired.²³⁰

Dr. Silverman divided the respondents to the 2012 survey into three categories:

²²⁸ See PX 291. The mean responses with regard to pressure to increase summonses and arrests were 1.5 points and 1.8 points higher for Compstat-era personnel, and both of these results were also statistically significant. *See id.*

²²⁹ The increases in the degrees of reported pressure to increase summonses and arrests were similarly stark. *See* PX 443; PX 441 (with regard to summonses, reports of low pressure fell from 28% to 9%, while reports of high pressure rose from 26% to 45%); PX 442 (with regard to arrests, reports of low pressure fell from 31% to 8%, while reports of high pressure rose from 17% to 42%); 4/5 Tr. at 2496–2500.

²³⁰ *See* PX 293.

those who retired in 1994 or earlier (pre-Compstat), those who retired between 1995 and 2001, and those who retired after 2002 (the year of Mayor Bloomberg’s arrival and his appointment of Commissioner Kelly). The responses showed that the percentage of NYPD personnel reporting high pressure to increase stops increased from 9% in the pre-Compstat era, to 19% in the Compstat era before Mayor Bloomberg, to 35% of all respondents who retired after 2002. The percentage of personnel reporting low pressure fell from 58% for pre-Compstat retirees to 37% for pre-Bloomberg retirees to 24% for post-Bloomberg retirees. The increases in reported pressure to raise summons and arrest numbers was similarly stark.²³¹

Finally, while the 2012 survey showed an increase from 35% to 42% in those reporting medium pressure to obey legal and constitutional rules, it also showed a significant post-2002 decrease in those reporting high pressure to do so. 45% of pre-Compstat retirees and 47% of early Compstat era retirees reported high pressure to obey legal and constitutional rules, while only 36% of post-Bloomberg retirees reported high pressure. Dr. Silverman testified that this represented a modest but statistically significant decline.²³²

Although the City attempted to undercut the reliability of the 2008 and 2012 findings,²³³ I find that the City’s criticisms do not undermine the surveys’ central finding for the purposes of this case: NYPD personnel experienced or were aware of pressure to increase the number of stops after the introduction of Compstat, and especially after the arrival of Mayor Bloomberg and Commissioner Kelly. In addition, this rising pressure for stop numbers was not

²³¹ See PX 446 (stops); PX 444 (summonses); PX 445 (arrests).

²³² See PX 292, 447; 4/5 Tr. at 2518–2519.

²³³ See Def. Findings ¶ 68 (arguing, for example, that the 2008 survey is not “representative” because it “included only retirees who opted to join [a] union mailing list,” without offering any grounds for believing that retirees who joined this mailing list are more or less likely than other retirees to perceive pressure to increase stops).

accompanied by equivalent pressure to obey constitutional restrictions.

c. Further Evidence of Pressure on Officers

Additional anecdotal evidence supports plaintiffs' argument that the NYPD pressured officers to increase stops without due regard to the constitutionality of those stops. For convenience, I divide the evidence into two periods: before the enactment of New York's Quota Law in 2010, and after.

i. Pressure Before the 2010 Quota Law

Before 2010, the NYPD had no written policy prohibiting quotas for stops, arrests, or other enforcement activities.²³⁴ There is abundant evidence during this period of supervisors directing officers to meet numerical enforcement goals, as well as threatening the officers with negative consequences if they did not achieve those goals. In particular, three NYPD officers from three precincts made secret recordings revealing institutional pressure to increase enforcement numbers: Officers Adrian Schoolcraft, Adhyl Polanco, and Pedro Serrano.²³⁵ The three officers' recordings provide a rare window into how the NYPD's policies are actually carried out. I give great weight to the contents of these recordings.

Officer Schoolcraft's recordings take place at the 81st Precinct in the Bedford Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn. Many of the recordings are of roll calls, the period before a tour when officers assemble to receive assignments and training.²³⁶ Requests or commands to issue

²³⁴ See Chief of Patrol, Memorandum Regarding Quota Bill (Oct. 22, 2010), PX 290, at *0096 ("Quotas are not addressed as part of any managerial training . . ."). The lack of citation to any prior written policy prohibiting quotas strongly suggests that no such policy existed.

²³⁵ To the extent that the officers chose what to record, the recordings may present an incomplete picture. But for the most part, the context of the recordings and the meaning of the supervisors' words were plain.

²³⁶ See 3/19 Tr. at 425 (Polanco).

UF-250s are common on the recordings, though sometimes innocuous.²³⁷ The recordings also show repeated calls for increased “activity,” including summonses, stops, and arrests.

Sometimes supervisors use numerical goals backed by the threat of negative consequences if the goals are not met. For example, at a June 12, 2008 roll call, Lieutenant Jean Delafuente stated:

[W]e had the CO’s meeting today. . . . First and foremost, we need more activities, all right? The CO wants more activity. The XO wants more activity. The borough is monitoring the activity sheets. So, if your activity falls below par, they’re going to have either you or I or the Sergeant or the CO have to explain what’s going on, all right? So, let’s not let it get that far, all right?²³⁸

Later, Lieutenant Delafuente states: “The XO was in the other day. . . . He actually laid down a number, all right?” Lieutenant Delafuente says, perhaps jokingly, that he is not going to quote the number, then proceeds to say that the Executive Officer “wants at least three seatbelts, one cellphone, and 11 others.” He also suggests that he has criticized officers whose numbers were not high enough: “The CO gave me some names. I spoke to you. I’m not going to embarrass you in front of everyone.”²³⁹

The most striking aspect of the Schoolcraft recordings is the contempt and hostility of supervisors toward the local population. For example, at a roll call on November 8, 2008, Lieutenant Delafuente states:

All right, I went out there [to Howard and Chauncey] yesterday and . . . we’ve got the old man out there with the grey hairs. A loud mouth. He thinks since he’s 55 years old he’s not going to get locked up. Well, guess what? I don’t tolerate shit out there. He went in and two of his pals went in. All right? So we’ve got to keep the corner clear. . . . Because if you get too big of a crowd there, you know, . . . they’re going to think that they own the block. We own the block. They don’t own the block, all right? They might

²³⁷ See, e.g., PX 289T (10/30/08 at 4.20–6.30) (“If you see something just do some, uh, 250’s, get all the fucking riff-raff off the corners.”).

²³⁸ *Id.* (6/12/08 at 7.13–8.10).

²³⁹ *Id.* (6/12/08 at 12.10–13.28).

live there but we own the block. All right? We own the streets here. You tell them what to do.²⁴⁰

Similarly, Lieutenant Delafuente reminds the officers at a roll call on November 1, 2008 that they are “not working in Midtown Manhattan where people are walking around smiling and happy. You’re working in Bed-Stuy where everyone’s probably got a warrant.”²⁴¹ Because Bedford Stuyvesant is a historically black neighborhood and continues to have a majority black population,²⁴² Lieutenant Delafuente’s comment carries troubling racial overtones.

As further evidence of a culture of hostility in the 81st Precinct, Sergeant Raymond Stukes said the following at a roll call on March 13, 2009:

If you see guys walking down the street, move ‘em along. Two or three guys you can move, you can’t move 15, all right? If you want to be a[n] asshole or whatever you want to call it, make a move. If they won’t move, call me over and lock them up [for disorderly conduct]. No big deal. We could leave them there all night. . . . The less people on the street, the easier our job will be *If you stop them[,] 250, how hard is a 250. I’m not saying make it up but you can always articulate robbery, burglary, whatever the case may be. That’s paperwork . . . It’s still a number. It keeps the hounds off, I’ve been saying that for months.*²⁴³

²⁴⁰ *Id.* (11/8/08 at 13.09–14.36).

²⁴¹ *Id.* (11/1/08 at 2.12–3.50).

²⁴² *See* 5/9 Tr. at 6458–6459 (Inspector Juanita Holmes, who became the Commanding Officer of the 81st Precinct after the release of Officer Schoolcraft’s tapes in 2010, testifying that the 81st Precinct is “77 percent African-American”); NYC.gov, Community Snapshot 2011, CD3: Bedford Stuyvesant (2012) (stating that Bedford Stuyvesant as a whole is 59% black).

²⁴³ PX 289T (3/13/09 at 4.32–5.20) (emphasis added). “The hounds” apparently is a reference to superiors, such as commanders, who are monitoring enforcement activity, pushing for higher activity, and have the power to transfer an officer as punishment for low enforcement activity. *See, e.g., id.* (6/12/08 at 14.58–16.40); *id.* (12/8/08 at 12.20–15.00); 4/2 Tr. at 1897–1898.

For another example of Sergeant Stukes’ directives at roll call, see PX 289T (1/7/08 at 6.58–8.00) (“Be an asshole. They going to do something, shine a light in their face whatever the occasion, inconvenience them.”). When asked to explain Sergeant Stukes’ statement “[b]e an asshole,” Deputy Inspector Steven Mauriello offered the following interpretation: “It means be a police officer. You have a footpost. You walk your footpost.

Similarly, Sergeant Stukes states at a roll call on November 23, 2008: “If they’re on a corner, make them move. They don’t want to move, you lock them up. Done deal. *You can always articulate later.*”²⁴⁴

In a speech at roll call on Halloween in 2008, Deputy Inspector Mauriello states:

Tonight is zero tolerance. It’s New Years Eve all over again. Everybody goes. I don’t care. . . . They’re throwing dice? They all go, promote gambling. I don’t care. Let the DA discuss what they’re going to do tomorrow. . . . They got [bandanas] on and they’re running like nuts down the block, chasing people? Grab them. Fuck it. You’re preventing a robbery You know that and I know that.²⁴⁵

When asked to explain what he meant in these remarks, Deputy Inspector Mauriello testified that throwing dice is a quality of life infraction.²⁴⁶

In addition to revealing a virulent precinct culture that the NYPD failed to address until forced to do so by the publication of the recordings, some of the recorded statements are directly relevant to plaintiffs’ claims. Sergeant Stukes’ statements on more than one occasion that “you can always articulate” some basis for a stop after the fact encourages officers to stop first and develop a justification later.²⁴⁷ The same Sergeant Stukes later directs his officers to “[s]hake everybody up. Anybody moving, anybody coming out that building, 250, verticals, and

And be omnipresent.” 4/2 Tr. at 1900.

²⁴⁴ PX 289T (11/23/08 at 5.46–6.28) (emphasis added); 4/2 Tr. at 1825. When asked to interpret the phrase “[y]ou can always articulate later,” Deputy Inspector Mauriello at first evaded the question by discussing the NYPD’s commitment to “CPR” (Courtesy, Professionalism, and Respect). *Id.* at 1903–1904. He eventually responded: “I guess he means do your paperwork later. Articulate. Online booking sheet.” *Id.* at 1903.

²⁴⁵ PX 289T (10/31/08 at 9.05–9.50).

²⁴⁶ *See* 4/2 Tr. at 1912–1913.

²⁴⁷ This tactic, of course, contravenes the requirement that an officer must have individualized and articulable reasonable suspicion *before* making a stop.

give me a couple of community visits. C-summons as well.”²⁴⁸ Because exiting a building — even in a high crime area — is not a sufficient basis for reasonable suspicion, these words are an instruction to carry out stops and other enforcement activity without legal justification.

Likewise, the following words by Deputy Inspector Mauriello at a roll call on November 8, 2008 provide evidence that the rapid escalation in stops between 2002 and 2011 may have been accomplished in part by encouraging stops without reasonable suspicion of any crime:

I’m tired of bandanas on their waist and I’m tired of these beads. Red and black beads mean Bloods. Their bandanas — if they’re walking down the street and they’ve got a bandana sticking out their ass, coming out there — they’ve got to be stopped. A 250 at least. At least.²⁴⁹

Most significantly, Sergeant Stukes repeatedly instructs the officers that their careers depend on carrying out high levels of activity, and shows utter disregard for the requirement that a stop only be made based on a reasonable suspicion that crime is afoot. At a December 8, 2008 roll call, Sergeant Stukes explained:

This job is so easy. Just keep the hounds off. A parker, a 250, you could book somebody walking down the street. You know what? I stopped and asked — so what? I did a 250. What’s the big deal? Let him go. He doesn’t want to give you no information, who cares? It’s still a 250.²⁵⁰

²⁴⁸ PX 289T (12/8/08 at 1.20–1.38). According to one officer’s testimony, there are three types of summonses: A summonses for parking violations (“parkers”), B summonses for moving violations, and C summonses for quality of life offenses (also known as “criminal court summonses”). See 5/10 Tr. at 6765 (Herran).

²⁴⁹ PX 289T (11/8/08 at 15.34–15.45). Even if it were an *effective* gang-suppression strategy to stop every person wearing known gang paraphernalia, it would not be a *constitutional* strategy, because neither carrying beads nor flaunting a bandana is a crime.

²⁵⁰ *Id.* (12/8/08 at 12.20–15.00). *Accord id.* (12/8/08 at 7.07–7.42) (suggesting that officers with low activity will be transferred); *id.* (12/12/18 at 2.20–4.30) (encouraging more UF-250s and C summonses, and stating “your evaluations are based on your activity”); *id.* (1/28/09 at 23.24–24.10) (“[T]hey’re looking at those numbers and people are gonna be moved.”); *id.* (1/29/09 at 6.56–9.03) (“You get . . . your numbers, and everybody leaves you alone.”).

Officer Polanco’s recordings take place in 2009 at the 41st Precinct in the Bronx, and reveal similar pressure on officers to achieve enforcement activity numbers regardless of whether there is a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. In one recording, Officer Polanco’s union delegate, Officer Angel Herran, refers repeatedly to a requirement that officers complete “20 and 1,” which Officer Polanco testified meant twenty summonses and one arrest per month.²⁵¹ Officer Herran encourages the other officers to “[c]rush the fucking city” and make the required numbers, because someone who does not is a “zero,” and he will not fight for a zero.²⁵² Officer Herran confirmed in his testimony that “20 and 1” referred to the goal of 20 summonses and 1 arrest, which patrol officers in the 41st Precinct were expected to achieve (at least prior to the Quota Law) in approximately 20 to 22 days on patrol.²⁵³ Officer Polanco’s recordings also appear to show Lieutenant Andrew Valenzano instructing officers to stop anyone on a bike who is carrying a bag near an area where there have been car break-ins.²⁵⁴ “[T]hose are good stops,” Lieutenant Valenzano states.²⁵⁵

Officer Serrano’s recordings take place at the 40th Precinct in the Bronx, and also show the pressure for enforcement activity. During a roll call on June 30, 2010, Lieutenant

²⁵¹ PX 284T track 1; 3/19 Tr. at 423–425.

²⁵² PX 284T track 1–2. *See also* 3/20 Tr. at 469–470 (Officer Polanco interpreting Officer Herran as encouraging officers to carry out an arrest on Friday night so that the City will have to pay overtime the following day); 3/21 Tr. at 734–735 (Officer Serrano describing distinction between a “zero” with low activity and a “hero” with high activity).

²⁵³ *See* 5/10 Tr. at 6765–6766, 6768.

²⁵⁴ *See* PX 284T track 5; 3/19 Tr. at 417.

²⁵⁵ PX 284T track 5. Officer Polanco credibly interpreted this as an instruction to “[s]top and frisk anybody who is on a bike carrying a bag” in the area of the crime pattern. 3/20 Tr. at 487–488.

Stacy Barrett directs each officer to get five summonses or UF-250s,²⁵⁶ and says it should not be difficult. She tells the officers to “go crazy” in St. Mary’s Park: “If we get every single summons in St. Mary’s, I don’t care.” Her primary concern is to “get those numbers.”²⁵⁷

Beyond the recordings, many other officers offered credible, consistent testimony regarding the pressure to increase enforcement activity and the threat of adverse consequences for failing to achieve high enough numbers.²⁵⁸

ii. Pressure After 2010 Quota Law

In 2010, after the *Village Voice* publicized Officer Schoolcraft’s recordings,²⁵⁹ the State of New York enacted the Quota Law, which prohibits retaliation against officers for failing to meet quotas for tickets, stops, summonses, and arrests.²⁶⁰

Subsequently, Chief Hall sent a memo to the commanders of every patrol borough purporting to clarify the NYPD’s position on performance quotas. The memo first clarifies that “a requirement that a specific number of summonses be issued or arrests be made over a specific period of time has always been prohibited.” The memo then states that “[o]fficers who avoid engaging in enforcement activities . . . can be subjected to adverse consequences.”²⁶¹ Furthermore, “[a]n obvious way of gauging an officer’s activity level is to count the number of enforcement encounters that an officer has over time,” and to compare an

²⁵⁶ Lieutenant Barrett credibly testified that “we were looking for fives, that was any combination of summonses or UF-250s.” 5/7 Tr. at 6272.

²⁵⁷ PX 297.

²⁵⁸ See Pl. Findings ¶¶ 61–62 (collecting sources).

²⁵⁹ See 4/2 Tr. at 1842.

²⁶⁰ Previously, section 215 only addressed quotas for traffic violations. See PX 290 at *0096.

²⁶¹ *Id.* at *0097.

officer's activity level to that of similarly situated officers. The memo only explicitly prohibits "discussing *specific numerical objectives*" or linking "the failure to reach a *specific numerical goal* with an adverse employment consequence."²⁶²

In 2011, the NYPD introduced the "Quest for Excellence" program, a set of new policies for evaluating the performance of officers and encouraging the use of performance goals.²⁶³ One of the central documents in the Quest program is Operations Order 52 ("OO 52"), which was issued October 17, 2011 and describes officers' performance objectives. OO 52 made clear that supervisors must evaluate officers based on their activity numbers, with particular emphasis on summonses, stops, and arrests, and that officers whose numbers are too low should be subjected to increasingly serious discipline if their low numbers persist. Specifically, NYPD managers "*can and must*" set "performance goals" for "proactive enforcement activities," with "particular attention" to "self-initiated arrests, issuing summonses, [and] conducting stops."²⁶⁴ Deputy Commissioner Beirne testified that "performance goals" could include "setting a goal of a certain number of stops."²⁶⁵ Officers who "fail to engage in proactive activities," and thus continue to fail in "addressing sector/post conditions," will ultimately be referred to the "Performance Monitoring Unit" for potential "transfer,

²⁶² *Id.* (emphasis added).

²⁶³ See 4/15 Tr. at 3364 (Deputy Commissioner of Labor Relations John Beirne, one of the designers of Quest).

²⁶⁴ OO 52, PX 285 ¶¶ 1, 3. For the many ways of referring to low activity numbers, see 3/22 Tr. at 966 (Lieutenant Rafael Mascol testifying that he would tell an underperforming officer: "Listen, you need to be a little more *proactive* out there, be a little bit busier about *doing your assignments* out there, *handling the conditions* that you have out there, you know, *you seem to have fallen off for a few months there*, is there something going on?" (emphases added)).

²⁶⁵ 4/15 Tr. at 3368–3369.

reassignment or other appropriate disciplinary action.”²⁶⁶

In addition, the form used to track officer performance reflects the NYPD’s emphasis on enforcement activity numbers and effectiveness without attention to the constitutional justifications for enforcement. An officer is required to tally her activities each day on the Police Officer’s Monthly Conditions Impact Measurement Report.²⁶⁷ The form contains columns for a number of activities, including vertical patrols, radio runs, arrests and summonses, and the preparation of various reports, including UF-250s.²⁶⁸ At the end of the month, the officer tallies her total activities, and the supervisor provides a brief written evaluation of whether the officer’s “impact on declared conditions” was “effective.” Each quarter, the supervisor reviews the officer’s activity over the prior three months and evaluates the officer’s effectiveness.²⁶⁹

In contrast to this detailed review system for effectiveness, there is no process for evaluating whether enforcement activities are legally justified.²⁷⁰ For the purposes of

²⁶⁶ OO 52 ¶ 15.

²⁶⁷ See Interim Order 49 (Oct. 24, 2011) (“IO 49”), PX 315 (suspending Patrol Guide 205-57), at 2; Police Officer’s Monthly Conditions Impact Measurement Report, PX 205 (blank form).

²⁶⁸ See PX 205. The form provides another example of the NYPD systematically collecting information relevant to evaluating the “quality” of stops in the sense of their *effectiveness*, but not in the sense of their *constitutionality*.

²⁶⁹ See IO 49 at 2–5; PX 205; 3/22 Tr. at 892–893 (Deputy Chief Marino confirming that officers’ success or failure in meeting performance goals is monitored exclusively through the monthly, quarterly, and annual reports). The monthly and quarterly evaluations also play a significant part in an officer’s annual performance evaluation. See, e.g., 4/15 Tr. at 3410 (Beirne).

²⁷⁰ This fact is evident from the form itself, see PX 205, but was also corroborated by testimony. See, e.g., 3/27 Tr. at 1178 (Lieutenant Jonathan Korabel acknowledging “there’s no substantive information [on a monthly activity report] about [the] stops and frisks, arrests, or summonses” tallied on the report).

performance review, an unconstitutional stop is no less valuable to an officer's career than a constitutional one — because the two are indistinguishable. In fact, a review of several monthly activity reports suggests that in practice, many officers are evaluated almost exclusively based on the number of stops, arrests, and summonses that they carry out. Based on these reports, as well as corroborating testimony, an “effective” “impact on declared conditions,” in the context of performance reviews, is sometimes nothing more than a euphemism for an acceptable number of stops, arrests, and summonses in targeted locations.²⁷¹

Officers may be subject to warnings and more severe adverse consequences if they fail to achieve what their superiors perceive as appropriate enforcement activity numbers. Deputy Commissioner Beirne acknowledged that an officer's failure to engage in enough proactive enforcement activities could result in a negative performance evaluation and reassignment to a different command, and that both of these steps represent “an adverse employment action.”²⁷² As noted earlier, the only proactive enforcement activities mentioned in

²⁷¹ For example, the following are notes from supervisors on the back of officers' monthly report forms in the field labeled “Officer's Impact on Declared Conditions,” which invites supervisors to “[d]escribe in detail why [the officer] was effective/ineffective.” All of the evaluations are from 2012: “Officer showed improvement from last month and was proactive in combating conditions which resulted in 24 summonses to address conditions.” PX 234 (marked “Effective”). “PO . . . was effective for the month with 1 grand larceny . . . arrest and 20 UF-250s.” *Id.* at *1255 (marked “Effective”). “PO . . . was effective for the month [with] 1 arrest and 20 UF-250s in target areas.” *Id.* at *1257 (marked “Effective”).

²⁷² 4/15 Tr. at 3370–3372. In contrast to Deputy Commissioner Beirne, Chief Esposito and Deputy Chief Marino evaded plaintiffs' questions about numerical enforcement activity goals, and insisted that officers are evaluated on “tak[ing] care of the condition,” 4/9 Tr. at 2957 (Esposito). *Accord* 3/22 Tr. at 881 (Marino). Chief Esposito and Deputy Chief Marino offered this testimony even though the Quest program contains no metrics for measuring “addressing conditions” other than the tallies of an officer's activities. I also note that an arbitration proceeding found that Deputy Chief Marino himself imposed quotas on officers when he was the Commanding Officer of the 75th Precinct. *See* 4/9 Tr. at 2954–2955 (Chief Esposito acknowledging Marino arbitration findings).

OO 52 are stops, summonses, and arrests.²⁷³

It is difficult to see any difference between a performance goal and a quota if “performance goals” operate as Deputy Commissioner Beirne testified.²⁷⁴ It is not surprising, then, that since 2010, there have been at least nine grievances filed by police officers against the NYPD alleging adverse employment action as a result of quotas.²⁷⁵

d. Conclusion

The foregoing evidence shows that officers are routinely subjected to significant pressure to increase their stop numbers, without corresponding pressure to ensure that stops are constitutionally justified. Together with evidence described in the next section, this is a predictable formula for producing unjustified stops. To paraphrase a statement by Chief Hall from his 2010 memo, imposing numerical performance goals for enforcement activities, without providing effective safeguards to ensure the activities are legally justified, “could result in an officer taking enforcement action for the purpose of meeting a [performance goal] rather than because a violation of the law has occurred.”²⁷⁶

3. Targeting “the Right People”

The role of race in stop and frisk has been a source of contention since the Supreme Court first sanctioned the practice in 1968. In *Terry*, the Supreme Court recognized that “[i]n many communities, field interrogations are a major source of friction between the police and minority groups,” and that friction “increases as more police departments

²⁷³ See OO 52 ¶¶ 1, 3.

²⁷⁴ 4/15 Tr. at 3369 (distinguishing quota and performance goal).

²⁷⁵ See *id.* at 3399–3400 (Beirne); 5/10 Tr. at 6790–6791 (Herran).

²⁷⁶ PX 290 at *0096. The original includes “quota” rather than “performance goal,” but the meaning is the same.

[encourage] officers . . . routinely to stop and question persons on the street.”²⁷⁷ In 1996, the Ninth Circuit noted that these stops “are humiliating, damaging to the detainees’ self-esteem, and reinforce the reality that racism and intolerance are for many African-Americans a regular part of their daily lives.”²⁷⁸

The NYPD maintains two different policies related to racial profiling in the practice of stop and frisk: a written policy that prohibits racial profiling and requires reasonable suspicion for a stop²⁷⁹ — and another, unwritten policy that encourages officers to focus their reasonable-suspicion-based stops on “the right people, the right time, the right location.”²⁸⁰

Based on the evidence summarized below, I find that the NYPD’s policy of targeting “the right people” encourages the disproportionate stopping of the members of any racial group that is heavily represented in the NYPD’s crime suspect data. This is an indirect form of racial profiling. In practice, it leads NYPD officers to stop blacks and Hispanics who would not have been stopped if they were white. There is no question that a person’s race, like a person’s height or weight, is a permissible consideration where a stop is based on a specific description of a suspect.²⁸¹ But it is equally clear that it is impermissible to subject all members

²⁷⁷ *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 14 n.11 (quoting PRESIDENT’S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, TASK FORCE REPORT: THE POLICE (1967)). *See also id.* at 14–15 (noting the problem of “[t]he wholesale harassment by certain elements of the police community, of which minority groups, particularly Negroes, frequently complain”).

²⁷⁸ *Lambert*, 98 F.3d at 1188 (collecting scholarly sources).

²⁷⁹ *See, e.g.*, Interim Order 20 (5/16/12), PX 183 ¶¶ 2–4 (current racial profiling policy, emphasizing that stops must be based on reasonable suspicion); Operations Order 11 (3/13/02), PX 184 ¶¶ 1–2 (previous racial profiling policy, emphasizing same).

²⁸⁰ PX 332T at 20. NYPD personnel of diverse ranks repeated variations on this phrase throughout the trial. *See* Pl. Findings ¶¶ 49–55 (collecting sources); 4/10 Tr. at 3035 (Chief Esposito agreeing that the NYPD looks for “the right people, at the right place, at the right time”).

²⁸¹ *See infra* Part V.B.1 (conclusions of law regarding racial profiling).

of a racially defined group to heightened police enforcement because some members of that group appear more frequently in criminal complaints. The Equal Protection Clause does not permit race-based suspicion.

Chief Esposito, the highest ranking uniformed member of the NYPD throughout the class period and the chair at Compstat meetings, was especially frank about the NYPD's policy of targeting racially defined groups for stops, provided that reasonable suspicion is also present:

Q. Quality stops are stops that are in the right place at the right time, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And targeting . . . the right people, correct?

A. Among other things.

Q. And the right people would be young black and Hispanic youths 14 to 20, correct?

A. At times. [pause] You failed to mention reasonable suspicion.²⁸²

Chief Esposito conceded that not all stops are based on a specific suspect description from a crime complaint. In fact, officers check "Fits Description" on only 13% of UF-250s.

Nevertheless, Esposito testified, the NYPD uses criminal suspect data to target certain individuals for stops even when there is no suspect description:

Q: Do you believe the disparity in stop, question and frisk among black and Latino men is evidence of racial profiling?

A: No. I don't believe that. . . . Because the stops are based on complaints that we get from the public.

. . .

THE COURT: But there are many street stops that have nothing to do with complaints, right?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: It's observed conduct. . . . It's not based on a complaint of a victim.

THE WITNESS: It's based on the totality of, okay, who is committing the

²⁸² 4/10 Tr. at 3034. To be clear, there is nothing constitutionally problematic about targeting "the right place at the right time," where this means that deployment should "mirror the time of the crime and the place of the crimes that are being committed." PX 157 at 268–269 (Giannelli).

— who is getting shot in a certain area? . . . *Well who is doing those shootings? Well, it's young men of color in their late teens, early 20s.*²⁸³

Thus, within the pool of people that an officer could reasonably suspect of criminal activity, the people who match the general demographics of the local criminal suspect data are “the right people” to be stopped.²⁸⁴

Other evidence corroborates this interpretation of Chief Esposito’s testimony. On one of the Serrano recordings, Deputy Inspector Christopher McCormack explained to Officer Serrano that stopping “the right people, [at] the right time, [in] the right location” meant not stopping “a 48-year-old lady [who] was walking through St. Mary’s Park when it was closed.”²⁸⁵

He continued as follows:

INSPECTOR: This is about stopping the right people, the right place, the right location.

SERRANO: Okay.

INSPECTOR: Again, take Mott Haven where we had the most problems. And the most problems we had, they was robberies and grand larcenies.

SERRANO: And who are those people robbing?

²⁸³ 4/10 Tr. at 3027–3029 (emphasis added). Chief Esposito later testified that stop activity targets “the people that are committing the crimes.” *Id.* at 3029. While I find that the NYPD has defined “the right people” to be stopped in terms of race, gender, and age, I note that it would be equally problematic if the NYPD instructed officers to target “the right people” or “the people that are committing the crimes” *without* defining these categories. This would invite officers to fill in the undefined terms with their own stereotypes and biases regarding what a criminal looks like.

²⁸⁴ Chief Esposito does not view targeting “the right people” as a form of racial profiling, because in his view, racial profiling cannot exist provided that stops are based on reasonable suspicion:

As I think about, since this has been going on since ‘08, yeah, I think if you look at that form, if it’s filled out properly, it gives you reasonable suspicion, and if you have reasonable suspicion established, then you do not have racial profiling. It’s as simple as that.

4/9 Tr. at 2824. Of course, it is also erroneous to suggest that properly filling out a UF-250 necessarily establishes reasonable suspicion.

²⁸⁵ PX 332T at 21.

INSPECTOR: The problem was, what, male blacks. And I told you at roll call, and I have no problem telling you this, male blacks 14 to 20, 21. I said this at roll call.²⁸⁶

Deputy Inspector McCormack testified that his statements in the recording were based on suspect descriptions from victims. But he also acknowledged that the descriptions of the suspects consisted only of the information stated here: males, black, between 14 and 21.²⁸⁷

Earlier in the recording, when challenged by Officer Serrano, Deputy Inspector McCormack clarified that he does not believe “every black and Hispanic” is subject to being stopped based on the crime suspect data.²⁸⁸ Deputy Inspector McCormack, like Chief Esposito, recognized that reasonable suspicion is required for every stop. But both believe that, within the pool of people displaying reasonably suspicious behavior, those who fit the general race, gender, and age profile of the criminal suspects in the area should be particularly targeted for stops.²⁸⁹

The stop of Cornelio McDonald illustrates the NYPD’s policy of indirect racial profiling based on crime suspect data. Officer Edward French (now a detective) was aware of crime reports that a black male had been burglarizing residences in Queens, as well as reports of a black male committing armed robberies of commercial establishments in the borough. The only information known about the suspects in these robbery patterns was that they were male

²⁸⁶ *Id.* at 23–24. Mott Haven is a mostly black and Hispanic housing development in the Mott Haven neighborhood in the Bronx. *See id.* at 22–23; 5/13 Tr. at 7014 (McCormack).

²⁸⁷ *See* 5/13 Tr. at 7016–7017.

²⁸⁸ *See* PX 332T at 23. I also note that Deputy Inspector McCormack does not display the contempt or hostility toward the local population that appears in many of the Schoolcraft recordings. To the contrary, Deputy Inspector McCormack emphasizes his belief “that 99 percent of these people in this community are great, hardworking people,” and makes clear that he has no interest in targeting blacks or Hispanics as such: his goal is to focus stop activity on “whatever group” is committing targeted crimes. *Id.* at 8, 11.

²⁸⁹ Similarly, Deputy Inspector Stephen Cirabisi testified that at Compstat meetings, attention is paid to whether the people being stopped are the same as “the people that are suspected of committing the crimes.” 5/2 Tr. at 5696–5697.

and black — a very general description that would not justify a stop based on “fits description.”²⁹⁰ Nevertheless, Officer French stopped McDonald in part because he fit the suspect description. McDonald was a black man crossing the street late on a winter night with his hands in his pockets, and as a *black* man he was treated as more suspicious than an identically situated white man would have been.²⁹¹ In other words, because two black males committed crimes in Queens, all black males in that borough were subjected to heightened police attention.

The UF-250s prepared by Officer Gonzalez, one of the most aggressive stoppers in 2009, provide a different illustration of an officer responding to the NYPD’s policy of indirect racial profiling based on crime suspect data. Officer Gonzalez checked “Fits Description” on 132 of his 134 UF-250s, although he also indicated that not a single one of those stops was based on an ongoing investigation, a report from a victim, or a radio run.²⁹² Nonetheless, Gonzalez’s supervisor, then-Sergeant Charlton Telford, testified that he was not concerned by this discrepancy. Telford insisted that Officer Gonzalez’s stops were based on “the race, the height, [and] the age” of criminal suspects.²⁹³ The following were the suspect descriptions that formed the basis for Officer Gonzalez’s 134 stops:

The burglaries, the description we had was a male Hispanic, between 5’8”, 5’9”, in his 30s. The robberies were male blacks, anywhere from four to five [in number], between the ages of 14 to 19. And the shooting was a male

²⁹⁰ See 4/17 Tr. at 3743; Def. Findings ¶ 13.

²⁹¹ See *infra* Part IV.D.1.c.

²⁹² See PX 557; PX 557-D; 5/7 Tr. at 6327–6328 (Lieutenant Charlton Telford). “Radio Run/Sprint #” is a field on the front of the UF-250, while “Report From Victim/Witness” and “Ongoing Investigations, e.g., Robbery Pattern” are boxes in the Additional Circumstances section on the back of the form. See Blank UF-250.

²⁹³ 5/7 Tr. at 6327–6328.

black in his 20s.²⁹⁴

Perhaps as a result of Officer Gonzalez's reliance on this general suspect data, 128 of the 134 people he stopped were black or Hispanic.²⁹⁵ This is roughly in line with the percentage of criminal suspects in his precinct who are either black or Hispanic (93%), but far exceeds the percentage of blacks and Hispanics in the local population (60%).²⁹⁶ Thus, Officer Gonzalez's UF-250s provide a perfect example of how racial profiling leads to a correlation between the racial composition of crime suspects and the racial composition of those who are stopped by the police. By checking "Fits Description" as a basis for nearly every stop, Officer Gonzalez documented what appears to be a common practice among NYPD officers — treating generic crime complaint data specifying little more than race and gender as a basis for heightened suspicion.

New York State Senator Eric Adams' testimony provided further evidence of official acquiescence in racial profiling by NYPD leadership. Senator Adams, a former NYPD captain, testified about a small meeting he attended at the Governor's office in Manhattan in July 2010. Former New York Governor David Paterson, Senator Adams, another state senator, a state assemblyman, and Commissioner Kelly were all present to discuss a bill related to stop and frisk. Senator Adams raised his concern that a disproportionate number of blacks and Hispanics were being targeted for stops. Commissioner Kelly responded that he focused on young blacks and Hispanics "because he wanted to instill fear in them, every time they leave their home, they

²⁹⁴ *Id.* at 6341.

²⁹⁵ PX 557-D. Similarly, Officer Dang stopped 120 blacks and 0 whites during a sample quarter in 2009, despite the fact that he was patrolling a 43% black precinct. *See* DX L14; RAYMOND W. KELLY, POLICE COMMISSIONER, REASONABLE SUSPICION STOPS: PRECINCT BASED COMPARISON BY STOP AND SUSPECT DESCRIPTION, DX Y8, at *4974.

²⁹⁶ DX Y8 at *4974.

could be stopped by the police.”²⁹⁷ Senator Adams testified that he was “amazed” that Commissioner Kelly was “comfortable enough to say that in the setting.”²⁹⁸

I find Senator Adams’ testimony credible, especially in light of the Senator’s former affiliation with the NYPD, Commissioner Kelly’s decision not to appear at trial to rebut the testimony, the City’s failure to offer *any* rebuttal evidence regarding Commissioner Kelly’s statement at this meeting, and the other evidence of tolerance toward racial profiling at the NYPD. In fact, the substance of Commissioner Kelly’s statement is not so distant from the City’s publicly announced positions. Mayor Bloomberg stated in April that the NYPD’s use of stop and frisk is necessary “to *deter* people from carrying guns. . . . [I]f you end stops looking for guns, . . . there will be more guns in the hands of young people and more people will be getting killed.”²⁹⁹ At the same time, the City emphasized in its opening arguments that “blacks and Hispanics account for a disproportionate share of . . . crime perpetrators,”³⁰⁰ and that “90 percent of all violent crime suspects are black and Hispanic.”³⁰¹ When these premises are combined — that the purpose of stop and frisk is to deter people from carrying guns and that blacks and Hispanics are a disproportionate source of violent crime — it is only a short leap to the conclusion that blacks and Hispanics should be targeted for stops in order to deter gun violence, regardless of whether they appear objectively suspicious. Commissioner Kelly simply made explicit what is readily inferrable from the City’s public positions.

²⁹⁷ 4/1 Tr. at 1589. Defendants did not object to this out of court statement.

²⁹⁸ *Id.* at 1585–1589.

²⁹⁹ Mayor Bloomberg Delivers Address on Public Safety to NYPD Leadership (4/30/13) (“April 30, 2013 Bloomberg Address”), PX 583 (emphasis added).

³⁰⁰ 3/18 Tr. at 44 (Heidi Grossman).

³⁰¹ *Id.* at 45.

4. Inadequate Monitoring and Supervision

Previous sections have described the institutional pressure on NYPD officers to make more stops and the reward for high stop activity. The City argues that the NYPD has taken effective measures to counter the risk that this pressure will lead to legally unjustified stops. However, after nine weeks of trial, the City failed to establish that the NYPD has any effective mechanism for identifying or tracking unconstitutional stops.

a. Inadequate Documentation and Document Review

The City concedes that a UF-250, standing alone, often provides inadequate information to indicate whether a stop was based on reasonable suspicion.³⁰² An earlier version of the UF-250 included a large blank space in which officers were required to state the “factors which caused [the] officer to reasonably suspect [the] person stopped.”³⁰³ The current UF-250, which has been in use since November 2002, does not require the officer to articulate in writing the facts justifying the stop.³⁰⁴ Instead, officers are directed to record the details of each stop in their memo books, also known as “activity logs.”³⁰⁵

In practice, however, officers do not in fact record the factors justifying a stop in

³⁰² See Def. Mem. at 7; *supra* Part IV.B.2 (discussing weaknesses of UF-250s for verifying constitutionality of stops); Fagan Rpt. at 53–55.

³⁰³ Stop and Frisk Report, PX 449. As one supervisor stated on a recording: “We used to have to write a two-page story on the damn thing. . . . You had to write the whole story. . . . Now it’s easy. You just check a couple boxes off.” PX 289T (1/29/09 at 6.56–9.03).

³⁰⁴ See Blank UF-250.

³⁰⁵ See Operations Order 44 (9/11/08), PX 96, at 1 (emphasizing the importance of activity logs, stating that supervisors must inspect subordinates’ activity logs for “accuracy and completeness at regular and unspecified intervals,” and noting that failure to make required entries may result in discipline); *id.* at 2 (stating that “IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT A DETAILED ENTRY BE MADE AS INDICATED” for each stop, such as: “susp. male randomly looking in apt. windows”); Patrol Guide: Stop and Frisk at 1 (noting that officer is required to enter details of stop in activity log); 3/27 Tr. at 1099 (B. Dennis) (stating that all officers are required to carry a memo book, which is also called an activity log).

their memo books, and supervisors do not address this deficiency. Officer Dennis testified that “while it was suggested” that officers record the “time, date, location of the stop, name of the person stopped, crime suspected, and that a 250 was prepared,” it was not “always” necessary and he did not always do so.³⁰⁶ Officer Dennis’s memo book entry regarding his stop of Devin Almonor included only the time of the stop and the following two statements: “2 males stopped,” “one male refused [illegible mark], UF-250.” With regard to Almonor’s arrest and transfer to the 30th Precinct, Dennis wrote only “one under to 30.”³⁰⁷ No one ever discussed these memo book entries with him.³⁰⁸ In fact, throughout his many years as a police officer, no superior ever told him that his activity log entries concerning stops were insufficient.³⁰⁹

Some supervisors are not even aware that officers are required to record the factors justifying a stop in their memo books. Sergeant Michael Loria could not remember ever being told in training that officers should record more information in their memo books than appears on the UF-250.³¹⁰ In addition, Chief Esposito openly expressed resistance to the policy of requiring officers to state the justifications for a stop in their memo books, suggesting that the practice was “redundant many times” and interfered with an officer’s “ability to do police

³⁰⁶ 3/27 Tr. at 1099–1100. *Accord id.* at 1141–1142 (B. Dennis).

³⁰⁷ *Id.* at 1101–1102; PX 19 (memo book).

³⁰⁸ *See* 3/27 Tr. at 1103.

³⁰⁹ *See id.* at 1100–1101. Similarly, Officer French did not believe he needed to state the reasons for a stop in his memo book, as long as he noted the suspected crime. *See* 4/17 Tr. at 3737. For numerous other examples of credible testimony concerning inadequate memo book entries, supervisors’ failures to discuss these deficiencies, and superiors’ failures to address the problem, see Pl. Findings ¶¶ 97, 99 (collecting sources).

³¹⁰ *See* 4/17 Tr. at 3796–3797.

work.”³¹¹

In fact, the NYPD has been aware for the last *decade* of a systematic failure by officers to record the justifications for stops in their memo books. Each month, every enforcement command is required to perform a self-inspection of a sample of twenty-five of its UF-250s and corresponding activity log entries. As part of the self-inspection, the reviewer is required to indicate whether, for each stop, the officer made an activity log entry detailing the circumstances of the stop.³¹²

According to QAD, which is responsible for ensuring that the NYPD as an organization complies with its written policies and procedures,³¹³ *every* patrol borough has failed *every* annual audit of activity log entries corresponding to stops for the last decade.³¹⁴ Numerous commanders acknowledged that they received QAD audits showing their officers’ failure to prepare activity log entries for stops, but did not correct the failure.³¹⁵ Assistant Chief Thomas Dale, the Commanding Officer of Patrol Borough Queens South, acknowledged that failure to complete activity log entries for stops is “a serious problem,” but testified that he took no

³¹¹ 4/9 Tr. at 2912. *Accord id.* (Chief Esposito testifying that “[i]n a perfect world, I think this is a hundred percent acceptable. But we’re not in a perfect world out there.”); *id.* at 2929 (Chief Esposito testifying that memo book entries providing more detail than a UF-250 would be “[f]or the most part” redundant, and that “if an officer checked off furtive movement,” that would be “enough” for him).

³¹² *See* PX 58, 71, 89 (Worksheets 802 and 802-A, and instructions for completing them). Reviewers are instructed that an activity log entry does not need to include any information about the reasons for a stop beyond what already appears on the UF-250. *See* 4/23 Tr. at 4645 (Cronin).

³¹³ *See* 4/23 Tr. at 4624.

³¹⁴ *See* Pl. Findings ¶ 197 (citing PX 450; DX G6); 4/23 Tr. at 4651 (testimony that any score below a three is considered failing).

³¹⁵ *See, e.g.*, 4/10 Tr. at 3213–3219 (Inspector Donald McHugh, Commanding Officer of 41st Precinct); 4/16 Tr. at 3527–3531 (Deputy Inspector Charles Ortiz, Commanding Officer of 43rd Precinct); Pl. Findings ¶ 198 (collecting sources).

corrective actions even after every precinct in Queens South failed the QAD audit of activity log entries for three consecutive years.³¹⁶ Failure on this scale indicates, in the words of plaintiffs' police practices expert Lou Reiter, that "the operational way memo books are used in the field is contrary to . . . all of the written training and all of the policy," and the supervisors "are not holding their officers accountable for it."³¹⁷

On March 5, 2013, five years after the commencement of this litigation and two weeks before the beginning of trial, Chief Hall circulated a memo requiring all patrol borough officers to include nine categories of information in every activity log entry for a stop; to elaborate the basis for a stop in the "Additional Circumstances/Factors" section of the UF-250; and to photocopy every activity log entry for a stop and attach the photocopy to the UF-250 before submitting it to a supervisor.³¹⁸ Just as I gave little weight to the equally ambitious memo that Chief Hall circulated shortly before the beginning of the *Ligon* preliminary injunction hearing,³¹⁹ I give little weight to the March 5 memo or to the City's uncorroborated anecdotal evidence of compliance with it.³²⁰

³¹⁶ PX 155 at 93–94, 118–120 (Dale deposition).

³¹⁷ 4/24 Tr. at 4845. *Accord id.* (Reiter testifying that "[i]t's like everybody sticks their head in the sand and hopes that passing [a] memo up through the chain of command and back down will somehow change it.").

³¹⁸ See 2013 Memorandum of Chief of Patrol James Hall, DX J13. The nine categories of information are: "Date/time of stop; Location of stop; Suspect's Last name, First name; Suspect's pedigree; Suspected crime or offense (*felony or penal law misdemeanor*); Explanation of suspicion (*looking into windows, pulling on doorknobs, etc[.]*); Whether or not the suspect was frisked; Sprint/Job number; Disposition of stop (*96, 92C, 93Q, etc.*)." *Id.*

³¹⁹ See *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *25 n.291.

³²⁰ See Def. Findings ¶ 54 (citing testimony of Chief Hall and Chief William Morris). This evidence included the review by NYPD personnel of a sample of forty UF-250s. According to the City's witness, all forty were accompanied by memo book entries, but sixteen contained "either no entry or an inadequate entry regarding the reason for the stop" — the essential element in determining whether a stop was legally justified. 5/9 Tr. at 6578–6580. In addition,

An untested, last-minute adjustment — even if undertaken in good faith — cannot undo ten uninterrupted years of willful disregard. I take the March 5 memo neither as evidence that the NYPD has solved the problem of documenting stops, nor as evidence of the NYPD’s commitment to finding a solution, but rather as a belated recognition of the obvious inadequacies of the existing system of documentation.³²¹

Finally, I note that the NYPD has no meaningful procedures for auditing stop paperwork to monitor the constitutionality of stops. The City agreed to conduct regular audits of whether stops recorded on UF-250s were based on reasonable suspicion when it executed the Stipulation of Settlement in *Daniels v. City of New York* on September 24, 2003.³²² After signing the settlement, however, QAD simply continued to use audit protocols that it had introduced in 2002. These protocols, which remain in effect today, require every command to conduct the monthly “self-inspection” described above, using two forms, Worksheets 802 and 802-A, which are then reviewed by QAD.³²³ The only arguably substantive element of these forms is a column on Worksheet 802 in which the reviewer is asked to note whether at least one

because plaintiffs were not given an opportunity to review the forty UF-250s and accompanying memo book entries, *see id.*, it is possible that more than sixteen lacked adequate entries regarding the reason for the stop.

³²¹ *Cf. United States v. Oregon State Med. Soc.*, 343 U.S. 326, 333 (1952) (“It is the duty of the courts to beware of efforts to defeat injunctive relief by protestations of repentance and reform, especially when abandonment seems timed to anticipate suit, and there is probability of resumption.”).

³²² *See* 9/24/03 Stipulation of Settlement, *Daniels v. City of New York*, No. 99 Civ. 1695, PX 114, at 6.

³²³ *See* PX 58, 71, 89 (Worksheets 802 and 802-A, and instructions); Finest Message Regarding Compliance with Operations Order 11 § 2 (12/26/02), PX 350 (ordering self-inspection based on Worksheets 802 and 802-A); 4/23 Tr. at 4630; Pl. Findings ¶¶ 108–121; Def. Findings ¶ 24.

box on the UF-250 was checked under “What Were Circumstances Which Led To Stop?”³²⁴ In other words, the Worksheets lead to a superficial review of whether paperwork was completed, not a substantive review of whether a stop was constitutional. QAD’s annual audit of the self-inspections is similarly ineffective.³²⁵

Despite the obvious inadequacy of the QAD audits as a means to identify either unjustified stops or racial profiling,³²⁶ officials in the NYPD continue to defend the QAD audit process.³²⁷ Inspector Mary Cronin, the former Executive Officer and current Commanding Officer of QAD, testified that the QAD audit worksheets allow reviewers to evaluate whether a stop was based on reasonable suspicion, because any form on which at least one stop circumstance has been checked — for example “furtive movements” as the sole basis for a criminal trespass stop — is sufficient “for purposes of [QAD’s] review.”³²⁸ This testimony demonstrates the patent inadequacy of QAD audits. A review of whether a single stop factor has

³²⁴ See PX 89 at 2, 4.

³²⁵ See 4/23 Tr. at 4650 (Cronin).

³²⁶ See, e.g., 3/22 Tr. at 1053–1055 (Assistant Chief Diaz conceding that officers engaged in racial profiling are unlikely to write on a UF-250 “I stopped this person because they’re black”). As early as 1999, Commissioner Safir recognized the inadequacy of relying solely on paperwork prepared by an officer to monitor the constitutional adequacy of the officer’s stops. See PX 46 at 48. In addition, NYPD commanders and supervisors testified at trial that UF-250s do not provide enough information to determine whether reasonable suspicion existed for a stop. See, e.g., 4/10 Tr. at 3207 (McHugh); Pl. Findings ¶ 118. Accord Def. Mem. at 7.

³²⁷ Defending the current paperwork-only audit process, Deputy Commissioner Farrell rejected a proposal to include field observations of stops in the audit. See 5/15 Tr. at 7297–7299. QAD is aware of practical methods for evaluating police conduct without relying purely on paperwork, such as the methods it uses to audit the treatment of crime complaints, and complaints about courtesy, professionalism, and respect. In both cases, QAD makes phone calls to a sample of civilians to evaluate their encounters with the police. See 4/24 Tr. at 4792 (Cronin); 5/15 Tr. at 7291–7293 (Farrell).

³²⁸ 4/23 Tr. at 4640–4641, 4720–4721.

been checked on a UF-250 is not an effective review of the constitutionality of a stop.

b. Inadequate Supervision

As summarized above, the NYPD’s documentation provides an inadequate basis for monitoring whether officers are conducting unconstitutional stops. Nevertheless, the City argues that in practice, the NYPD identifies unconstitutional stops through “a chain of command of supervisors, namely, sergeants, lieutenants, and precinct commanders.”³²⁹ At trial, the City introduced a large volume of testimony and other evidence concerning the details of this chain of command, and the responsibilities of NYPD personnel at various ranks.³³⁰ Very little of this evidence was relevant, however, because very little of it concerned the supervision of *the constitutionality of stops*. In fact, the City notes only two concrete mechanisms for identifying unconstitutional stops: *first*, sergeants “routinely witness stops made by officers”; and *second*, sergeants “review their officers’ UF-250s and frequently discuss the underlying facts of stops with officers to determine whether an officer is able to articulate a proper basis for the stop.”³³¹

The evidence showed that neither mechanism provides an effective means for monitoring the constitutionality of stops. With regard to sergeants witnessing stops, there was no *quantitative* evidence concerning how many of the 4.4 million stops during the class period were witnessed by sergeants or how many of the observed stops were self-initiated versus based

³²⁹ Def. Findings ¶ 47. *Accord* Pl. Findings ¶ 86; 4/9 Tr. at 2841–2842, 2919 (Chief Esposito testifying that supervisory review mitigates the risk posed by incomplete or inaccurate documentation of stops); *id.* at 2929–2930 (Chief Esposito testifying that he relies on supervisors as his “main . . . way of determining” whether the NYPD’s officers are acting in accordance with the policy against racial profiling and the policy of only making stops based on reasonable suspicion).

³³⁰ *See, e.g.*, Def. Findings ¶ 47 (collecting some sources).

³³¹ *Id.*

on radio runs.³³² More importantly, the evidence showed that sergeants do not effectively monitor the constitutionality of stops even when they are present.³³³

With regard to supervisors' review of stops after the fact, there are no written policies requiring supervisors to evaluate the constitutionality of stops. The section of the Patrol Guide containing the procedures for stops and frisks directs uniformed members of the service to "[i]nform [the] desk officer, [in the] precinct of occurrence, of [the] facts [of the stop]."³³⁴ Chief Giannelli explained that this requirement is satisfied when the officer submits a UF-250 to her supervisor.³³⁵ Despite the fact that NYPD officials like Chief Esposito present supervisory review as the central mechanism for monitoring the constitutionality of stops, the section of the Patrol Guide describing the desk officer's duty to review UF-250s contains *no mention* of a

³³² As noted above, 78% of the stops during the class period were self-initiated rather than based on a radio run. *See* PX 417D.

³³³ Sergeant Stephen Monroe, when asked directly how he ensures "that officers under [his] supervision are conducting lawful stops based on reasonable suspicion," responded: "I usually . . . observe the stops *looking for safety and their approach of the suspect.*" 4/29 Tr. at 5266–5267 (emphasis added). When asked what he discusses with officers regarding their stops, Sergeant Monroe again emphasized officer safety and effectiveness, making no mention of constitutionality. *See id.* at 5267; 4/17 Tr. at 3778. In addition, the supervisors who witnessed the unconstitutional stops in this case failed to recognize or respond to their unconstitutionality. *See, e.g.,* 3/27 Tr. at 1145–1147, 1176–1179 (Sergeant Korabel testifying that he was supervising Officer Dennis in the anticrime unit during the stop of Devin Almonor); *infra* Part IV.D.1.b (concluding that Almonor's stop and frisk was unconstitutional).

Sergeant Loria testified that during his twelve years as an anticrime sergeant, he was present "[v]ery frequently" for stops by his officers. 4/17 Tr. at 3755–3756, 3789–3792. Nevertheless, he testified that he had never told a single officer that a stop or frisk was improper. *See id.* at 3778. Sergeant Loria also testified at his deposition that as a sergeant, he did not review his officers' UF-250s for reasonable suspicion, and that he could not recall anyone in the NYPD ever telling him to do so. *See id.* at 3770; 4/8 Tr. at 2706 (Officer Leek testifying that his supervising Sergeant never exited the police van during the February 24, 2011 stop of Clive Lino). *See infra* Part IV.D.2.d.

³³⁴ Patrol Guide 212-11, Stop and Frisk (7/18/03) ("P.G. 212-11"), PX 98 at 1; Patrol Guide 212-11, Stop and Frisk (5/24/02), Ex. 4 to Giannelli Dep.

³³⁵ *See* Giannelli Dep. at 166–167. Chief Giannelli also testified that he did not require desk officers to ask police officers about the facts of a stop. *See id.* at 168.

review for constitutionality, or of any substantive review for that matter.³³⁶ In addition, while the lesson plan for training newly promoted sergeants on stop and frisk mentions the need for reasonable suspicion and the prohibition on racial profiling, the plan does not instruct sergeants to perform any review of stops for constitutionality.³³⁷

The evidence also shows that in practice, supervisors do not review the constitutionality of stops after the fact. Rather, supervisors review whether a UF-250 was fully completed.³³⁸ Supervisors are not required to review activity logs alongside UF-250s,³³⁹ nor do they routinely discuss the circumstances of a stop with the stopping officer in order to determine whether the stop was justified.³⁴⁰

³³⁶ See P.G. 212-11 ¶ 10.

³³⁷ See Lesson Plan, Sergeants Leadership Course (4/30/09), DX R3; 4/29 Tr. at 5168–5170 (Chief James Shea unable to explain why, contrary to his testimony that sergeants are trained to review every street stop for reasonable suspicion, lesson plan does not instruct newly promoted sergeants to do this); 4/2 Tr. at 1937, 1939, 1951–1953 (Sergeant Richard Hegney testifying that he does not recall receiving any training regarding stop and frisk after he was promoted to sergeant in 2000). I also note that the Quest for Excellence program, as discussed above, does not require supervisors to review the constitutionality of officers' stops. See *supra* Part IV.C.4.a; 4/15 Tr. at 3385–3390 (Deputy Commissioner Beirne conceding that nothing in Orders 49, 50, or 52 directs a supervisor to review stops for constitutionality).

³³⁸ See, e.g., Pl. Findings ¶ 94 (collecting sources); 4/17 Tr. at 3763 (Sergeant Loria's deposition testimony that when he reviews UF-250s, he "make[s] sure that it's signed and all the boxes are filled in," but does not review it for anything else); 3/20 Tr. at 634 (Officer Edward Velazquez testifying that supervisors had only returned UF-250s to him based on incompleteness, such as failing to record the date); 3/22 Tr. at 986–990 (Sergeant Julio Agron ultimately conceding that he does not believe an Operation Impact sergeant is required to review his officers' UF-250s at the end of a tour).

³³⁹ See, e.g., Pl. Findings ¶ 100 (collecting sources); 4/16 Tr. at 3522 (Deputy Inspector Ortiz testifying that he did not require supervisors to review activity logs alongside UF-250s).

³⁴⁰ See, e.g., Pl. Findings ¶¶ 95–96 (collecting sources); 3/20 Tr. at 606–607 (Officer Victor Marrero testifying that when a sergeant reviews a UF-250, the officer is usually present, but that the only question the sergeant asks is the time of the occurrence); 3/20 Tr. at 634 (Officer Velazquez testifying that no supervisor had ever questioned him about the circumstances of a stop based on a UF-250). In addition, supervisors do not notice stop patterns

Alternately, the City suggests that Integrity Control Officers (“ICOs”) are available to monitor the constitutionality of stops.³⁴¹ ICOs are “the eyes and ears of the Precinct Commander,” and they are tasked with performing various inspections and reviews to identify misconduct by officers.³⁴² While ICOs might in theory be well-positioned to review the constitutionality of officers’ stops,³⁴³ there is no evidence that ICOs do so in practice, or are instructed to do so through training or written policies.³⁴⁴ The detailed thirty-one-point list of an ICO’s duties and responsibilities contains no mention of monitoring the constitutionality of officer behavior in general or of stops specifically, nor does it require ICOs to review officers’ UF-250s or activity log entries for stops.³⁴⁵ Former Chief Giannelli testified that he expects

that suggest unconstitutionality. *See* Pl. Findings ¶ 87. For example, Lieutenant Telford testified that as an anticrime sergeant, he reviewed his officers’ UF-250s. However, he was unaware that two of his officers were among the four top issuers of UF-250s in the NYPD in the third quarter of 2009 — including Officer Gonzalez, who checked the same four boxes on 99% of his UF-250s. *See* 5/7 Tr. at 6314–6315. Sergeant Joseph Marino was unaware that Officer Dang, one of the anticrime officers under his supervision, was another of the officers who conducted the most stops in the third quarter of 2009. *See* 4/30 Tr. at 5555–5556.

³⁴¹ *See* Def. Findings ¶ 48.

³⁴² Giannelli Dep. at 47. *See generally* 4/16 Tr. at 3581–3582 (Lieutenant Enno Peters, ICO of the 28th Precinct, stating that ICOs are usually lieutenants, and assistant ICOs are usually sergeants).

³⁴³ For example, ICOs observe officers in the field responding to radio runs, and at least some ICOs review officers’ memo books.

³⁴⁴ For example, Lieutenant Cosmo Palmieri, ICO of the 43rd Precinct, testified that despite his regular field observations of officers, during his five years as an ICO he has never observed an officer perform a stop. *See* 4/17 Tr. at 3673. Lieutenant Peters testified at a deposition that as ICO of the 28th Precinct, he could not remember having ever discussed reasonable suspicion with members of the precinct. *See* 4/16 Tr. at 3583–3584.

³⁴⁵ *See* Patrol Guide 202-15, Command Integrity Control Officer (“P.G. 202-15”), DX F5. Paragraph 16 of P.G. 202-15 requires ICOs to inspect and sign the activity logs of *sergeants*, but not of officers, and not specifically in relation to stops. I note that the burden of carrying out the thirty-one duties listed on P.G. 202-15 make it highly unlikely that ICOs would have the time or resources to review the constitutionality of stops unless specifically trained and directed to do so.

ICOs to review UF-250s to determine whether officers' stops are based on reasonable suspicion.³⁴⁶ In practice, however, ICOs review UF-250s and officers' activity logs solely for completeness, if at all,³⁴⁷ rather than for the constitutionality of the underlying stop.³⁴⁸

In sum, neither the NYPD's review of stop documentation nor its supervision of officers provides an adequate mechanism for identifying unconstitutional stops. Consequently, the NYPD is unable to hold officers accountable for those stops or prevent them from happening in the future. I also note that the failure of supervisors and ICOs to effectively supervise the constitutionality of stops is not the result of oversight by subordinates, but rather stems from the failure of senior NYPD managers and officials to direct supervisors and ICOs to perform this task.³⁴⁹

5. Partially Inadequate Training

The core constitutional standards governing stop and frisk are well established.³⁵⁰ Training officers to comply with these standards, however, is no simple task, because there are no mechanical rules for their application to the varied circumstances of an officer's work. Viewed in light of this difficulty, the NYPD's efforts to train its recruits have been largely

³⁴⁶ See Giannelli Dep. at 48–50, 106.

³⁴⁷ See 4/17 Tr. at 3675 (Lieutenant Palmieri testifying that as an ICO, he has not reviewed UF-250s).

³⁴⁸ See, e.g., 5/2 Tr. at 5692–5693 (Cirabisi); Pl. Findings ¶¶ 102–107. The City solicited lengthy testimony concerning the duties and activities of ICOs. See, e.g., Def. Findings ¶ 48 (collecting sources). As with so much of the City's evidence concerning institutions at the NYPD, however, this testimony was largely irrelevant because it did not relate to the constitutionality of stops.

³⁴⁹ See, e.g., Pl. Findings ¶¶ 89, 91 (collecting some sources showing that high-level managers, such as precinct commanders, did not direct supervisors and ICOs to monitor the constitutionality of stops).

³⁵⁰ See *supra* Part III.

adequate.³⁵¹ The gravest problems in the NYPD’s stop and frisk practices stem not from inadequate training but from a divergence between the NYPD’s written training materials and the “operational policy” carried out in the streets.³⁵²

Nevertheless, plaintiffs accurately note several problematic and obvious omissions or errors in the NYPD’s training programs.³⁵³ Some of these flaws effectively encourage officers to commit constitutional violations, and the evidence in this case shows that predictably, such violation have in fact occurred on a widespread basis. The following are some of the problems I find in the written training materials.

First, the Police Student’s Guide’s training on reasonable suspicion explains “Furtive Behavior” as follows: “If an officer observes strange, suspicious, or evasive behavior, he or she may have reasonable suspicion. The officer’s experience and/or expertise are often taken into account in these situations.”³⁵⁴ The vagueness and overbreadth of this description invites officers to make stops based on “hunches,” in violation of *Terry*. Given the frequency with which Furtive Movements is checked (roughly 42% of forms), and the obvious risk that stops based merely on “strange, suspicious, or evasive behavior” may lack reasonable suspicion, the Guide’s description of furtive movements is inadequate.

The danger of this inadequate training is illustrated by the testimony of Officer Christopher Moran, who stopped David Ourlicht for walking in a suspicious way with an

³⁵¹ See Def. Findings ¶¶ 43, 45 & nn.46, 48 (collecting sources).

³⁵² The distinction between official policy and operational policy is common in the study of law enforcement. See 4/24 Tr. at 4834–4835 (Reiter).

³⁵³ See generally Pl. Findings ¶¶ 122–134.

³⁵⁴ Police Student’s Guide, Policing Legally: Street Encounters (July 2012) (“Student’s Guide: Street Encounters”), DX Q11, at 17.

ostensible bulge under his winter clothing.³⁵⁵ Officer Moran testified that “people acting nervous” could “[o]f course” provide reasonable suspicion for a stop.³⁵⁶ Officer Moran also explained that “furtive movement is a very broad concept,” and could include “changing direction,” “walking a certain way,” “acting a little suspicious,” “making a movement that is not regular,” being “very fidgety,” “going in and out of his pocket,” “going in and out of a location,” “looking back and forth constantly,” “looking over their shoulder,” “adjusting their hip or their belt,” “moving in and out of a car too quickly,” “[t]urning a part of their body away from you,” “[g]rabbing at a certain pocket or something at their waist,” “[g]etting a little nervous, maybe shaking,” and “stutter[ing].”³⁵⁷ To the extent that Officer Moran views nervousness or fidgeting, standing alone, as an adequate basis for seizing, questioning, and potentially frisking a person under the Fourth Amendment, he is incorrect. But his view is also a natural response to the vague and overly broad description of furtive movement in the Police Student’s Guide. Misconceptions like Officer Moran’s are a predictable consequence of the training reflected in the Guide, and likely lead to unconstitutional stops.³⁵⁸

Second, the NYPD’s training on the identification of weapons invites unjustified stops based on “suspicious bulges” that are not in fact suspicious, and constitutionally unjustified frisks and searches based on objects that officers cannot reasonably suspect to be weapons. In

³⁵⁵ See *infra* Part IV.D.1.g.

³⁵⁶ 4/18 Tr. at 4042 (Moran).

³⁵⁷ *Id.* at 4046–4049.

³⁵⁸ See *infra* Part IV.D.1.g. See also *infra* Part IV.D.1.b (unconstitutional Almonor stop based in part on “furtive movements”); 5/9 Tr. at 6431–6433 (Officer Dang explaining that “usually” a furtive movement is someone “hanging out in front of [a] building, sitting on the benches or something like that” and then making a “quick movement,” such as “bending down and quickly standing back up,” “going inside the lobby . . . and then quickly coming back out,” or “all of a sudden becom[ing] very nervous, very aware”).

particular, the training draws attention to several “unusual firearms,” such as a gun shaped like a pen, a gun shaped like an old-model cell phone, and a folding gun that fits into a wallet.³⁵⁹ It is no doubt valuable for officers’ safety to know that such weapons exist.³⁶⁰ However, the outline of a commonly carried object such as a wallet or cell phone does not justify a stop or frisk, nor does feeling such an object during a frisk justify a search. The training materials are misleading and unclear on this point.³⁶¹ The materials encourage officers to perform stops and frisks without reasonable suspicion based on the now-ubiquitous bulge created by a cell phone or other common objects — as was the case in the stops of Leroy Downs, Devin Almonor, Cornelio McDonald and Nicholas Peart,³⁶² and was likely the case in the vast majority of stops involving suspicion that the suspect was carrying a weapon, based on the extremely low seizure rate.³⁶³

Third, more generally, the NYPD’s training materials fail to make clear the legal standard for when a frisk may be undertaken. Rather than simply stating that a frisk must be based on reasonable suspicion that a person is armed and dangerous,³⁶⁴ the training materials present a four-part rule that includes an invitation for officers to conduct frisks whenever “they

³⁵⁹ See Detective Benito Gonzalez, Characteristics of Armed Subjects (“Armed Subjects Powerpoint”), DX C8, at 44–57.

³⁶⁰ See 4/25 Tr. at 5040–5043 (Shea).

³⁶¹ See Armed Subjects Powerpoint at 4; Lesson Plan, Firearms and Tactics Section (3/12) (“Firearms Lesson Plan”), DX W3, at 1, 20; 4/29 Tr. at 5176–5177 (Shea).

³⁶² See *infra* Part IV.D.1.a–d (Leroy Downs frisked based on presence of keys, wallet and bag of cookies in his pocket; Officer Brian Dennis checked “suspicious bulge” on the UF-250 after the fact, when Devin Almonor had only his cell phone in his pocket; Cornelio McDonald stopped based on “suspicious bulge” that turned out to be cell phone; Nicholas Peart stopped in August 2006 based on anonymous suspect description corroborated only by “suspicious bulge” that turned out to be cell phone).

³⁶³ See Fagan Rpt. 57, 64 tbl. 15.

³⁶⁴ See *Johnson*, 555 U.S. at 326–27.

are in fear of their safety,” without clarifying that the fear must be both reasonable or related to a weapon.³⁶⁵ Based on this four-part rule, which officers have apparently internalized,³⁶⁶ it is not surprising that several of the individual stops in this case involved unconstitutional frisks,³⁶⁷ or that the 2.3 million frisks during the class period resulted in the recovery of weapons only 1.5% of the time.³⁶⁸

Fourth, while the NYPD deserves praise for its use of scenarios and role playing in training on the legal justification for stops, plaintiffs correctly observe that these exercises are exclusively based on radio runs rather than self-initiated stops.³⁶⁹ As noted above, 78% of stops during the class period were self-initiated,³⁷⁰ and self-initiated stops create a different set of constitutional risks than stops based on suspect descriptions from a radio run. Just as ICOs observing stops based on radio runs cannot provide adequate monitoring of self-initiated stops,

³⁶⁵ Firearms Lesson Plan at 2. If an officer’s fear for her safety is unrelated to any suspicion that the stopped person may be armed, there is no reason to conduct a protective frisk for weapons, and such a frisk would be unjustified. For example, an officer may not frisk a stopped person simply because the stopped person is physically imposing, or because the stop took place in a dangerous neighborhood. The only justification for a protective frisk is to discover weapons. *See generally supra* Part III.B.3 (noting that the frisk standard in CPL § 140.50 does not reflect the constitutional standard for a frisk).

³⁶⁶ *See, e.g.*, 4/17 Tr. at 3867 (Officer Mahoney, who frisked Downs, testifying that the standard for whether a stopped person may be frisked is “[w]hether it was a violent crime or you have reasonable . . . fear for your safety or the safety of . . . [a] civilian”); 4/10 Tr. at 3117–3120 (Officer Luke White testifying, although somewhat unclearly, that his frisk of Dominique Sindayiganza was justified based on reasonable suspicion that Sindayiganza had committed aggravated harassment, even though this is not a violent crime and Officer White did not suspect that Sindayiganza had a weapon). *See also infra* Parts IV.D.1.a, IV.D.2.a (detailing Downs’s and Sindayiganza’s stops and frisks).

³⁶⁷ *See infra* Parts IV.D.1–2.

³⁶⁸ *See* DX V14-A; DX V14-C.

³⁶⁹ *See* Pl. Findings ¶ 126; 4/25 Tr. at 5161–5162 (Shea).

³⁷⁰ *See* PX 417D.

role playing that focuses exclusively on radio runs is inadequate to train officers about the application of constitutional standards to self-initiated stops.

Fifth, the NYPD's training regarding racial profiling does not clearly define the difference between the constitutionally permissible use of race in a stop based on a specific, reliable suspect description, and the constitutionally impermissible targeting of racially defined groups for stops in general.³⁷¹ Because the NYPD has an unwritten policy of conducting the latter type of stops, as described above, this omission is not surprising.

Sixth, I have already noted in another opinion the constitutional infirmities in the NYPD's stop and frisk refresher course at the Rodman's Neck training center in the Bronx, as well as other recently introduced materials.³⁷² In that opinion, I expressed concern that the recent training materials misstate what constitutes a stop, which likely leads some officers not to prepare UF-250s in cases when they wrongly conclude that the encounter did not rise to the level of a stop.³⁷³ Although Chief Shea testified that the Rodman's Neck training was developed in part because the NYPD wants officers to fill out UF-250s more selectively, a more significant concern is the failure of officers to fill out UF-250s after encounters that clearly *were* stops.³⁷⁴ In

³⁷¹ See generally *infra* Part V.B.1 (conclusions of law regarding racial profiling). For the NYPD's racial profiling training, see, for example, Police Student's Guide, Policing Impartially, DX V11, at 3–7, 12–14 (appropriately drawing attention to latent bias even among well-intentioned officers, but offering an inadequately narrow definition of racial profiling: “when a police officer decides to stop and question a person when the *sole* rationale for the contact is the race, ethnicity, or national origin of the person being stopped” (emphasis added)).

³⁷² See *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *25, *35–39; Pl. Findings ¶¶ 130–131. I stated in that opinion that more than three thousand officers had attended the training since its development in 2012. See *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *25. More than six thousand officers have now attended. See 4/25 Tr. at 5121 (Shea).

³⁷³ See *Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *38.

³⁷⁴ See 4/25 Tr. at 5126, 5151–5154 (Shea). The individual stops in this case show that officers frequently fail to fill out UF-250s after encounters that were clearly stops. See, e.g., *infra* Part IV.D.1.a (no UF-250 for Downs stop); *infra* Part IV.D.1.h (no UF-250 for February 5

addition, testimony in the present case confirmed that officers misunderstand what constitutes a stop based on training materials used at Rodman's Neck.³⁷⁵

6. Inadequate Discipline

As described in earlier sections, the NYPD has chosen to document, review, and supervise its officers' stops in such a way that unconstitutional stops are unlikely to be identified, and as a result the responsible officer cannot be held accountable. Moreover, when confronted with evidence of unconstitutional stops, the NYPD routinely denies the accuracy of the evidence, refuses to impose meaningful discipline, and fails to effectively monitor the responsible officers for future misconduct.

Civilian complaints are one source of notice to the NYPD that an unconstitutional stop may have taken place. Anyone can make a complaint against an NYPD officer for misconduct through a variety of channels, including the CCRB, an all-civilian municipal agency tasked with investigating allegations against the NYPD of excessive force, abuse of authority,

Lino stop). *See also Ligon*, 2013 WL 628534, at *11, *20 & n.241.

³⁷⁵ *See* 4/29 Tr. at 5212 (Detective Damian Vizcarrondo testifying that an encounter rises to the level of a stop not based on whether the stopped person is free to leave, but based on whether the officer has reasonable suspicion); 4/25 Tr. at 4971 (Lieutenant James McCarthy testifying to the same). The Rodman's Neck training materials, which are reflected in Detective Vizcarrondo's and Lieutenant McCarthy's testimony, teach the following lesson: if an officer has an encounter with a civilian and is wondering whether to fill out a UF-250, the officer should ask himself whether the encounter was based on reasonable suspicion — *not* whether a reasonable person would have felt free to leave. This approach is legally incorrect and will predictably lead to officers not filling out UF-250s after encounters that began based on something less than reasonable suspicion, but that in retrospect involved a level of coercion amounting to a stop. Chief Shea argued that it makes more sense to train officers never to conduct stops without reasonable suspicion than it does to train officers to prepare a UF-250 even when a stop was not based on reasonable suspicion. *See* 4/25 Tr. at 5119–5124 (Shea). But officers can and should be trained to do both. That is, they should be trained never to conduct stops without reasonable suspicion *and* trained to recognize when an encounter that was intended to be a “Level 1” request for information or “Level 2” inquiry under *De Bour* in fact resulted in a *Terry* stop. Whenever this occurs, whether intentionally or unintentionally, the encounter must be recorded as a stop.

discourtesy, or offensive language (collectively referred to as “FADO”);³⁷⁶ the Bloomberg administration’s “311” information and government services hotline; or by contacting the NYPD directly.³⁷⁷ Of course, a complaint made to the NYPD may not even be recorded if the officer receiving that complaint decides to ignore it — as Officer Anthony Moon did in response to Downs’s complaint.³⁷⁸ It is impossible to know how often the NYPD simply disregards complaints.

The correct practice when the NYPD receives a complaint regarding a stop is to either forward the complaint to the CCRB, or, if the complaint falls outside of the FADO categories, to the Investigative Review Section of the Office of the Chief of Department (“OCD”).³⁷⁹ The NYPD’s Internal Affairs Bureau (“IAB”) can, in theory, initiate its own investigations into alleged misconduct based on media reports,³⁸⁰ although no evidence was offered that IAB has in fact done this in response to the media reports over the last decade concerning racially biased and/or constitutionally unjustified stops and frisks.

Once the CCRB receives a complaint of an unconstitutional stop, CCRB investigators will generally “interview complainants, witnesses, and officers and determine

³⁷⁶ Allegations of improper stops or frisks fall within the category of “abuse of authority” complaints. *See* 4/15 Tr. at 3284 (Joan Thompson, Executive Director of CCRB); CCRB, January–June 2012 Report (“CCRB June 2012 Report”), DX V13, at 4 (defining “Abuse of Authority”).

³⁷⁷ *See* Def. Findings ¶ 25.

³⁷⁸ *See infra* Part IV.D.1.a. Downs took extraordinary measures to identify the police officers despite the lack of any official record of the stop.

³⁷⁹ *See* Def. Findings ¶ 25 & n.34 (noting that the NYPD refers all FADO complaints to the CCRB, including “[s]earch and seizure allegations relating to stop, question, and frisk,” and refers “the remainder of the complaints” to the OCD); *id.* ¶ 32 (noting that the OCD processes a small number of “complaints featur[ing] allegations related to” stop and frisk).

³⁸⁰ *See id.* ¶ 25.

whether allegations are substantiated, unsubstantiated, exonerated, or unfounded.”³⁸¹ A complaint is “substantiated” if, based on the preponderance of the evidence, “[t]here is sufficient credible evidence to believe that the subject officer committed the act charged in the allegation and thereby engaged in misconduct.”³⁸² A complaint is “unsubstantiated” if there is insufficient evidence to determine whether the officer committed misconduct.³⁸³ The investigator’s decision will be reviewed by a supervisor and then passed along to a three-member panel, which makes the final decision after reviewing the evidence. If the panel finds a complaint substantiated, the case is forwarded to the NYPD’s Department Advocate’s Office (“DAO”), which serves as an internal prosecutor for officer misconduct at the NYPD.³⁸⁴

It is at this stage that the CCRB complaint process founders. Rather than accepting the CCRB’s findings, the DAO conducts its own review of the materials that the CCRB’s three-member panel has just reviewed. Instead of applying the well-established “preponderance of the evidence” standard like the CCRB, the DAO applies its own evidentiary standards. Deputy Commissioner Julie Schwartz, an attorney who has lead the DAO since 2005, testified that if the CCRB bases its findings on a credibility determination in favor of a witness and against a police officer, the DAO will *as a rule* reject the CCRB’s findings. In Deputy Commissioner Schwartz’s words, it “doesn’t matter” that the CCRB has seen and heard the

³⁸¹ Def. Findings ¶ 26.

³⁸² CCRB June 2012 Report at 4.

³⁸³ *See id.* An officer is “exonerated” if she committed the alleged acts, but the acts “were determined to be lawful and proper,” and an allegation is “unfounded” if there is sufficient evidence that the officer did not commit the alleged act. *Id. Accord* 4/15 Tr. at 3272 (Thompson).

³⁸⁴ *See* Def. Findings ¶ 26; CCRB, 2011 Annual Report (“CCRB 2011 Annual Report”), DX P12, at 17–18 (describing prosecutorial function of the DAO). In the first half of 2012, the CCRB closed 2,518 cases. Of the 27% of cases closed after full investigations, 11% resulted in a finding of substantiated misconduct. *See* CCRB June 2012 Report at 10.

witnesses, while the DAO has not, “[b]ecause if one witness says A happened and the other witness says B happened,” the complaining witness cannot satisfy the preponderance of the evidence standard: “there is nothing that brings [the allegation] to 51 percent.”³⁸⁵ In this “he said . . . she said” situation, the DAO will only accept the CCRB’s findings if there is “a little corroboration,” like visible marks on a complainant alleging overly tight handcuffs.³⁸⁶

Deputy Commissioner Schwartz stated further that “in any stop-and-frisk case in which you only have the complainant’s version and the officer’s version, the department cannot pursue discipline.”³⁸⁷ It appears that in the eight years that she has led the DAO, Deputy Commissioner Schwartz has consistently applied the unique evidentiary standard that a complainant’s testimony can never be sufficient standing alone.

Deputy Commissioner Schwartz also testified that the CCRB and the OCD apply the same evidentiary standard,³⁸⁸ although she was unable to cite any source articulating that standard. When pressed, Deputy Commissioner Schwartz changed her testimony and stated that in some instances a complainant’s word is enough to sustain a complaint.³⁸⁹ I do not find this later testimony credible.³⁹⁰ Instead, I find that the DAO follows a policy of rejecting CCRB determinations when they are based only on the uncorroborated testimony of a civilian witness. Deputy Commissioner Schwartz testified that she was not concerned about allegations that the

³⁸⁵ 4/22 Tr. at 4485–4486.

³⁸⁶ *Id.* at 4486–4487.

³⁸⁷ *Id.* at 4508.

³⁸⁸ *See id.* at 4484, 4486–4487, 4508.

³⁸⁹ *See id.* at 4508–4511.

³⁹⁰ Deputy Commissioner Schwartz’s later testimony also conflicted with her deposition testimony in another case. *See id.* at 4511–4512.

DAO is biased in favor of police officers.³⁹¹

Because many of the complaints related to stop and frisk involve precisely the scenario described by Deputy Commissioner Schwartz, the DAO's evidentiary theory seriously undermines the NYPD's ability to hold officers accountable for unconstitutional stops or frisks.³⁹² In light of this evidentiary standard, as well as other indications of the DAO's resistance to evidence of unconstitutional stops provided by the CCRB,³⁹³ it is not surprising that the DAO frequently declines to pursue *any* discipline against officers who have been the subject of substantiated CCRB complaints. Between 2007 and 2011, the DAO declined to pursue discipline in between 16% and 36% of the substantiated complaints forwarded by the CCRB, and in 2012 the percentage of substantiated cases resulting in no discipline rose again.³⁹⁴ In addition, the NYPD consistently downgrades the discipline recommended by the CCRB, imposing only instructions — the least serious form of discipline — in the majority of cases in most years.³⁹⁵ The DAO's frequent rejection of the CCRB's disciplinary recommendations has

³⁹¹ See *id.* at 4512–4513.

³⁹² See *id.* at 4481–4482, 4485–4486, 4496; 4/15 Tr. at 3289, 3292 (Thompson).

³⁹³ Deputy Commissioner Schwartz also testified that the law governing search and seizure, and especially *De Bour*, is not “clearly established, well-articulated, and understandable,” and when an officer violates an unclear law like *De Bour* unintentionally, the CCRB should consider the officer's “good faith” in its credibility determination. 4/22 Tr. at 4513–4521. In addition, she testified that when the CCRB has failed to identify an officer by name and has not conducted a show-up or a photo array, the DAO will dismiss the case rather than attempting to determine the identity of the officer based on specific identifying information in the CCRB's findings. See *id.* at 4484–4485.

³⁹⁴ See CCRB 2011 Annual Report at 17; CCRB, Police Department Discipline, DX U13. These figures exclude the small number of cases where the statute of limitations had expired or the officer resigned before the NYPD could take action. Several officers testified that they were never disciplined even after the CCRB substantiated complaints against them. See Pl. Findings ¶¶ 139–141 (collecting sources).

³⁹⁵ See 4/15 Tr. at 3294 (Thompson); CCRB 2011 Annual Report at 18, tbl. 30. Instructions as the most common form of discipline in every year. Chief Hall testified that an

likely undermined public confidence in the CCRB and discouraged the filing of complaints — many of which may have been meritorious.³⁹⁶

The relatively few stop complaints that pass through the OCD are no more likely to result in officer discipline than those processed by the CCRB and the DAO.³⁹⁷ Despite the fact that the OCD is apparently the only entity responsible for addressing civilian complaints of racial profiling, its system for categorizing and tracking complaints contains no tracking code for either stop complaints or complaints of racial profiling.³⁹⁸ Not surprisingly, the evidence showed that the OCD has been ineffective in monitoring and imposing discipline in response to allegations of racial profiling. For example, the OCD received an allegation that Officer

officer who engages in stops that are not based on reasonable suspicion could be subjected to “incredibly severe discipline,” up to and including termination. 5/16 Tr. at 7628. When asked on cross-examination whether he had personal knowledge of any officer being subjected to such discipline for a stop lacking reasonable suspicion, Chief Hall said that he did not. *See id.* at 7629.

³⁹⁶ *See* 3/19 Tr. at 345 (Nicholas Peart testifying that after his first CCRB complaint was not substantiated, he did not file any CCRB complaints in response to later stops because he did not believe that the CCRB would do anything). *See also* Pl. Findings ¶ 155 (collecting sources indicating the DAO’s awareness of longstanding public concerns that the NYPD does not take the CCRB’s recommendations seriously); *id.* ¶ 156 (noting that even after the NYPD agreed in 2012 to allow CCRB attorneys to prosecute a small category of serious police misconduct cases, they can only do so at the discretion of the Police Commissioner). The City’s proposed findings describe at great length the NYPD’s performance monitoring system, which tracks officers who have received *multiple* substantiated CCRB complaints. *See* Def. Findings ¶¶ 36–42; Pl. Findings ¶ 138. However, this system is ineffective for monitoring unjustified stops because of the low likelihood that a wrongfully stopped person will have the knowledge and take the time to file a CCRB complaint. The likelihood of multiple complaints against the same officer is even lower.

³⁹⁷ *See* Pl. Findings ¶¶ 142–147 (collecting sources).

³⁹⁸ *See* 4/18 Tr. at 3962–3968, 3981, 4013 (Inspector McAleer). In addition, there was evidence that complaints of racial profiling made *during* stops are not conveyed to the OCD. *See* Tr. 5/7 at 6307, 6332–6333 (Lieutenant Telford testifying that as an anticrime supervisor in 2009, he was not concerned after Officer Gonzalez submitted a UF-250 indicating that a black male he had stopped had asked: “Why don’t you stop other people?”); PX 557 at *15999–16000.

Jonathan Rothenberg stopped and arrested someone based on racial profiling a year before his stop of Ian Provost,³⁹⁹ yet he was never questioned about the allegation,⁴⁰⁰ and the NYPD is unable to determine whether an investigation ever occurred.⁴⁰¹ The OCD's inadequate response to civilian complaints of wrongful stops is all the more troubling because the OCD receives most of the racial profiling complaints that are addressed either to the CCRB or the NYPD.⁴⁰²

7. Ongoing Notice of Constitutional Violations

The 1999 AG Report put the NYPD on notice that its stop and frisk practices were resulting in constitutional violations. Despite that notice, senior NYPD officials significantly increased the risk of constitutional violations by applying pressure throughout the chain of command to raise the number of stops without imposing a countervailing pressure to ensure their constitutionality, and without instituting adequate supervisory, monitoring, or disciplinary procedures. This section describes the various ways the NYPD has continued to receive notice since 1999 of widespread constitutional violations in its practice of stop and frisk.

The NYPD has received thorough and consistent notice of constitutional problems in its stop practices from multiple sources, including the media, community members, community and legal organizations, individual police officers, and the class members and attorneys in this case. As Reiter testified, the prominent media coverage of complaints about baseless and racially motivated stops would have given “any reasonable police department”

³⁹⁹ See 4/17 Tr. at 3822 (Rothenberg); *infra* Part IV.D.1.f (detailing Provost stop and frisk).

⁴⁰⁰ See 4/17 Tr. at 3820, 3825 (Rothenberg).

⁴⁰¹ See 4/30 Tr. at 5385 (stipulation).

⁴⁰² See, e.g., 4/18 Tr. at 3962–3963 (Inspector Helen McAleer, OCD, testifying that CCRB forwards non-FADO complaints to OCD, including racial profiling complaints, of which there have been “[v]ery few”); 4/15 Tr. at 3271 (Thompson testifying that the CCRB sometimes forwards racial profiling complaints to the OCD).

notice of the need “to take a look at” these issues.⁴⁰³ In fact, Chief Esposito is aware of media reports that the NYPD racially profiles young black and Hispanic males in its stop activities, and has personally heard complaints from community organizations, civil liberties groups, and elected officials about racial profiling in stops.⁴⁰⁴ Deputy Chief Marino testified that the NYPD’s stop and frisk practices are “always a concern and a complaint in any precinct I’ve worked in,” and that community leaders and community members had complained to him about suspicionless stops and frisks.⁴⁰⁵ Similarly, Inspector Lehr has heard complaints from black residents about being stopped for no reason, and has witnessed demonstrations in overwhelmingly black precincts that raised concerns about stop and frisk and racial profiling.⁴⁰⁶ Chief Morris testified that he, too, had heard complaints from individuals who felt they were stopped for no reason.⁴⁰⁷ Chief Shea testified that when members of the community participate in the multicultural immersion course for newly graduated officers, community leaders have repeatedly shared complaints involving stops based on racial profiling.⁴⁰⁸ Similarly, Chief Shea testified that when he was a precinct commander, “there were occasions when community members might come to a community meeting and claim a family member or themselves was the subject of police action and they fear it was influenced by their race.”⁴⁰⁹ Despite this

⁴⁰³ 4/24 Tr. at 4878.

⁴⁰⁴ See 4/10 Tr. at 3023–3027. Chief Esposito also testified that he has been aware of public controversies concerning street encounters between NYPD officers and blacks and Hispanics since at least 2000, when he became Chief of Department. See 4/9 Tr. at 2794–2796.

⁴⁰⁵ 3/22 Tr. at 931.

⁴⁰⁶ See 4/30 Tr. at 5410, 5429–5430, 5434–5435.

⁴⁰⁷ See 5/10 Tr. at 6633.

⁴⁰⁸ See 4/25 Tr. at 5081.

⁴⁰⁹ *Id.* at 5081–5082.

extensive evidence, Chief Esposito and other NYPD officials testified that they had never heard an individual complain about being stopped based on his race.⁴¹⁰ I do not find this testimony credible given the other testimony in this case and the widespread public concern regarding racially biased policing by the NYPD.⁴¹¹ In any event, whether or not high officials heard individual complaints is immaterial, given the many other sources of notice discussed in this section.

In addition to receiving notice from the public and community organizations, the NYPD has been apprised of unconstitutional practices by some of its own officers. In 2009, Officer Polanco delivered an anonymous letter⁴¹² to his ICO, reporting that officers were engaging in racial profiling and other misconduct toward minority communities:

[W]e were handcuffing kids for no reason. They would just tell us handcuff them. And boss, why are we handcuffing them? Just handcuff them. We'll make up the charge later.

Some of those kids were not doing anything. Some of those kids were just walking home. Some of those kids were just walking from school.⁴¹³

In his letter, which he believed would be forwarded to IAB, Officer Polanco described the following incident, from 2009:

I remember one incident where one kid — and I reported this — they stopped

⁴¹⁰ See, e.g., 3/22 Tr. at 1055–1056 (Diaz testifying that he is not sure); 4/10 Tr. at 3025–3026 (Esposito); 4/30 Tr. at 5434 (Lehr); 5/9 Tr. at 6511 (Holmes); 5/10 Tr. at 6633 (Morris); Def. Findings ¶ 23.

⁴¹¹ See, e.g., 5/14 Tr. at 7174 (Deputy Commissioner Farrell testifying that he was aware in early 2007 of “concerns raised by [some] members of the public that the NYPD may be engaging in racially biased policing”).

⁴¹² When asked why he submitted the letter anonymously, Officer Polanco explained that he was worried by the adverse consequences Officer Schoolcraft suffered after reporting the alleged manipulation of crime statistics. See 3/20 Tr. at 453.

⁴¹³ 3/20 Tr. at 450, 453, 508–509. The letter does not appear in the record. See *id.* at 450, 661; 3/19 Tr. at 435–436.

his brother. He was 13. And he was waiting for him from school at the corner to bring him home. When he came to us, the officer — Officer, what’s wrong with my little brother? Was he acting out? He wind[s] up with handcuffs too. For simply asking what was going on with his brother.⁴¹⁴

Officer Polanco also reported in the letter that on more than one occasion, he was required to drive on patrol with supervisors who directed him to stop individuals without what he believed to be reasonable suspicion. A supervisor would point to a “group of black kids or Hispanic kids on the corner, in the park, or anywhere,” and direct Officer Polanco to “just go grab, go 250 them, go summons them. Sometimes they will ask me to summons them. We will ask the supervisor why. And they will say unlawful assembly or something like that . . . [b]ecause there’s more than three of them on the corner.”⁴¹⁵

After his initial letter in 2009, Officer Polanco anonymously called IAB to express his concerns regarding the treatment of minority youths and the manipulation of crime statistics.⁴¹⁶ Finally, Officer Polanco gave IAB the recordings played at trial, which corroborated his testimony about institutional pressure to meet target numbers of enforcement activity by making stops and arrests without an adequate legal basis.⁴¹⁷

⁴¹⁴ 3/20 Tr. at 450-451, 509. *See also id.* at 460–461 (Officer Polanco testifying that his letter to IAB stated the address, date, and other information concerning the encounter with the thirteen-year-old).

⁴¹⁵ *Id.* at 457–458. *See also id.* at 459–460 (Officer Polanco testifying that after an unjustified stop, supervisors instructed him about which boxes to check on the UF-250, including High Crime Area and Furtive Movements).

⁴¹⁶ *See id.* at 455–456.

⁴¹⁷ *See id.* at 462–464. For a summary of some of Officer Polanco’s recordings, see *supra* Part IV.C.2. Eventually, Officer Polanco abandoned his anonymity and participated in a televised interview. *See* 3/20 Tr. at 515–516. After the interview aired in March 2010, IAB charged him with perjury. The charge was based on an incident described in Officer Polanco’s complaint to IAB. Officer Polanco stated that he was once instructed to issue a summons to someone for walking a dog without a license, even though he had not seen a dog, and that he obeyed the instruction. *See id.* at 451–452, 540. While Officer Polanco was charged with perjury, the supervisor who issued the instruction was promoted. *See id.* at 540.

CCRB complaints regarding stop and frisk, discussed above, provided a further source of ongoing notice to the NYPD.⁴¹⁸ In addition, the NYPD has received mounting evidence regarding unconstitutional stops through the proceedings in *Daniels v. City of New York*, filed in 1999;⁴¹⁹ this case, filed in 2008;⁴²⁰ and the two related stop and frisk cases, *Davis v. City of New York* and *Ligon v. City of New York*, filed in 2010 and 2012, respectively.⁴²¹

The City attempts to rebut evidence of notice by pointing to a 2007 report by the RAND Corporation that found little evidence of pervasive racial profiling in the NYPD's pedestrian stop and frisk activity.⁴²² But the RAND study used violent crime suspect data as its benchmark, which is problematic for reasons discussed at length in the section on expert

I note that Officer Craig Matthews has alleged in another case that the NYPD retaliated against him for complaining to superiors about “a system of quotas mandating numbers of arrests, summonses, and stop-and-frisks” that was allegedly introduced in 2008. *See Matthews v. City of New York*, No. 12 Civ. 1354, 2013 WL 3879891, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. July 29, 2013) (quoting Complaint ¶ 2). Officer Matthews' allegations of retaliation echo Officer Polanco's allegations. *Compare* 3/20 Tr. at 575–576 (Officer Polanco testifying that footpost assignment was punitive for someone with his seniority), *and* 3/21 Tr. at 727, 789 (Officer Serrano testifying to same), *with* Complaint ¶ 21, *Matthews*, 2013 WL 3879891 (describing footpost assignment as punitive). While recognizing that “as a matter of fact, Officer Matthews' speech had undeniable value to the public,” the Court granted summary judgment to the City based on First Amendment grounds unrelated to the substance of Officer Matthews' allegations. *Matthews*, 2013 WL 3879891 at *19.

⁴¹⁸ *See* 3/28 Tr. at 1424–1425 (Officer Hernandez testifying regarding CCRB complaints about his stop activity).

⁴¹⁹ *See Daniels*, No. 99 Civ. 1695. *See also* 4/9 Tr. at 2800–2801 (Chief Esposito testifying that, as of 1999, he was aware of the allegations in *Daniels* of racial profiling and stops and frisks that lacked reasonable suspicion).

⁴²⁰ I note that plaintiffs originally intended to pursue this case as a challenge to the NYPD's non-compliance with the *Daniels* settlement.

⁴²¹ *See Davis*, No. 10 Civ. 0699; *Ligon*, No. 12 Civ. 2274.

⁴²² Def. Findings ¶ 20. *See* RAND REPORT. I note that the City only relies on the RAND Report as proof that it lacked notice of racially motivated stops, but not that it lacked notice of stops made without reasonable suspicion. *See* Def. Findings ¶ 20. I also note that the RAND Report was admitted only for the purpose of notice, not for the truth of its conclusions.

testimony.⁴²³ As a result, the Report concluded that the NYPD’s stop patterns are racially neutral because the people stopped by the NYPD resemble the suspects in reported violent crimes — even though less than a quarter of stops are based on suspicion of violent crimes,⁴²⁴ and even though blacks are more highly represented in the violent crime suspect data than in the suspect data for other types of crime.⁴²⁵ Nonetheless, the Report cautioned that the use of benchmarks “can either detect *or hide* racial bias due to unobserved or unmeasured factors that affect both the racial distribution that the benchmark establishes and the racial distribution of the stops.”⁴²⁶

Moreover, even if the NYPD did not question the Report’s choice of benchmark, the Report concluded that “for some particular subsets of stops, there are racial disparities, and,

⁴²³ See *supra* Part IV.B.3.

⁴²⁴ See 4/19 Tr. at 4302 (Assistant Commissioner McGuire); Fagan Rpt. apps. C4–C6 (noting that 15% of stops from 2004 to 2009 were based on suspicion of violent crime); Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. app. B tbl. 2 (noting that 23% of stops from 2010 to 2011 were based on suspicion of violent crime). The earlier chart shows that 15% of *all* UF-250s from 2004 to 2009, including those that failed to state a specific suspected crime, were based on suspicion of a violent crime; by contrast, the later table appears to show that 23% of the UF-250s from 2010 to 2011 *containing a codable suspected crime* were based on suspicion of a violent crime. Compare Fagan Rpt. app. C4–C5 noting that the suspected crime on 18% of UF-250s was uncodable or otherwise erroneous), *with* Fagan 2d Supp. Rpt. app. B tbl. 2 (not including UF-250s with erroneous crime codes in any category). Thus, the 15% figure appears to be a more accurate indication of the percentage of stops that are based on suspicion of a violent crime.

⁴²⁵ See RAND REPORT at 19 (noting that “black suspects were described in 69 percent of all violent-crime suspect descriptions”); Fagan Rpt. at 76 tbl. 18 (revealing, apparently based on updated data, that the suspect’s race was black in 73% of the *violent* crime reports in 2006 indicating a suspect’s race, versus 54% for *non-violent* crimes). The RAND Report’s claim that black suspects were described in 69% of all violent-crime suspect descriptions in 2006 is not strictly accurate, because *no* race was indicated in 47% of those complaints. See Fagan Rpt. at 76 tbl. 18, 77 (noting that contrary to the language in the RAND Report, black was in fact “identified as the suspect’s race in only 38.50% of all violent crime complaints . . . in 2005,” once the complaints lacking race data are included). As Dr. Fagan testified, the lack of race information in 47% of the complaints further undermines the reliability of the 2006 violent crime suspect data as a benchmark. See 4/4 Tr. at 2266–2268; Fagan Rpt. at 75–77.

⁴²⁶ RAND REPORT at 19 (emphasis added).

in some boroughs for some outcomes, the disparities are fairly large” — such as in Staten Island for frisks of blacks, and Brooklyn South for the use of force against blacks.⁴²⁷ The Report recommended a “closer review” of stop outcomes in these boroughs, which was never carried out.⁴²⁸ The NYPD also failed to effectively implement other recommendations in the Report.⁴²⁹ In light of these warnings and recommendations, the NYPD’s reliance on the RAND Report as proof that its stops are racially neutral was and is unreasonable. In sum, the numerous sources discussed above were more than adequate to put the NYPD on notice that its officers were engaging in racially motivated stops, and nothing in the RAND report justified ignoring those clear signs.

D. Individual Stops

Plaintiffs offered evidence from twelve individuals regarding nineteen stops. In twelve of those stops the plaintiff testified as did some or all of the police officers involved in the stop. Evaluating whether these stops — and often frisks — complied with the Fourth Amendment turned, in large part, on the credibility of the witnesses. In some cases the

⁴²⁷ *Id.* at 44.

⁴²⁸ *See* 4/9 Tr. at 2830–2831 (Esposito); 5/14 Tr. at 7121 (Deputy Commissioner Farrell testifying that “it was our conclusion that the differences that did exist were quite small”). Throughout his testimony, Deputy Commissioner Farrell refused to acknowledge the validity of statistical evidence of racial disparities in stops and stop outcomes, no matter how large or persistent the disparities. *See, e.g.*, 5/15 Tr. at 7248–7256.

⁴²⁹ *See* RAND REPORT at 44–46. For example, the NYPD began a pilot project to distribute information cards to stopped pedestrians, as recommended by the RAND Report. *See* 5/14 Tr. at 7106–7107; DX A8 (tear-off card used in pilot project). Although Deputy Commissioner Farrell testified that the pilot project had been expanded citywide, none of the individuals stopped in this case testified to receiving a card, and the card itself does not provide a number for making complaints to the CCRB or the NYPD. Instead, the card states: “For more information . . . www.nyc.gov/nypd,” and directs recipients of the card to call a toll-free number or 311 with tips about illegal handguns. DX A8. *See also* Pl. Findings ¶¶ 179–182 (collecting sources regarding the NYPD’s failure to implement the RAND Report’s recommended early warning system for officers who overstop minorities).

testimony of the plaintiff and the officers was irreconcilable, and I was required to accept one version and disregard the other.

In the remaining seven stops, no officer testified — either because the officers involved in the stop could not be identified or, in one case, because the officers identified dispute that the stop ever occurred. In the majority of these cases the plaintiff's testimony was either not sufficiently credible or lacked sufficient detail to establish that the stop was unconstitutional. In others, I found the plaintiff's testimony sufficiently credible *and* sufficiently detailed to make a determination about the constitutionality of the stop. I recognize the dilemma posed by making findings based on only one side of the story, particularly given the NYPD's apparent good faith efforts to locate the officers involved. However, finding a failure of proof in *all* stops where no officer was identified would create a perverse incentive for officers not to record stops where the basis for those stops or the police conduct during the stop was clearly problematic, which would immunize the most egregious stops from scrutiny. This appears to be what happened in the stop of Leroy Downs, discussed below, and it was only through his extraordinary persistence that the officers involved were identified.

Evaluating the police conduct in each of these stops is an imperfect science. There is no objective contemporaneous recording of the stop — either audio or visual. I am relegated to finding facts based on the often conflicting testimony of eyewitnesses. The task is particularly challenging where everyone who testified had an interest in the outcome, which may have, consciously or otherwise, affected the veracity of his or her testimony. I understand that a judge reviewing the facts in hindsight is in an entirely different position from officers on the beat making split-second decisions in situations which may pose a danger to themselves and others. With this in mind, I have endeavored to exercise my judgment faithfully and impartially in making, as I am required to do, the following findings of fact with respect to each of the nineteen

stops at issue.⁴³⁰ I have placed each stop in one of three categories: (1) unconstitutional stop and frisk (if frisk occurred); (2) unconstitutional frisk only; (3) insufficient evidence to find that the stop or frisk was unconstitutional.

1. Unconstitutional Stop and Frisk

a. Leroy Downs

i. Findings of Fact

Leroy Downs is a black male resident of Staten Island in his mid-thirties.⁴³¹ On the evening of August 20, 2008, Downs arrived home from work and, before entering his house, called a friend on his cell phone while standing in front of a chain link fence in front of his house. Downs used an earpiece connected to the phone by a cord, and held the cell phone in one hand and the black mouthpiece on the cord in the other.⁴³²

Downs saw a black Crown Victoria drive past and recognized it as an unmarked police car. The car stopped, reversed, and double-parked in front of Downs's house, at which point Downs told his friend he would call back.⁴³³ Two white plainclothes officers, later identified as Officers Scott Giacona and James Mahoney, left the car and approached Downs.⁴³⁴ One officer said in an aggressive tone that it looked like Downs was smoking weed. They told

⁴³⁰ See *Terry*, 329 U.S. at 22 (“The scheme of the Fourth Amendment becomes meaningful only when it is assured that at some point the conduct of those charged with enforcing the laws can be subjected to the more detached, neutral scrutiny of a judge who must evaluate the reasonableness of a particular search or seizure in light of the particular circumstances.”).

⁴³¹ See 4/19 Tr. at 4094–4095 (Downs). The following account is largely taken from Downs's testimony, which I found credible despite minor inconsistencies.

⁴³² See *id.* at 4095–4097.

⁴³³ See *id.* at 4097–4098.

⁴³⁴ Officer Giacona was wearing a black t-shirt and Officer Mahoney was wearing a New York Jets jersey that said “Favre” on the back.

him to “get the [fuck] against the fence,” then pushed him backwards until his back was against the fence. Downs did not feel free to leave.⁴³⁵

Downs explained that he was talking on his cell phone, not smoking marijuana, that he is a drug counselor, and that he knows the captain of the 120th Precinct. Without asking permission, the officers patted down the outside of his clothing around his legs and torso, reached into his front and back pants pockets and removed their contents: a wallet, keys, and a bag of cookies from a vending machine. The officers also searched his wallet.⁴³⁶

After the officers failed to find any contraband, they started walking back to the car. Downs asked for their badge numbers. The officers “laughed [him] off” and said he was lucky they did not lock him up. Downs said he was going to file a complaint, and one of them responded by saying, “I’m just doing my [fucking] job.” Charles Joseph, a friend of Downs who lives on the same block, witnessed the end of the stop. After the officers drove away, Downs walked to the 120th Precinct to file a complaint.⁴³⁷

Downs told Officer Anthony Moon at the front desk that he wanted to make a complaint and described what had happened. Officer Moon said that he could not take the complaint because Downs did not have the officers’ badge numbers, and that Downs should file a complaint with the CCRB. As Downs left the station he saw the two officers who stopped him driving out of the precinct in their Crown Victoria, and he wrote down its license plate number on his hand.⁴³⁸

Downs then returned to the station. He tried to give Officer Moon the license

⁴³⁵ See *id.* at 4098–4102.

⁴³⁶ See *id.* at 4101–4106.

⁴³⁷ See *id.* at 4106–4108.

⁴³⁸ See *id.* at 4108–4111.

plate information, but Officer Moon said that he should give the information to the CCRB instead. Downs waited at the station until he saw the two officers come through the back door with two young black male suspects.⁴³⁹

Downs pointed out the two officers to Officer Moon and asked him, “Can you get their badge numbers?” Officer Moon talked to the officers and then told Downs “maybe you can ask them.” At that point, Downs went outside again and took a picture of the license plate on the Crown Victoria, which was the same number he had written on his hand.⁴⁴⁰

Eventually, Downs spoke with a supervisor, who said he would try to get the officers’ badge numbers and then call Downs. The call never came. Having spent a few hours at the station, Downs went home.⁴⁴¹

The next day, Downs submitted a complaint to the CCRB. Five months later, Officers Mahoney and Giacona both testified under oath to the CCRB that they had no memory of stopping and frisking Downs — an assertion that was “not entirely credited” by the CCRB, because it is “unlikely that PO Giacona and PO Mahoney would not recall their actions immediately prior to effecting two arrests.” The CCRB substantiated Downs’s complaint that Officers Mahoney and Giacona failed to provide their badge numbers. The CCRB found the complaints that the officers stopped Downs without reasonable suspicion, and used profanity unsubstantiated. The CCRB found Downs’s allegation of a search into his pants pockets

⁴³⁹ See *id.* at 4110–4111, 4113; PX 166-D, 166-CL. Officer Mahoney was still wearing his Brett Favre jersey. Officer Giacona’s records confirm that he arrested two young black men that evening.

⁴⁴⁰ See 4/19 Tr. at 4111–4112; PX 166-C.

⁴⁴¹ See 4/19 Tr. at 4114–4115. Downs later spoke with a Deputy Inspector at the 120th Precinct, who told him the stop “was probably an isolated incident,” and invited Downs to attend the citizens’ police academy, to better understand the NYPD’s practices. Downs attended the academy for eleven months. At the end, he still believed the August 20 stop violated his rights. See *id.* at 4116–4119, 4124–4126.

“unfounded,” based in part on Joseph’s testimony that he did not witness a search. The CCRB substantiated the complaint against Officer Moon for failing to process Downs’s complaint.⁴⁴²

Neither Officer Mahoney nor Officer Giacona received any discipline as a result of the CCRB’s recommendations. Instead, each lost five vacation days for failing to make a memo book entry for the Downs stop. They also failed to prepare a UF-250 for the stop, but received no discipline for this. Officer Mahoney has since been promoted to Sergeant.⁴⁴³

Officers Mahoney and Giacona testified that they have no recollection of the Downs stop. Like the CCRB, I do not find their denials of recollection credible.⁴⁴⁴

Downs testified that he has been stopped “[m]any times” other than the stop on August 20, 2008.⁴⁴⁵

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Downs was stopped when the officers told him to “get the [fuck] against the fence.” The officers lacked reasonable suspicion to stop Downs. The officers seized Downs based on a glimpse of a small object in Downs’s hand from the window of their passing car. The officers’ hunch, unaided by any effort to confirm that what they glimpsed was contraband, was too unreliable, standing alone, to serve as a basis for a *Terry* stop.

Moreover, whatever legal justification the officers might have had for the stop

⁴⁴² See *id.* at 4116; PX 166 (CCRB file for Downs’s complaint).

⁴⁴³ See 4/17 Tr. at 3847–3850, 3852–3853, 3865, 3870 (Mahoney); *id.* at 3876–3879 (Giacona); Tr. 4/18 at 3895 (Giacona). I refer to Sergeant Mahoney as Officer Mahoney because that was his rank at the time of the stop.

⁴⁴⁴ See Tr. 4/17 at 3849–3850 (Officer Mahoney); *id.* at 3875–3875 (Officer Giacona); Tr. 4/18 at 3892–3896 (Officer Giacona) (“According to CCRB I guess or whatever their investigation, they found that I did this stop that I don’t remember or have any knowledge of. . . . So that’s — I guess that’s what I was disciplined for, not having memo book entries for the stop that I don’t remember doing.”).

⁴⁴⁵ See 4/19 Tr. at 4119 (Downs).

dissipated shortly after they approached Downs. The absence of any physical evidence, smoke or marijuana smell, and Downs's explanation that he was talking on his mouthpiece, negated any ground for reasonable suspicion. Just as an officer may not reach into the pocket of a suspect after a frisk has negated the possibility that the pocket contains a dangerous weapon or immediately perceptible contraband,⁴⁴⁶ so an officer may not persist in stopping a person after the suspicion giving rise to the stop has been negated.⁴⁴⁷ Officers Mahoney and Giacona violated Downs's rights under the Fourth Amendment by stopping him based on a hunch, and continuing to detain him after it became clear that he had not been smoking marijuana.

The officers further violated the Fourth Amendment by frisking Downs without any objective basis for suspecting that he was armed and dangerous. Nothing about the suspected infraction — marijuana use — in combination with the facts summarized above provides reasonable suspicion that Downs was armed and dangerous.

The officers further violated Downs's Fourth Amendment rights by searching his pockets and wallet after the frisk. Such a search would only have been justified if the officers' frisk of the outer surfaces of Downs's pockets gave rise to reasonable suspicion that his pockets contained a dangerous weapon, or if the frisk made it *immediately apparent* that an object in his pockets was a form of contraband. Nothing in Downs's pockets could have provided reasonable suspicion that he was armed; nor could it have been immediately apparent from the patdown that

⁴⁴⁶ See *Dickerson*, 508 U.S. at 373, 377–78.

⁴⁴⁷ See *United States v. Jones*, 269 F.3d 919, 924 (8th Cir. 2001) (“Fourth Amendment intrusion ‘must be temporary and last no longer than is necessary to effectuate the purpose of the stop’ and . . . the officer should employ the least intrusive means available to dispel the officer’s suspicion in a timely fashion.”) (quoting *Florida v. Royer*, 460 U.S. 491, 500 (1983)).

Downs's pockets contained contraband.⁴⁴⁸

b. Devin Almonor

i. Findings of Fact

Devin Almonor is a sixteen-year-old black male high school student living in Manhattan. In 2010, Almonor was thirteen years old.⁴⁴⁹ He was approximately five foot ten and weighed approximately 150 pounds.⁴⁵⁰

On March 20, 2010, a Saturday, around 8:45 p.m., Almonor left his house to walk his friend Levon Loggins to the bus stop at 145th Street and Amsterdam.⁴⁵¹ After Loggins boarded the bus, Almonor began to walk home along Hamilton Place toward a bodega where he planned to meet his brother Malik.⁴⁵² A group of males was standing outside the bodega and, after talking to friends outside, Almonor continued home with another individual.⁴⁵³

Around 10:00 p.m., Officer Brian Dennis and Sergeant Jonathan Korabel⁴⁵⁴ were driving an unmarked vehicle in the vicinity of Hamilton Place in response to nine 911 calls describing a group of about forty youths fighting, throwing garbage cans, and setting off car

⁴⁴⁸ Because Officers Mahoney and Giacona disclaim any memory of the incident, I cannot draw any inferences in their favor.

⁴⁴⁹ See 3/18 Tr. at 111–114 (Almonor). Minor inconsistencies between Almonor's deposition and trial testimony, such as whether he began to walk his friend to the bus stop at 8 p.m. versus 8:45 p.m., see *id.* at 137, or whether the bodega was at 141st or 142nd Street, see *id.* at 140, do not undermine his credibility.

⁴⁵⁰ See *id.* at 143–144.

⁴⁵¹ See *id.* at 115–117.

⁴⁵² See *id.* at 119–124. Malik texted Almonor that he was at the bodega.

⁴⁵³ See *id.* at 134–135. Neither officer saw Almonor with a group of males.

⁴⁵⁴ Korabel is now a Lieutenant, see 3/27 Tr. at 1068 (B. Dennis), but I will refer to him as Sergeant Korabel, as that was his title at the time of the stop.

alarms. A few calls indicated the possibility that weapons were involved.⁴⁵⁵ The calls suggested that the youths were dispersing when marked cars arrived and then returning. When the officers arrived at Hamilton Place there were garbage cans in the middle of the street and car alarms still going off.⁴⁵⁶ The only description they had of the individuals was that they were young black males.⁴⁵⁷

The officers briefly observed Almonor and another individual walking on Hamilton Place in the direction from which the calls originated.⁴⁵⁸ The individuals crossed 141st Street.⁴⁵⁹ The officers — two white males in plainclothes — pulled up alongside Almonor, at which point Almonor retreated onto the sidewalk.⁴⁶⁰ After the officers exited the car and approached Almonor, Officer Dennis grabbed Almonor’s arm and said: “Police.”⁴⁶¹ Almonor pulled away and within moments, Officer Dennis pushed Almonor down on the hood of the police car because he was not “satisfied [that Almonor] did not have something in his waist.”⁴⁶²

Together the officers handcuffed Almonor.⁴⁶³ Without explanation, Officer

⁴⁵⁵ *See id.* at 1085–1087, 1115. The officers arrived at Hamilton Place about twenty minutes after the last 911 call. *See id.* at 1096.

⁴⁵⁶ *See id.* at 1117. *Accord id.* at 1189 (Korabel).

⁴⁵⁷ *See id.* at 1086 (B. Dennis).

⁴⁵⁸ *See id.* at 1117; *id.* at 1150 (Korabel).

⁴⁵⁹ *See id.* at 1119.

⁴⁶⁰ *See* 3/18 Tr. at 125–126 (Almonor).

⁴⁶¹ *See id.* at 127; 3/27 Tr. at 1069, 1087 (B. Dennis).

⁴⁶² 3/27 Tr. at 1088, 1121 (B. Dennis). Officer Dennis thought Almonor was twisting his body as if to keep his right side away from the officers — a behavior called “blading.” *See id.* at 1144.

⁴⁶³ *See id.* at 1121–1122. Sergeant Korabel testified that the reason for handcuffing Almonor was that his conduct rose to the level of disorderly conduct. *See id.* at 1162 (Korabel). However, he testified that he did not observe any disorderly conduct prior to the frisk. *See id.* at

Dennis patted Almonor down from his feet to his torso, during which Almonor was saying, “What are you doing? I’m going home. I’m a kid.”⁴⁶⁴ The officers did not recover anything — Almonor only had a cell phone in his right front pocket and a few dollars.

The officers did not ask Almonor his name until after he was handcuffed.⁴⁶⁵ Almonor did not have ID but identified himself as “Devin Al.”⁴⁶⁶ Almonor told the officers that he was thirteen years old and was going home, which was a few blocks away.⁴⁶⁷ At some point, though not initially, Almonor gave the officers his full address.⁴⁶⁸ The officers did not ask for Almonor’s phone number or whether his parents were home — instead the officers put Almonor in the back of the patrol car, took him to the precinct, and placed him in the juvenile room because of the possibility that he was thirteen.⁴⁶⁹

1164, 1169. Moreover, Officer Dennis testified that Almonor was *not* yelling or screaming when he was being questioned and frisked. *See id.* at 1090 (B. Dennis). While Almonor may have struggled in response to being grabbed by the arm and pushed up against a car, I do not find credible the assertion that Almonor’s behavior constituted disorderly conduct.

⁴⁶⁴ *Id.* at 1089–1090. Officer Dennis testified that he frisked Almonor *after* handcuffing him and that the basis for the frisk was that Almonor’s “actions as he was walking down the street and as I continued to observe him by holding his waist, I suspected that he may have had a weapon at that point, and that’s the area that I frisked.” *Id.* at 1093. *See also id.* at 1161 (Korabel) (Officer Dennis frisked Almonor within a few seconds of exiting the car). I do not find credible that Almonor was walking as if he had a weapon in his waist.

⁴⁶⁵ *See id.* at 1091 (B. Dennis).

⁴⁶⁶ *See id.* at 1205 (Korabel) (the name of the individual Sergeant Korabel tried to call was Ms. Al); 3/18 Tr. at 145–146 (Almonor) (acknowledging that he initially identified himself as Devin Al).

⁴⁶⁷ *See* 3/18 Tr. at 128–129. Almonor’s age was relevant because if he was sixteen or older, the officers could issue a summons for disorderly conduct, but if he was younger than sixteen, he would have to be released to his parents. *See* 3/27 Tr. at 1123 (B. Dennis).

⁴⁶⁸ *See* 3/27 Tr. at 1090 (B. Dennis).

⁴⁶⁹ *See id.* at 1124. *Accord* 3/18 Tr. at 130–131, 143 (Almonor). Almonor disputes that he resisted efforts by the police to search, cuff or put him in the squad car. *See id.* at 157 (Almonor).

After Almonor was released, Officer Dennis completed a handwritten UF 250 form and a juvenile report.⁴⁷⁰ The suspected crime was criminal possession of a weapon, and the circumstances of the stop indicated on the form were “fits description” and “furtive movements.” The “suspicious bulge” box was not checked and Officer Dennis testified that he did not see a suspicious bulge that night.⁴⁷¹ No contemporaneous document noted that Almonor was touching his waistband.⁴⁷² The juvenile report form indicated that Almonor was “resisting arrest,” although Almonor was never arrested.⁴⁷³ The next morning, Officer Dennis filled out a computerized UF-250 and another juvenile report worksheet, both of which noted a suspicious bulge.⁴⁷⁴

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Almonor was stopped when the officers approached him on the sidewalk, and Officer Dennis grabbed Almonor’s arm and said: “Police.” Even if credited, Almonor’s alleged furtive movements — looking over his shoulder and jaywalking — in combination with the generic description of young black male does not establish the requisite individualized suspicion that Almonor was engaged in criminal activity.⁴⁷⁵ The officers could have approached Almonor

⁴⁷⁰ See 3/27 Tr. at 1125 (B. Dennis).

⁴⁷¹ See *id.* at 1070–1077.

⁴⁷² See *id.* at 1103.

⁴⁷³ *Id.* at 1081. Officer Dennis acknowledged that the officers did not have probable cause to arrest Almonor. See *id.* at 1088. I do not believe Sergeant Korabel’s testimony that they had probable cause based on Almonor’s alleged jaywalking in violation of New York laws. In any event, Sergeant Korabel acknowledged that the officers did not intend to arrest Almonor for jaywalking. See *id.* at 1152–1155 (Korabel).

⁴⁷⁴ See *id.* at 1125–1126 (B. Dennis). Officer Dennis acknowledged that he did not see a suspicious bulge on Almonor. See *id.* at 1078–1079.

⁴⁷⁵ See *Lambert*, 98 F.3d at 1190–91 (“If the general descriptions relied on here can be stretched to cover [plaintiffs] then a significant percentage of [black] males walking, eating,

and asked him some questions, but instead chose to physically restrain and handcuff him first, and ask questions later. The circumstances did not justify any restraint of Almonor’s liberty, much less immediate physical restraint and the use of handcuffs.⁴⁷⁶

Even if the officers had possessed the requisite basis to stop Almonor — which they did not — they had no basis to frisk him. While some of the 911 calls suggested that some youths involved in the fighting may have had weapons, that alone does not establish individualized suspicion that Almonor was armed and dangerous. No contemporaneous document indicates a suspicious bulge, and Almonor was not in possession of anything that would have created a suspicious bulge. Almonor’s actions did not indicate that he was armed.⁴⁷⁷

Finally, not only were Almonor’s Fourth Amendment rights violated at the inception of both the stop and the frisk, but the officers made no effort to minimize the intrusion on his liberty. Instead, they used the most intrusive methods at their disposal, thereby exacerbating the violation of his rights.⁴⁷⁸

c. Cornelio McDonald

i. Findings of Fact

Cornelio McDonald is a middle-aged black male who resides on Parsons

going to work . . . might well find themselves subjected to similar treatment.”).

⁴⁷⁶ See *El-Ghazzawy*, 636 F.3d at 457–58 (investigative stop unconstitutional where there was no indication that plaintiff was armed and dangerous, and officer “failed to conduct even the most basic investigation into the facts prior to handcuffing and frisking”); *Lambert*, 98 F.3d at 1188 (stating that “handcuffing substantially aggravates the intrusiveness of an otherwise routine investigatory detention”) (quotations omitted).

⁴⁷⁷ See *Singleton v. United States*, 998 A.2d 295, 302 (D.C. 2010) (A “generic bulge in a pocket can be explained by too many innocent causes to constitute ‘reasonable’ suspicion.”).

⁴⁷⁸ See *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 28–29 (“The Fourth Amendment proceeds as much by limitations upon the scope of governmental action as by imposing preconditions upon its initiation.”).

Boulevard, in a private co-op apartment building in Queens.⁴⁷⁹ McDonald often cares for his mother who lives across the street from him in a New York City Housing Authority (“NYCHA”) complex called Pomonok Houses.⁴⁸⁰ Parsons Boulevard is a wide street with a concrete island dividing two lanes and cars parked on both sides of each lane.⁴⁸¹ The majority of residents on McDonald’s side of the block are white, while the majority of residents on his mother’s side of the block are black.⁴⁸²

On December 18, 2009, a Friday, McDonald spent approximately ten hours at his mother’s house and left her building around 1:00 a.m.⁴⁸³ Because the weather that night was below freezing, McDonald was wearing a zipped-up jacket, with his hands in his pockets the entire time he was crossing the street. He had his cell phone in his left jacket pocket, his keys in his right pants pocket, and his wallet in his back pocket. McDonald turned his body sideways to pass through the cars parked along the divider.⁴⁸⁴

McDonald had crossed the first lane of Parsons Boulevard and was standing between two parked cars on the far side of the island, getting ready to cross the second lane, when he saw an unmarked red van with plainclothes individuals inside make a u-turn and pull up

⁴⁷⁹ See 4/17 Tr. at 3677 (McDonald). McDonald is employed at Cavalry Staffing where he drives cars. See *id.*

⁴⁸⁰ See *id.* at 3678.

⁴⁸¹ See *id.* at 3679–3680.

⁴⁸² See *id.* at 3678–3679. McDonald testified that about 80% of the residents on McDonald’s side of the block are white, while about 80% of the residents on his mother’s side of the block are black. The basis for this testimony was McDonald’s own perception rather than documented statistical information. See *id.* at 3701.

⁴⁸³ See *id.* at 3679. It was December 19 when he left.

⁴⁸⁴ See *id.* at 3681–3683, 3696.

in front of him, trapping him between two parked cars.⁴⁸⁵

The driver rolled down the window and, without identifying himself as police, asked McDonald where he was coming from, to which McDonald responded, “Why you stopping me for?”⁴⁸⁶ At that point both officers in the van, one of whom was Officer Edward French, and both of whom were white,⁴⁸⁷ stepped out of the car, identified themselves as police, and began to search McDonald without explanation.⁴⁸⁸ Officer French told McDonald to remove his hands from his pockets, patted down the outside of McDonald’s pockets, asked McDonald to take out his keys — which McDonald did — placed his hand inside McDonald’s pocket, and removed a cell phone.⁴⁸⁹ When McDonald asked why he was being frisked, the officer said he wanted to be sure McDonald did not have a weapon.⁴⁹⁰

After conducting the frisk, which failed to produce any contraband, Officer French asked McDonald for ID. McDonald obliged and then asked for the officers’ identification. Only Officer French identified himself and gave his shield number.⁴⁹¹ McDonald was then permitted to leave. No summons was issued and the entire incident took seven to ten

⁴⁸⁵ See *id.* at 3680–3681.

⁴⁸⁶ *Id.* at 3683.

⁴⁸⁷ Although French has been promoted to detective, I refer to him by his rank at the time of the stop. See *id.* at 3739 (French).

⁴⁸⁸ See *id.* at 3685, 3709 (McDonald).

⁴⁸⁹ See *id.* at 3686. *Accord id.* at 3750 (French) (testifying that he frisked the outermost jacket and the pocket in which he observed the suspicious bulge, including placing his hand inside the pocket, because once McDonald removed his hands from his pockets, there was still a suspicious bulge). I do not believe that a cell phone created a “suspicious” bulge.

⁴⁹⁰ See *id.* at 3706–3707 (McDonald).

⁴⁹¹ See *id.* at 3687.

minutes.⁴⁹²

On the UF-250, Officer French listed McDonald's suspected crime as criminal possession of a weapon.⁴⁹³ Officer French did not believe he needed to include the reason he suspected a person of a crime in his memo book — he believed that the reason for stopping a person was enough.⁴⁹⁴ At trial, however, Officer French testified that his suspicion was based on crime patterns and a suspicious bulge.

Officer French testified about three crime patterns. *First*, he made an arrest for armed robbery a month earlier in the general vicinity where he stopped McDonald. *Second*, he was aware of a robbery pattern somewhere in Queens on the night he stopped McDonald — specifically, a black male holding up commercial establishments. *Third*, he was aware that a black male had been burglarizing residential establishments in Queens, but could not be more specific about the location of the burglaries.⁴⁹⁵ The other explanation Officer French gave for his suspicion was his observation that McDonald had his hands in his pockets and was leaning to one side, and had a “suspicious bulge” in his left front pocket.⁴⁹⁶ I do not believe that Officer French saw a *suspicious* bulge.⁴⁹⁷

McDonald believes that he was stopped based on his race because other, non-

⁴⁹² See *id.* at 3689.

⁴⁹³ See *id.* at 3726 (French).

⁴⁹⁴ See *id.* at 3737.

⁴⁹⁵ See *id.* at 3726, 3743. The only suspect description was black male. See *id.* at 3743.

⁴⁹⁶ See *id.* at 3747.

⁴⁹⁷ The testimony about a “suspicious bulge” appears to have been an after-the-fact justification and is unsupported by either contemporaneous documents or the objects McDonald had in his pockets.

black individuals — whites or Asians — were coming out of a bowling alley about twenty-five feet from where he was stopped, and none of them were stopped.⁴⁹⁸

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

McDonald was stopped when two officers pulled up to him in a police van, trapped him between two cars, and proceeded to question him. The officers made a u-turn and specifically targeted him in a manner that would not have made a reasonable person feel free to simply walk away.

The only articulated bases for the stop were the existence of highly generalized crime patterns involving black males — a month-old armed robbery, a robbery pattern *somewhere* in Queens and a burglary pattern *somewhere* in Queens⁴⁹⁹ — the fact that McDonald was walking with his hands in his pockets in December and a supposedly suspicious bulge, which turned out to be a cell phone. “[P]resence in an area of expected criminal activity, standing alone, is not enough to support a reasonable, particularized suspicion that the person is committing a crime.”⁵⁰⁰ Moreover, a crime area defined as the entire borough of Queens is far too broad to contribute to a totality of the circumstances establishing reasonable suspicion, let alone to form the sole basis.⁵⁰¹ This, combined with the vague description of “black males” and the entirely unsuspecting act of putting one’s hands in one’s pockets in the wintertime, is a far cry from the *individualized* suspicion of wrongdoing that constitutes reasonable suspicion.

⁴⁹⁸ See *id.* at 3688–3689, 3701 (McDonald). McDonald has brought several lawsuits based on racial discrimination in the past. Specifically, he alleged that the postal service falsified the records of African Americans and sued a white male for racial discrimination. See *id.* at 3691.

⁴⁹⁹ See *id.* at 3726.

⁵⁰⁰ *Wardlow*, 528 U.S. at 124 (citing *Texas*, 443 U.S. at 47).

⁵⁰¹ See 4 LAFAVE § 9.5(h) (“the time and spatial relation of the ‘stop’ to the crime is an important consideration in determining the lawfulness of the stop”) (collecting cases).

Absent any other justification, there was no basis for a *Terry* stop, and there was certainly no basis to believe that McDonald was armed and dangerous.

I also find that McDonald was stopped because of his race. The only suspect description was “black male,” the street was racially stratified, and other non-black individuals were present and presumably behaving no differently than McDonald — yet only McDonald was stopped. In sum, McDonald was stopped, in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments, because he was a black man crossing the street late at night in Queens.

d. Nicholas Peart — August 5, 2006

i. Findings of Fact

Nicholas Peart is a twenty-four-year-old black resident of Harlem. He is the legal guardian of three younger siblings and works for a non-profit organization as an after-school program facilitator.⁵⁰² On August 5, 2006, around 5:00 a.m., Peart was with his cousin and a friend, both of whom are also black, after celebrating his eighteenth birthday at his sister’s house.⁵⁰³ It was dark out and Peart was wearing light blue basketball shorts and a white — or black and white — tank top. At least one of the men was wearing a hat.⁵⁰⁴

Peart and his companions were standing in the median at 96th and Broadway when three marked police cars pulled up on 96th Street.⁵⁰⁵ Approximately five uniformed

⁵⁰² See 3/19 Tr. at 300–302 (Peart).

⁵⁰³ See *id.* at 319–320.

⁵⁰⁴ See *id.* at 320, 347–348. Peart testified that he only recently found the shorts he was wearing that day while doing laundry. See *id.* at 320.

⁵⁰⁵ See *id.* at 320. Officer White, who has since been promoted to detective, was in a vehicle with Officer Fontanez. See 5/7 Tr. at 6211–6213 (White). On August 5, Officer White responded as backup to a radio run reporting crime in progress involving a man with a gun in the vicinity of 96th and Broadway. See *id.* at 6214. Three cars responded. See *id.* at 6215–6216.

officers exited the cars with their guns drawn.⁵⁰⁶ Officer White stated: “Police. Don’t move. Let me see your hands” and, when the men did not immediately show their hands, ordered them to get down on the ground.⁵⁰⁷ Peart and his companions protested but eventually obeyed the order.⁵⁰⁸ Once Peart was on the ground, Officer White patted him down over his shorts and in the groin area and buttocks, without consent.⁵⁰⁹ Officer White also frisked the other two men.⁵¹⁰

After frisking the men, Officer White told them to stand up and asked for ID.⁵¹¹ In response to Peart’s inquiries about why they were stopped, Officer White played the radio call three times to show that the men fit the description in the radio call.⁵¹² The dispatcher’s report described a call coming from a payphone at 96th and Broadway about three black males — one carrying a firearm and wearing blue pants and a black shirt, and two others wearing blue and white tank tops, shorts and red hats — walking uptown on Broadway toward 98th Street.⁵¹³

⁵⁰⁶ See 3/19 Tr. at 320–321 (Peart). *Accord* 5/7 Tr. at 6224 (White).

⁵⁰⁷ 5/7 Tr. at 6224 (White). Officer White testified that he ordered Peart and his companions to get on the ground because they did not initially comply with the order to raise their hands and because he believed one or more of them might be armed.

⁵⁰⁸ See *id.* at 6225 (Officer White stating that he had to ask two or three times before the men got on the ground, during which time they asked “Why? For what? What did I do? I didn’t do nothing.”).

⁵⁰⁹ See 3/19 Tr. at 322–323, 326–327 (Peart).

⁵¹⁰ See 5/7 Tr. at 6226 (White).

⁵¹¹ See *id.* at 6227; 3/19 Tr. at 324–326 (Peart).

⁵¹² See 3/19 Tr. at 324–326 (Peart); 5/7 Tr. at 6256–6258 (White) (discussing the radio run description). The officers asked central command to repeat the description several times in an effort to convince the three individuals that they were stopped was because they fit the suspect description and location provided in the call. See 5/7 Tr. at 6219–6220, 6227 (White).

⁵¹³ See DX Z8 (radio transmissions).

After hearing the radio run, Peart and his companions were free to leave.⁵¹⁴ However, they continued to ask why they had been stopped, and stated their belief that the only reason they were stopped was because they were black.⁵¹⁵

Following the stop, Peart filed a complaint with the CCRB.⁵¹⁶ He declined to state his race in filing the complaint.⁵¹⁷ Over a year later, Peart received a letter informing him that the officers had been exonerated.⁵¹⁸

The officers who stopped Peart and his friends were responding to a radio run based on a report from an anonymous caller.⁵¹⁹ The officers stopped the three men because they resembled the description relayed by the dispatcher and were in the same location from which the call had been made only minutes before.⁵²⁰ Based on the descriptions from the radio run, Officer White believed he had stopped the right people, although no weapons were found.⁵²¹

Officer White completed three UF-250s after the stop. He checked the boxes for

⁵¹⁴ See 3/19 Tr. at 324–326 (Peart).

⁵¹⁵ See 5/7 Tr. at 6227 (White).

⁵¹⁶ See 3/19 Tr. at 326 (Peart). In his formal interview with the CCRB on August 26, 2006, Peart said that he had received a laceration on his lip when he dropped to the ground in response to the officers' commands. However, he corrected this testimony at trial, explaining that the reason he lied was that he was eighteen and wanted to be taken seriously. *See id.* I find this explanation plausible and it does not undermine Peart's generally credible trial testimony.

⁵¹⁷ *See id.* at 370.

⁵¹⁸ *See id.* at 345. Peart did not file any CCRB complaints concerning his later stops because he did not feel that the CCRB would do anything, given that his initial complaint had not been substantiated. *See id.*

⁵¹⁹ See DX Z8; 5/7 Tr. at 6219 (White).

⁵²⁰ See 5/7 Tr. at 6219–6221. Although Officer White could not recall exactly what the men were wearing, he testified that “[t]hey were wearing exactly what central had put over which [] was very unique.” *Id.* at 6222.

⁵²¹ *See id.* at 6228. The officers attempted to locate the caller but were unsuccessful. *See id.*

“fits description” and “suspicious bulge.”⁵²² As reasons for the frisk, he listed violent crime suspected, suspicious bulge, and refusal to comply with directions (relating to the command that the men show their hands and get on the ground).⁵²³ On each form Officer White noted that the “bulge in pocket” had in fact been a cell phone. As additional circumstances, Officer White noted “report from victim witness” and “proximity to crime location.” However, nothing about the radio run suggested that the caller was a victim rather than a mere observer.⁵²⁴

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Peart and his companions were stopped when the officers exited their car with guns drawn. Although it is a close call, I am constrained by controlling Supreme Court law to find that the officers lacked reasonable suspicion to forcibly stop the men. In *Florida v. J.L.*, the Supreme Court held that “an anonymous caller[’s report] that a young black male standing at a particular bus stop and wearing a plaid shirt was carrying a gun” did not establish reasonable suspicion for a stop and frisk.⁵²⁵ The Court held that “reasonable suspicion . . . requires that a tip be reliable in its assertion of illegality, not just in its tendency to identify a determinate person.”⁵²⁶ The Court rejected an exception for reports of firearms, explaining that “[s]uch an

⁵²² See *id.* at 6230. Officer White acknowledged that he couldn’t stop someone based on the description “male blacks with a gun,” or solely based on an anonymous call reporting criminal conduct. He explained that he would need additional contributing factors and that, in this case, those factors were the bulges in the waistband and proximity to the crime location. See *id.* at 6234.

⁵²³ See *id.* at 6231. Officer White did not check violent crime suspected on all three forms, which he attributed to “officer oversight.” *Id.* at 6231–6232.

⁵²⁴ See *id.* at 6232.

⁵²⁵ 529 U.S. 266, 268 (2000). The report described three black males, one of whom was wearing a plaid shirt. See *id.*

⁵²⁶ *Id.* at 272 (explaining that “[a]n accurate description of a subject’s readily observable location and appearance is of course reliable in th[e] limited sense [that it] will help the police correctly identify the person whom the tipster means to accuse. Such a tip, however,

exception would enable any person seeking to harass another to set in motion an intrusive, embarrassing police search of the targeted person simply by placing an anonymous call falsely reporting the target's unlawful carriage of a gun."⁵²⁷ *Florida v. J.L.* makes clear that a suspect description from an anonymous caller cannot by itself justify the forcible stop and frisk of Peart and his companions. Although the Second Circuit held that a 911 call reporting that an assault (or any crime for that matter) was in progress would require less corroboration, the calls here did not indicate that an assault was in progress.⁵²⁸

The only additional factor cited as the basis for the stop was the bulges in the men's waistband area.⁵²⁹ The only items recovered from the frisk were cell phones. Because the men were wearing minimal clothing, it would be difficult to mistake a cell phone for a firearm. Moreover, to conclude that the bulge created by the now ubiquitous cell phone can provide the additional corroboration necessary to justify an invasive stop and frisk would eliminate the corroboration requirement entirely.⁵³⁰

I do not find credible the assertion that the officers saw any *suspicious* bulges that would corroborate the anonymous caller's statement that the men stopped were armed. Rather, I find that they stopped the men solely on the basis of the description in the radio run. No other

does not show that the tipster has knowledge of concealed criminal activity"). Under the reasoning in *J.L.*, Officer White's belief that he stopped the right individuals, although they were not armed, does not establish reasonable suspicion.

⁵²⁷ *Id.*

⁵²⁸ *See Simmons*, 560 F.3d at 103.

⁵²⁹ *See 5/7 Tr.* at 6223 (White).

⁵³⁰ *Accord Singleton*, 998 A. 2d at 302 (“[A] generic bulge in a pocket can be explained by too many innocent causes to constitute ‘reasonable’ suspicion.”) (distinguishing cases in which only a “noticeable bulge” was cited from cases in which the officer identified with specificity the characteristics that led him to believe it was a firearm).

factor establishes reasonable suspicion for the highly intrusive stop. Because there was no legally sufficient justification for the stop, the frisk was also unconstitutional.

e. Nicholas Peart — April 13, 2011 Stop⁵³¹

i. Findings of Fact

On April 13, 2011, around 11:00 p.m., Peart was walking on 144th Street between Lenox and Seventh Avenue — the block on which he resides — on his way to the corner store. Peart was wearing sneakers, jeans and a red hooded sweatshirt. He was sending a text message while walking when two uniformed officers appeared directly in front of him. One officer was white, shorter than Peart, and wore glasses (“Officer A”). The other officer was roughly Peart’s height and had salt-and-pepper hair (“Officer B”).⁵³²

One of the officers took Peart’s cell phone and instructed Peart to put his hands up against the wall of a church. Officer A patted Peart down outside his clothing over his entire body and put his hands in his pockets. Officer B also put his hands in Peart’s pockets, removed Peart’s keys and wallet, and searched the wallet for ID. Officer B did not ask permission to search the wallet and Peart did not consent.⁵³³ During the search Peart asked, “why is this happening?” In response to questions about what building he was coming from, he explained that he was coming from his apartment in the Frederick Samuel House, which is a NYCHA building.⁵³⁴

⁵³¹ No officers were identified in connection with the April 13, 2011 stop of Peart and no UF-250 or other form exists. My findings are based entirely on Peart’s testimony, which was both detailed and consistent in identifying which officer did what.

⁵³² See 3/19 Tr. at 303–307. Peart was not certain of the second officer’s race but testified that the officer was not black. See *id.* at 305.

⁵³³ See *id.* at 307–311.

⁵³⁴ See *id.* at 312, 397–398. The officers asked if he was coming from building 129, and he explained that he was coming from building 125. See *id.* at 409.

Officer A then grabbed Peart's sweatshirt with his fist near Peart's chest area and handcuffed him.⁵³⁵ Officer B, who had Peart's keys, asked which key opened Peart's door, and Peart identified the key in order to prove that he lived where he said he did. He did not give Officer B permission to enter the apartment, but Officer B entered the building and remained for about five minutes.⁵³⁶

While Officer B was in the building, Officer A, who was still holding Peart's sweatshirt, placed Peart, still handcuffed, in the back of an unmarked police vehicle parked in front of the church. Officer A removed Peart's sneakers, patted down his socks and asked Peart if he had weed on him. Peart said he did not.⁵³⁷ Eventually, Officer B came out of Peart's building. The officers opened the car, let Peart out, removed the handcuffs, and returned his keys, phone and wallet.⁵³⁸ The officers explained that Peart fit the description of someone who had been ringing a doorbell at the Frederick Samuel House.⁵³⁹ Peart was then free to go.

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Peart was stopped when the officers blocked his path and told him to put his arms against the wall. The stated reason for the stop was that he fit a suspect description of someone who was ringing doorbells in NYCHA housing. While I cannot know from Peart's testimony whether the description he allegedly fit was sufficiently detailed to form the basis for reasonable

⁵³⁵ *See id.*

⁵³⁶ *See id.* at 313–314.

⁵³⁷ *See id.* at 315–316, 399. Peart testified that he was upset and concerned that the other officer was inside the building with his younger siblings. *See id.* at 316.

⁵³⁸ *See id.* at 317–318.

⁵³⁹ *See id.* at 399–400. The door of Peart's building had recently been replaced, requiring all residents to obtain a new key, which was an involved process requiring proof of residency in the building. *See id.* at 391–394.

suspicion,⁵⁴⁰ the stop the officers conducted was not justified by the circumstances.⁵⁴¹ The officers had every right to ask Peart whether he lived in the Frederick Samuel House — a question he could have answered easily. Instead, they forced him up against a wall and handcuffed him.

The officers violated Peart’s Fourth Amendment rights by frisking him, going into his pockets and searching his wallet.⁵⁴² The officers further abused their authority — and Peart’s rights — when Officer B took Peart’s keys and entered his apartment without permission while Officer A continued to search Peart and question him about drugs.

f. Ian Provost

i. Findings of Fact

Ian Provost is a forty-two-year-old black male who currently resides in North Carolina but lived in Queens from 1978 to 2011.⁵⁴³ On November 24, 2009, Provost was at his girlfriend’s apartment in the Seth Low Houses at 365 Sackman Street in Brooklyn, which is a

⁵⁴⁰ See 4 LAFAVE § 9.5(h) (discussing requisite specificity for suspect descriptions).

⁵⁴¹ See *El-Ghazzawy*, 636 F.3d at 457 (*Terry* stop must be conducted in a manner “‘reasonably related in scope to the circumstances which justified the interference in the first place.’”) (quoting *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 19–20); *Allen v. City of Los Angeles*, 66 F.3d 1052, 1057 (9th Cir. 1995) (“‘The relevant inquiry is always one of reasonableness under the circumstances.’”) (quoting *United States v. Sanders*, 994 F.2d 200, 206 (5th Cir. 1993))).

⁵⁴² See *Dickerson*, 508 U.S. at 378 (“The officer’s continued exploration of [plaintiff’s] pocket after having concluded that it contained no weapon was unrelated to the sole justification of the search under *Terry*: the protection of the police officer and others nearby.”) (original alterations and quotations omitted). Because the initial frisk provided no evidence of a weapon or immediately perceptible contraband, it could not have justified a further search of his pockets or wallet.

⁵⁴³ 10/10/12 Deposition of Ian Provost (“Provost Dep.”), PX 584, at 17–19. Provost did not testify at trial. His testimony was received through his pretrial deposition.

NYCHA housing project with a high crime rate.⁵⁴⁴ Provost had a key to access the apartment and the front door lock was broken.⁵⁴⁵ That day Provost had been doing odd jobs around his girlfriend's apartment, which involved tools including a knife with a four-inch blade.⁵⁴⁶

Provost left his girlfriend's apartment around 2:15 p.m. to get food at a restaurant across the street on Belmont Avenue. He was wearing jeans, a hooded sweatshirt and a down jacket, which did not cover his back pockets, and was carrying the knife in his right back pocket.⁵⁴⁷ As he reached the corner of Belmont and Sackman, Provost saw two uniformed police officers, since identified as Jonathan Rothenberg and David Furman.⁵⁴⁸ After he passed them, Officer Rothenberg said "excuse me," and Provost stopped and turned around.⁵⁴⁹ The officers asked if Provost was from around there, where he was going, and where he was coming from. Provost responded that he was from Queens and that he was coming from a friend's house.⁵⁵⁰ When Officer Rothenberg asked where he was going, Provost responded that it was not the officer's business which led to an argument about whether the officer had the right to question Provost's comings and goings.⁵⁵¹ Provost said, "you have no reason to stop me. This is

⁵⁴⁴ See *id.* at 33–36, 82–83. Both Officer Rothenberg and Sergeant Houlahan testified that crowds sometimes gathered and became violent in response to police activity in the area.

⁵⁴⁵ See *id.* at 33–36.

⁵⁴⁶ See *id.* at 38–41.

⁵⁴⁷ See *id.* at 34–35, 39, 42.

⁵⁴⁸ See *id.* at 42–46. Provost testified that he had seen the officers from the window of his girlfriend's apartment before he left. See *id.* at 44. See also 1/8/13 Deposition of Sergeant Daniel Houlahan ("Houlahan Dep."), DX Q14, at 41.

⁵⁴⁹ See Provost Dep. at 45–46. Accord 4/17 Tr. at 3807 (Rothenberg).

⁵⁵⁰ See Provost Dep. at 46–48.

⁵⁵¹ See *id.* at 49.

harassment.”⁵⁵² Officer Rothenberg told Provost he was being stopped for criminal trespass.⁵⁵³

Provost tried to use his cell phone and Officer Rothenberg commanded him not to. When Provost asked why, Officer Rothenberg said that he did not like people using their cell phones when he was talking to them.⁵⁵⁴ When Provost attempted to use his cell phone a second time, Officer Rothenberg grabbed his right hand, which was holding the cell phone, handcuffed him, and pushed him up against the fence.⁵⁵⁵ As he was being handcuffed, Provost repeated Officer Rothenberg’s name and badge number so he could remember it to file a complaint. Provost also yelled out to his girlfriend in hopes that she would hear him from her apartment.⁵⁵⁶

After Provost was handcuffed, Officer Rothenberg frisked him.⁵⁵⁷ Provost informed Officer Rothenberg that he had a knife and told him which pocket it was in.⁵⁵⁸ After retrieving the knife from Provost’s pocket, Officer Rothenberg called Sergeant Houlahan.⁵⁵⁹ Officer Rothenberg then searched Provost’s person and looked through Provost’s cell phone.⁵⁶⁰

⁵⁵² 4/17 Tr. at 3807 (Rothenberg).

⁵⁵³ *Id.* Officer Rothenberg claims that he was using suspicion of criminal trespass and questioning Provost about where he was going to divert attention from the fact that he knew Provost was carrying a knife. *See id.* at 3809. In fact, the officer had no basis to suspect that Provost had committed criminal trespass.

⁵⁵⁴ *See* Provost Dep. at 48–51. Provost could not recall whether his cell phone was in his hand or in his pocket but noted that he was not inclined to reach into his pockets while talking to police because he believed police had a tendency to shoot people who reach into their pockets and pull things out while being questioned. *See id.* at 51–52.

⁵⁵⁵ *See id.* at 58.

⁵⁵⁶ *See id.* at 59, 60.

⁵⁵⁷ *See id.* at 58.

⁵⁵⁸ *See id.*

⁵⁵⁹ *See id.* at 64–65.

⁵⁶⁰ *See id.* at 59.

When Sergeant Houlahan arrived, he felt it was unsafe to stay on the street where crowds sometimes gathered and became violent, so he instructed the officers to put Provost in his car and then drove him to the precinct.⁵⁶¹ After the officers determined that the knife was not a gravity knife, Provost was given a summons for carrying a knife with a blade exceeding four inches and a summons for disorderly conduct for being loud and boisterous.⁵⁶²

Officer Rothenberg's memo book entry for the stop reflected that he had stopped Provost for possible criminal trespass, but did not include any information about the circumstances leading to the stop.⁵⁶³ Rothenberg had observed Provost going in and out of the Seth Low Buildings and did not observe him use a key, but Rothenberg acknowledged that he did not have reasonable suspicion to believe that Provost was engaged in criminal trespass.⁵⁶⁴ Officer Rothenberg testified that he observed an inch or two of a knife handle sticking out of Provost's pocket when Provost approached the corner where he and another officer were standing, and that this was the reason for his stop.⁵⁶⁵

Provost filed a CCRB complaint after the incident and was interviewed. The complaint was not substantiated.⁵⁶⁶ Provost does not believe that the officers saw the knife

⁵⁶¹ See Houlahan Dep. at 46–49.

⁵⁶² See 4/17 Tr. at 3814, 3832 (Rothenberg). Rothenberg admitted that Provost was not being disorderly prior to being stopped and that he was not engaging in “tumultuous behavior” as defined in the disorderly conduct statute.

⁵⁶³ See *id.* at 3802; PX 277 (memo book). Rothenberg testified that he mistakenly wrote criminal trespass because he was rushed. See 4/17 Tr. at 3833. See also Houlahan Dep. at 85–86 (stating that if Officer Rothenberg engaged Provost because of a knife in plain view, he should have recorded it in his activity log). Criminal possession of a weapon was also noted in the memo book but not as a basis for the stop and no further details were recorded. See PX 277.

⁵⁶⁴ See 4/17 Tr. at 3804.

⁵⁶⁵ See *id.* at 3805.

⁵⁶⁶ See Provost Dep. at 92–93.

before he informed them that he was carrying it, which occurred after the stop but before the frisk.⁵⁶⁷

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Provost was stopped when Officer Rothenberg informed him that he was being stopped on suspicion of criminal trespass, and possibly earlier. Whether the stop was unlawful turns on whether I credit Officer Rothenberg's testimony that he stopped Provost because he saw the knife in his right back pants pocket. I do not. While it is plausible that an officer would delay handcuffing and frisking an individual suspected of possessing a gravity knife, the testimony suggests that Officer Rothenberg had not, in fact, seen the knife when he first stopped Provost. In particular, the fact that Officer Rothenberg wrote in his memo book — the only contemporaneous record of the stop — that he stopped Provost for possible criminal trespass rather than not possession of a weapon, suggests that the knife was not the original reason for the stop.⁵⁶⁸

In light of this conclusion, there was no basis to stop Provost on suspicion of criminal trespass. Going in and out of his girlfriend's building is not in and of itself suspicious behavior and, without more, does not rise to the level of reasonable suspicion. Handcuffing and then frisking Provost was also unreasonable. Although Officer Rothenberg's actions may have been influenced by the fact that he had been assaulted in the area on a prior occasion, nothing in Provost's actions — arguing about his right not to disclose where he was coming from, reaching for his cell phone while stating that he was reaching for his cell phone — suggested that he

⁵⁶⁷ See *id.* at 74.

⁵⁶⁸ As I have recognized, memo books, while imperfect, are the only contemporaneous documents by which a judge or supervisor can evaluate the basis for the stop — that is their primary purpose. Therefore, I have no choice but to credit them over after-the-fact testimony of what occurred, which often incorporates post hoc justifications for the stop.

presented a sufficient threat to warrant handcuffing him. The frisk was unreasonable for the same reason, particularly in light of the fact that Provost was already handcuffed and could not have harmed Officer Rothenberg or anyone else.⁵⁶⁹

g. David Ourlicht — January 30, 2008 Stop

i. Findings of Fact

David Ourlicht is a twenty-five-year-old male of mixed black and white heritage who grew up and currently lives in Manhattan. At the time of his testimony Ourlicht was applying for admission to law school.⁵⁷⁰ On January 30, 2008, Ourlicht was enrolled at St. John's University in Queens. Around 2:00 p.m., he left school and walked his girlfriend to her job. Ourlicht then began walking north on 164th Street to a deli near his dorm. He was wearing a black down Marmot jacket, a sweatshirt, jeans and sneakers. The jacket had six pockets which held Ourlicht's keys, cell phone, wallet, passport, ipod, pens, and a five-subject notebook. Most of the items were in the jacket's interior pockets, but the notebook lay flat in one of the front external pockets, with about twenty-five percent sticking out of the pocket.⁵⁷¹

As Ourlicht was walking up 164th Street, he saw a uniformed officer, Christopher Moran,⁵⁷² on a police scooter drive past him from behind. They made brief eye contact but Ourlicht kept walking. When Ourlicht reached the intersection where Officer Moran's scooter was stopped, Officer Moran asked what Ourlicht was doing in the area and where he was

⁵⁶⁹ Because Provost was not arrested prior to Sergeant Houlahan's arrival, the search of Provost's person and cell phone cannot be justified as part of a search incident to arrest. The stated purpose of calling Sergeant Houlahan was to determine whether or not Provost should be arrested.

⁵⁷⁰ See 4/19 Tr. at 4173–4177 (Ourlicht).

⁵⁷¹ See *id.* at 4175–4176, 4185.

⁵⁷² Moran was promoted to Sergeant in 2010, but I will refer to him by the position he held at the time of the stop. See 4/18 Tr. at 4027 (Moran).

going.⁵⁷³ Ourlicht did not feel free to leave.⁵⁷⁴

Officer Moran left the scooter and asked Ourlicht for ID, to which Ourlicht responded, “why are you stopping me?” Officer Moran asked whether Ourlicht went to school around there, and Ourlicht said, “why are you asking me this?” Officer Moran again asked for ID and Ourlicht asked, “why do you need to see ID? What did I do?” in an irritated way. Officer Moran responded that it looked like Ourlicht had a gun on him, and proceeded to pat down his waist area.⁵⁷⁵ Officer Moran did not reach into Ourlicht’s pockets.⁵⁷⁶

As soon as Officer Moran told Ourlicht he suspected him of having a gun, Ourlicht asked if he could give him his ID, and then reached into the inside breast pocket of his jacket and handed Officer Moran his passport and his St. John’s student ID.⁵⁷⁷ Officer Moran recorded Ourlicht’s information at which point Ourlicht said, “now that you have my information do you mind if I take down yours?” Officer Moran said sure, and Ourlicht made clear that he was going to reach into his pocket to get a pen and paper and began to write down Officer Moran’s badge number, nameplate, and scooter number.⁵⁷⁸

⁵⁷³ See 4/19 Tr. at 4177–4180 (Ourlicht); 4/18 Tr. at 4051, 4055 (Moran).

⁵⁷⁴ See 4/19 Tr. at 4181 (Ourlicht) (“Q: Why didn’t you just walk away when [the] officer started asking you questions? A: He was a police officer. He had a gun. I don’t know anybody that would in that situation, walk away.”).

⁵⁷⁵ See *id.* at 4180–4181. Ourlicht disputes that he was yelling or being hostile, *see id.*, while Officer Moran testified that Ourlicht was irate, screaming and using obscene language. See 4/18 Tr. at 4059 (Moran). Although I believe that Ourlicht may have used obscene language in response to receiving the summons, I credit Ourlicht’s testimony that he was not disorderly during the initial stop. At most he became irate after being frisked. See *id.* at 4069 (Moran) (“A: In the beginning I started to question — asked him a question. Began a conversation. I frisked him. He became very irate. He was yelling obscenities . . . He stated he wanted to fight me.”).

⁵⁷⁶ See 4/19 Tr. at 4183 (Ourlicht).

⁵⁷⁷ See *id.*

⁵⁷⁸ See *id.* at 4184.

Officer Moran had radioed for backup and a patrol car pulled up.⁵⁷⁹ Officer Moran then said, “okay now you’re going to get the full treatment, get against the wall.”⁵⁸⁰ Two uniformed police officers got out of the car.⁵⁸¹ Ourlicht faced the wall with his hands behind his head and the officers proceeded to pull everything out of his jacket pockets and reached into his jeans pockets, which were empty.⁵⁸² The officers instructed Ourlicht to sit on the ground, which he did, while Officer Moran returned to the scooter with Ourlicht’s ID.⁵⁸³

Officer Moran returned and asked Ourlicht for his address, which Ourlicht provided, and Officer Moran accused him of lying. Ourlicht then provided his mailing address, which was different from his residence — a college dorm.⁵⁸⁴ Moran wrote Ourlicht a ticket for disorderly conduct. When Ourlicht learned what the ticket was for he said “that’s fucked up” and “I’m going to fight this.” Ourlicht was then free to go.⁵⁸⁵ The summons was dismissed. Ourlicht’s mother filed a CCRB complaint regarding the stop.⁵⁸⁶

Officer Moran observed Ourlicht for no more than two minutes — as he approached Ourlicht on the scooter and after he passed him, from his rearview mirror.⁵⁸⁷ Officer

⁵⁷⁹ See 4/18 Tr. at 4081 (Moran).

⁵⁸⁰ 4/19 Tr. at 4148 (Ourlicht).

⁵⁸¹ See *id.* at 4185. Moran testified that based on threats Ourlicht was making, “after [Officer Moran] had frisked him and found nothing, [he] reasonably suspected at that time that [Ourlicht] was hiding something else”). See 4/18 Tr. at 4070.

⁵⁸² See 4/19 Tr. at 4186 (Ourlicht).

⁵⁸³ See *id.* at 4187–4188.

⁵⁸⁴ See *id.* at 4189–4190.

⁵⁸⁵ See *id.* at 4191; PX 248 (criminal court summons). Moran never handcuffed Ourlicht.

⁵⁸⁶ See 4/19 Tr. at 4192 (Ourlicht).

⁵⁸⁷ See 4/18 Tr. at 4079 (Moran).

Moran believed Ourlicht was “blading” the right side of his body in order to protect something in his right waist area that was preventing him from taking normal steps.⁵⁸⁸ Officer Moran claimed he saw an object running from Ourlicht’s hip along his ribs. Based on that and the way Ourlicht was walking, Officer Moran decided to stop him.⁵⁸⁹

Officer Moran completed a UF-250 in connection with the stop of Ourlicht. He checked the “suspicious bulge” box but did not identify what the bulge ultimately was.⁵⁹⁰ Officer Moran noted in his memo book that he stopped a male around 2:15 p.m. based on a suspicious bulge, and issued a summons. No other details about the stop were recorded.⁵⁹¹

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Ourlicht was stopped when Officer Moran confronted him on the sidewalk and began questioning him — and certainly when the men began to argue about Officer Moran’s authority to demand information about Ourlicht’s comings and goings. The only articulated basis for the stop was the “blading.” Even if Officer Moran saw Ourlicht walking strangely because he had a five-subject notebook in his pocket, that is insufficient to form a “reasonable, particularized suspicion that the person is committing a crime.”⁵⁹² Nothing else about the circumstances provided added basis for suspicion. It was daytime and Ourlicht made eye contact with Officer Moran, and did not attempt to evade his presence.

I also do not find that Officer Moran reasonably believed that Ourlicht was armed and dangerous. The five-subject notebook, the only item that could have been the object that

⁵⁸⁸ See *id.* at 4051–4052.

⁵⁸⁹ See *id.* at 4056.

⁵⁹⁰ See *id.*; PX 250 (UF-250 form).

⁵⁹¹ See 4/19 Tr. at 4068 (Moran); PX 249 (Memo Book Entry).

⁵⁹² *Wardlow*, 528 U.S. at 124 (citing *Texas*, 443 U.S. at 47).

supposedly caused Officer Moran to believe Ourlicht was armed, could not be confused for a gun, and, in fact, would be easily identifiable as a notebook.⁵⁹³ Therefore, I also find that the first frisk was unreasonable.

Even if the first frisk were justified, the search when the other officers arrived was not justified because Moran had already frisked Ourlicht and found nothing. Nothing that Ourlicht did after the initial stop justified Moran's suspicion that Ourlicht was hiding "something," much less that he was hiding a weapon. *Terry*'s authorization of "strictly circumscribed" protective searches contemplated that evidence of criminal conduct might be missed, but concluded that the Constitution did not permit a more intrusive search absent probable cause.⁵⁹⁴

h. Clive Lino — February 5, 2008 Stop

i. Findings of Fact

Clive Lino is a thirty-two-year-old black resident of the Bronx. He works as a social worker at a non-profit faith-based organization. Lino is about five foot ten and weighs about 175 pounds.⁵⁹⁵

⁵⁹³ I note that because Officer Moran's memo book and the UF-250 did not state what the suspicious bulge actually was, I conclude that it was either entirely fabricated, or was, in fact, the five subject notebook.

⁵⁹⁴ *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 25–26 (contrasting a search based on probable cause, which is justified on grounds other than protecting the arresting officer, including obtaining evidence of the crime, with "[a] search for weapons [which must] be strictly circumscribed. . ."). Nor does *Terry* authorize stopping an individual, antagonizing him, and then conducting a more intrusive search based on post-stop allegations of disorderly conduct. Even Moran doesn't contend that Ourlicht was being disorderly before he frisked him. Ourlicht admits that he questioned the basis for the stop and the need for ID but not that he was being disorderly. Because Officer Moran's memo book had no details and his memory is limited, I credit Ourlicht, who acknowledged that he used obscenity after receiving the summons and is generally more credible.

⁵⁹⁵ *See* 4/1 Tr. at 1728–1729, 1762 (Lino).

On February 5, Officer Brian Kovall, who is white, and Officer Edward Arias, who is black, learned during roll call of a robbery pattern involving two black males, one wearing a beige or yellow coat and the other wearing a blue or black coat, committing gunpoint robberies in the vicinity of a check-cashing location near 103rd Street and Lexington Avenue, a high crime area.⁵⁹⁶ The height range for the suspects was five foot six to six foot two, the weight range was 170 to 200 pounds, and the age range was mid-twenties.⁵⁹⁷ Officer Kovall watched a video of the two suspects running, which was taken around noon on January 30.⁵⁹⁸

Around 8:00 p.m. on February 5, Lino and his friend James went to pick up takeout from a Chinese restaurant at 103rd Street and Lexington Avenue. At the time, Lino lived just two blocks from the restaurant. Lino and James ordered food and were waiting outside the restaurant facing the street.⁵⁹⁹ Lino was wearing a tan State Property-brand jacket and James was wearing the same jacket in a greenish color.⁶⁰⁰

As Lino and James waited outside for their food, Officers Kovall and Arias approached and ordered Lino and James to take their hands out of their pockets, which they did after several requests.⁶⁰¹ The officers asked the men what they were doing on the corner, where they were going, where they were coming from, where they lived, and if they had ID. Lino said

⁵⁹⁶ See 4/16 Tr. at 3468–3471, 3485 (Arias). See also *id.* at 3479 (there are higher crime rates near subways stations).

⁵⁹⁷ I note that this description is so generic as to cover the vast majority of young black males.

⁵⁹⁸ See 4/10 Tr. at 3045, 3063–3064 (Kovall). Officer Kovall testified that the man running “looked like — I don’t want to say a normal person, but of a medium stature, as [did] Mr. Lino and the other gentleman stopped.” *Id.* at 3077.

⁵⁹⁹ See 4/1 Tr. at 1729–1730, 1752, 1765.

⁶⁰⁰ See *id.* at 1731–1732.

⁶⁰¹ See 4/10 Tr. at 3050, 3069.

he did not have ID because he had just come from his apartment to get food and was going right back there.⁶⁰² Lino and James were not free to leave.⁶⁰³

The officers informed Lino and James that they were stopped because they fit the description of armed robbery suspects. Officer Arias stated that they had orders to stop anyone on that particular corner whenever they felt like it.⁶⁰⁴ Officer Arias frisked Lino's pockets and waist but did not reach inside his pockets.⁶⁰⁵ The officers obtained Lino and James's names and addresses.

The officers called their supervising Lieutenant to come down and confirm whether these men were the robbery suspects, which took five to ten minutes.⁶⁰⁶ During that time, Officer Kovall permitted Lino to enter the restaurant and get the food because Officer Kovall was "satisfied that there were absolutely no weapons on either individual."⁶⁰⁷

After Lino returned with the food, Lieutenant Gaglio and two other officers arrived in plainclothes. Lino knew they were officers because "they spoke to the officers who were already there, and they were able to have access to us."⁶⁰⁸ After asking the same questions that Officers Kovall and Arias had asked, Lieutenant Gaglio told Officer Kovall and Arias that

⁶⁰² See 4/1 Tr. at 1732–1733, 1768 (Lino).

⁶⁰³ See 4/10 Tr. at 3048 (Kovall); 4/16 Tr. at 3473 (Arias).

⁶⁰⁴ See 4/1 Tr. at 1734 (Lino). I credit this testimony both because Lino's recollection of the stop was generally credible and because Officer Arias testified that the particular corner of 103rd and Lexington was a high crime, high traffic area. See 4/16 Tr. at 3468–3471, 3485, 3479 (Arias).

⁶⁰⁵ Lino conceded that neither officer checked his pockets. See 4/1 Tr. at 1734–1735. The officers also frisked James. See *id.*

⁶⁰⁶ See 4/10 Tr. at 3071 (Kovall).

⁶⁰⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁰⁸ 4/1 Tr. at 1735–1736. Accord 4/16 Tr. at 3491–3492 (Arias).

these were not the men.⁶⁰⁹ Lieutenant Gaglio told Officers Kovall and Arias to run the men's names. While they were doing so, one of the plainclothes officers frisked Lino again.⁶¹⁰

Officers Kovall and Arias returned and reported a summons that Lino and James had received in January. The plainclothes officers left and Lino asked Kovall and Arias for their badge numbers. Officer Kovall provided his name and badge number, while Officer Arias just walked away.⁶¹¹ Lino was then free to go. He did not receive a summons and was not arrested.

Following the stop, Lino filed a complaint with the CCRB, which was unsubstantiated.⁶¹² Lino believed he and James were stopped because of their race.⁶¹³

The officers stopped the men because their coats matched the description in the robbery pattern — one light coat and one dark coat. In addition, the officers observed Lino and James standing outside on a cold night in the vicinity of the robberies, and they were still there after the officers circled the block and returned.⁶¹⁴ Officer Arias frisked Lino because the suspected crime was armed robbery.⁶¹⁵

Officer Kovall filled out a UF-250 after stopping Lino. Under circumstances that led to the stop he checked "Fits Description"; "Area Has High Incidence Of Reported Offense

⁶⁰⁹ See 4/10 Tr. at 3072 (Kovall).

⁶¹⁰ See 4/1 Tr. at 1735–1736 (Lino). *But see* 4/16 Tr. 3492 (Arias); 4/10 Tr. at 3072 (Kovall) (testifying that they did not see the other officers frisk either man). I credit Lino's testimony that Kovall and Arias were sent to run the names because he said they returned and reported that he had an outstanding summons.

⁶¹¹ See 4/1 Tr. at 1736–1737 (Lino).

⁶¹² See *id.* at 1738; 4/16 Tr. at 3492 (Arias).

⁶¹³ See 4/1 Tr. at 1774 (Lino).

⁶¹⁴ See 4/16 Tr. at 3486–3489 (Arias).

⁶¹⁵ See *id.* at 3490. Officer Arias did not fill out a UF-250 and did not follow the requirements for filling out his memo book in connection with this stop. See *id.* at 3475 (Arias); PX 214.

Of Type Under Investigation”; and “Time Of Day, Day Of Week, Season Corresponding To Reports Of Criminal Activity” because of “Ongoing Investigations, e.g. Robbery Pattern.” As the reason for the frisk, Officer Kovall checked “Violent Crime Suspected” and “Knowledge Of Suspect’s Prior Criminal Violent Behavior/Use of Force/Use of Weapon,” to refer to the fact that he was looking for an armed robbery suspect. “Refusal To Comply With Officer’s Directions” was also checked, in reference to Officer Kovall’s initial instruction to Lino to remove his hands from his pockets.⁶¹⁶

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Lino and James were stopped when the officers approached and told them to remove their hands from their pockets. Although it is a close question, I find that the officers lacked reasonable suspicion to forcibly stop Lino and James. The suspect description alone — two black men, of average height and weight, one wearing a light jacket and one wearing dark — is too generic to form the basis for reasonable suspicion, especially given the passage of time between the commission of the armed robberies and the stop of Lino and James.⁶¹⁷

The act of standing outside in the cold near the check-cashing location for the amount of time it took the officers to circle the block does not raise the totality of the circumstances to reasonable suspicion justifying a forcible stop of Lino and James.⁶¹⁸ No other

⁶¹⁶ See 4/10 Tr. at 3053–3054 (Kovall); PX 211.

⁶¹⁷ Contrast 4 LAFAVE § 9.5(h) (5th ed.) (discussing *Hampton v. United States*, 10 A.3d 137 (D.C. App. 2010) (finding reasonable suspicion where robbers were described only as “black males in dark clothing,” but direction of flight and distance from the crime location fit, and defendant was stopped *in close time/space relationship to that event*, and “was the only one in the immediate area who fit the lookout description”) and *United States v. Turner*, 699 A.2d 1125 (D.C. App. 1997) (reasonable suspicion where officers arrived at scene of crime within a minute and encountered only two persons fitting fairly general description).

⁶¹⁸ While observing the men standing facing the street across from the check-cashing location with no apparent agenda for an *extended* period of time might give rise to the suspicion that they were casing a location for a robbery, several minutes is insufficient.

circumstances provided additional cause for suspicion. Furthermore, Officer Arias told Lino that the officers had orders to stop anyone on that corner whenever they felt like it. Such an order ignores the requirement of individualized, articulable suspicion, and Officer Arias' reference to it discredits the officers' assertions that they had the requisite suspicion in this instance. Thus, the initial stop of Lino violated his Fourth Amendment rights.⁶¹⁹

I note that the officers could easily have observed for a few minutes longer to determine whether there was an innocent explanation for this conduct — namely obtaining the food — at no cost to their safety or law enforcement objectives.⁶²⁰ Moreover, they would have been justified in approaching the men and asking them some questions — the equivalent of a *DeBour* level one stop. But the intrusion here was considerably more severe and included a frisk of the men's persons.⁶²¹ The second frisk by the plainclothes officers further violated Lino's rights, as there was clearly no threat at that point that the men were armed and dangerous.

i. Lalit Clarkson

i. Findings of Fact

⁶¹⁹ Lino's rights were further violated when he was detained for additional time by the plainclothes officers. By the time these officers arrived, Lino had dispelled any suspicion that he and James were engaging in criminal activity by showing that they were in fact waiting for Chinese food. *See Royer*, 460 U.S. at 500 (*Terry* stop must "last no longer than is necessary to effectuate the purpose of the stop").

⁶²⁰ The Supreme Court held that the Fourth Amendment does not require police to use the least intrusive means possible to verify their suspicions, reasoning that such a rule would "unduly hamper the police's ability to make swift, on-the-spot decisions." *Sokolow*, 490 U.S. at 10-11. However, this deference only applies when the suspicion to be verified is sufficient to justify a *Terry* stop. *See id.* at 10 (holding that the circumstances gave rise to reasonable suspicion that the suspect was smuggling drugs, and only then turning to whether police were required to use least intrusive means possible to investigate). *See also El-Ghazzawy*, 636 F.3d at 457-58.

⁶²¹ I note that because the suspected crime was robbery at gunpoint, if the stop had been reasonable at its inception, the frisk would also have been justified, particularly in light of the men's hesitancy to remove their hands from their pockets, which occurred before the men were frisked.

Lalit Clarkson is a thirty-one-year-old black male who works as a union organizer and lives in New Jersey, but visits New York frequently.⁶²² When he was stopped in January, 2006, Clarkson worked as a teacher's assistant at Grand Concourse Academy, a school located at 169th Street in the Bronx. Clarkson was returning to the school after picking up lunch at a Subway around 1:00 p.m., wearing slacks, a tie, and a collared shirt.⁶²³ Clarkson entered a bodega on the corner of 169th and Walton, across from the school, holding a clear Subway bag containing a sandwich. He saw two plainclothes officers, one white and one Hispanic, standing in the back of the bodega, and assumed they were police because of the way they were standing and his experience in the neighborhood. Clarkson did not interact with the officers in the bodega. He purchased a food item, put it in his pocket and left the store.⁶²⁴

As he was about to cross the street, he heard a voice say, "hey" and he turned around. The white officer said, "come over here, can I talk to you," and Clarkson went over. The officers showed their badges and identified themselves as police. The officers came closer to Clarkson so that eventually his back was against the bodega wall and the officers were standing between Clarkson and the street.⁶²⁵

The officers told Clarkson they had seen him walk past a building down the block that they knew to be a drug building. Clarkson had walked past the building because it was on the route he took back to school, but had not stopped or spoken to anyone. The officers asked

⁶²² See 4/8 Tr. at 2634–2635 (Clarkson).

⁶²³ See *id.* Clarkson was not sure of the exact day he was stopped. No CCRB complaint was filed and no UF-250 or memo book entry was identified in connection with this stop. The officers who conducted the stop were never identified. Therefore, my findings regarding this stop are based entirely on Clarkson's testimony, which I find credible.

⁶²⁴ See *id.* at 2636–2637.

⁶²⁵ See *id.* at 2638–2641.

twice if Clarkson had any contraband on him, and he said he did not. Then they asked: “if I go in your pockets you don’t have anything on you?” Again Clarkson said no. He did not consent to a search and the officers did not search him. The officers left after Clarkson said a third time that he had no contraband, and did not consent to be searched. The stop lasted a few minutes.⁶²⁶ At no point did Clarkson feel free to leave.⁶²⁷

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Clarkson was stopped when the officers called him over and surrounded him with his back against the wall. Although merely blocking a means of egress may not constitute a seizure where the police do not actually prevent a person from leaving,⁶²⁸ the act of surrounding an individual on the street against a wall is an intentional “assertion of authority to restrain a person’s freedom of movement” sufficient to constitute a seizure.⁶²⁹ Clarkson was not required to attempt to push past the officers in order to test whether or not he was, in fact, free to leave. Because the officers lacked reasonable suspicion to stop Clarkson where all he did was walk past a building known to be associated with drugs, this stop violated the Fourth Amendment.⁶³⁰

2. Unconstitutional Frisk Only

a. Dominique Sindayiganza

⁶²⁶ See *id.* at 2641–2642.

⁶²⁷ See *id.* at 2643.

⁶²⁸ *Pinto-Montoya v. Mukasey*, 540 F.3d 126, 132 (2d Cir. 2008) (discussing *Delgado*, 466 U.S. at 218).

⁶²⁹ *Id.* (citing *Brendlin v. California*, 551 U.S. 249, 254 (2007) (“A person is seized . . . when the officer, by means of physical force or show of authority, terminates or restrains his freedom of movement through means intentionally applied.”) (quotation marks and citations omitted)).

⁶³⁰ See *Wardlow*, 528 U.S. at 124 (citing *Texas*, 443 U.S. at 47) (presence in high crime area insufficient).

i. Findings of Fact

Dominique Sindayiganza is a middle-aged, black male who resides in Queens with his wife and two daughters. In 2010, Sindayiganza worked at a non-profit organization in Manhattan.⁶³¹ On February 12, 2010, Sindayiganza left his office at Lexington Avenue and 25th Street around 5:30 p.m. carrying a backpack and wearing dark blue rain pants and a green winter jacket. After running an errand in Union Square, he was walking along Broadway toward the F train at 14th Street and Sixth Avenue to go home. He entered Petco on the corner of Broadway and East 17th Street thinking it was a store that sold children's clothes. He quickly realized it was a pet store, and as he started to exit he heard someone say: "this is the guy." Four young white male uniformed officers, including Luke White and Sean Gillespie, surrounded him and forcibly escorted him out of the store.⁶³²

Once outside, the officers surrounded Sindayiganza on the sidewalk and aggressively questioned him about what he was doing there, where he came from, and whether he was armed. The officers told him that a lady had identified him as the man who was following her and asking her for money.⁶³³ Sindayiganza replied that he was an educator, that he was buying supplies for a field trip and then going home to Queens, and that he had not followed

⁶³¹ See 4/8 Tr. at 2586–2587 (Sindayiganza).

⁶³² See *id.* at 2588–2592, 2598, 2606. Sindayiganza testified that the officers looked like they were in their mid-twenties and questioned him like rookie cops. See *id.* at 2597. See also 4/10 Tr. at 3087–3088 (White); 4/15 Tr. at 3420 (Gillespie) (both testifying that the majority of the officers in the impact squad to which they were assigned at the time of the stop were recent graduates of the police academy).

⁶³³ See 4/8 Tr. at 2592–2595 (Sindayiganza). Officer White spoke first with the Petco employee and then directly with the woman. The woman did not say that she was verbally threatened or touched and she did not identify herself when she initially spoke with Officer White. See 4/10 Tr. at 3093–3094 (White).

any lady. He asked to see the woman so he could clear his name and was told he could not.⁶³⁴

At some point during this initial interaction, Officer White frisked Sindayiganza.⁶³⁵

Officer White asked Sindayiganza for ID and then went into Petco to see if the woman could identify Sindayiganza as the harrasser. The other officers continued to aggressively question Sindayiganza.⁶³⁶ The woman identified Sindayiganza and stated that she just wanted him to leave.⁶³⁷ Officer White went back outside and told Sindayiganza that he could go but that he had to walk north up Broadway. Sindayiganza asked if he could go to the 4 train or the F train, both of which were south, and was told he could not. Sindayiganza asked indignantly why, if he was free to go, he could not go to the train that would take him directly home.⁶³⁸ He was speaking loudly at this point, but was not yelling.⁶³⁹

Officer White went back inside Petco and conferred with the woman who said she wanted Sindayiganza arrested. Officer White then told Sindayiganza that he was going to teach him a lesson and told him to put his hands against the wall, made him take off his backpack, handcuffed him, and forced him to sit down on the sidewalk.⁶⁴⁰ Another officer looked through

⁶³⁴ See 4/8 Tr. at 2596–2597 (Sindayiganza).

⁶³⁵ See 4/10 Tr. at 3115–3116 (White) (testifying that although he may have frisked Sindayiganza before arresting him, it was all part of a continuous event and acknowledging that he testified in his CCRB report that he patted down Sindayiganza before the woman informed him that she wanted to press charges).

⁶³⁶ See 4/8 Tr. at 2597–2599 (Sindayiganza); 4/10 Tr. at 3102 (White). Officer White clarified that he did not specifically point out Sindayiganza to the woman, but rather asked her if she recognized anyone. See 4/10 Tr. at 3105 (White).

⁶³⁷ See 4/10 Tr. at 3106–3107 (White).

⁶³⁸ See 4/8 Tr. at 2599–2600 (Sindayiganza). See *id.* at 2616. Accord 4/10 Tr. at 3108 (White).

⁶³⁹ See 4/10 Tr. at 3146 (White).

⁶⁴⁰ See 4/8 Tr. at 2600 (Sindayiganza). Just before handcuffing Sindayiganza, Officer White spoke to the woman who identified Sindayiganza and told her that Sindayiganza

Sindayiganza's backpack and removed items, and opened his jacket and searched his pockets, all without consent. When Sindayiganza asked why he was being arrested, the officers told him it was for "excessive panhandling." Sindayiganza was then taken in a police car to the precinct and given a summons for disorderly conduct, which was never prosecuted.⁶⁴¹ Sindayiganza submitted a CCRB complaint online a day or two after the event and provided a sworn statement seven months later.⁶⁴²

Officer White believed he had reasonable suspicion to stop Sindayiganza because he matched the woman's description — tall, light-skinned black male with dark hair, a big backpack, glasses, a green jacket, and green pants — and was in close proximity to the location of the incident.⁶⁴³ Officer White believed he had probable cause to arrest Sindayiganza for aggravated harassment based on the woman's allegations and identification.⁶⁴⁴ He further believed that once he handcuffed Sindayiganza, he had the right to search him incident to arrest.⁶⁴⁵ No arrest report was filled out and only a summons for disorderly conduct was

was refusing to walk north, at which point she told Officer White that she wanted to press charges. Until she said this, Officer White had no intention of arresting Sindayiganza, although he believed he had probable cause to do so based on the witness's identification. *See* 4/10 Tr. at 3112 (White).

⁶⁴¹ *See* 4/8 Tr. at 2600–2602 (Sindayiganza).

⁶⁴² *See id.* at 2623–2624. Sindayiganza explained that he did not want to provide a sworn statement to the CCRB until his summons was resolved because he was unsure how legal proceedings worked. *See id.* at 2629.

⁶⁴³ *See* 4/10 Tr. at 3104, 3143 (White).

⁶⁴⁴ *See id.* at 3117.

⁶⁴⁵ *See id.* at 3112–3113, 3120. One of the officers obtained the woman's personal identification prior to handcuffing Sindayiganza but Officer White threw it out once it was determined that Sindayiganza would not be arrested. *See id.* at 3123–3124.

issued.⁶⁴⁶

ii. Mixed Findings of Law and Fact

Sindayiganza was stopped when the police surrounded him and escorted him outside. The police had reasonable suspicion to forcibly stop Sindayiganza for suspected harassment because he matched a specific description provided by an identified victim, and was in close proximity to the reported harassment just minutes after it allegedly occurred.⁶⁴⁷

There was, however, no basis to frisk Sindayiganza. His stop was based on a woman's report that a man had been following her and asking her repeatedly for money, which caused her alarm.⁶⁴⁸ The woman never said she believed her harasser was armed, or that she had been physically threatened.

The frisk cannot be justified as a search incident to arrest that preceded the arrest. As a preliminary matter, the officers almost certainly lacked probable cause under New York law to arrest Sindayiganza. Based on the woman's allegations, Officer White at most had reasonable suspicion that Sindayiganza had committed harassment in the second degree, a violation under New York law.⁶⁴⁹ New York law prohibits arrest based on second-degree

⁶⁴⁶ See *id.* at 3121. No UF-250 was filled out. See *id.* at 3125. Officer White recorded the arrest in his memo book and noted that the arrest occurred about fifteen minutes after he stopped Sindayiganza. See *id.* at 3131.

⁶⁴⁷ See *Williams*, 407 U.S. at 147 (holding that “when the victim of a street crime seeks immediate police aid and gives a description of [her] assailant,” that may form the basis for reasonable suspicion and a forcible stop).

⁶⁴⁸ See Def. Findings ¶ 2 (describing Sindayiganza stop).

⁶⁴⁹ See PL § 240.26 (defining harassment in the second degree as “follow[ing] a person in or about a public place or places; or . . . engag[ing] in a course of conduct . . . which alarm[s] or seriously annoy[s] such other person and which serve[s] no legitimate purpose”). Although Officer White stated that he had probable cause to arrest Sindayiganza for *aggravated* harassment, nothing about the woman's statement suggested any fear of physical injury, much less any of the elements of aggravated harassment. See *id.* § 240.30 (aggravated harassment, even in the second degree, involves use of the mails or telephone, or use of physical violence).

harassment that does not occur in the arresting officer's presence.⁶⁵⁰

Even if probable cause for an arrest had existed, when Officer White frisked Sindayiganza he had no intention of arresting him; rather he planned to let Sindayiganza leave, as long as he walked north. A frisk cannot be justified after the fact as a search incident to arrest, where there is no intent to arrest at the time the frisk is conducted.⁶⁵¹

b. David Floyd — April 20, 2007 Stop⁶⁵²

i. Findings of Fact

David Floyd is a thirty-three-year-old black male who lived in the Bronx from

⁶⁵⁰ See CPL § 140.10 (commentary) (“Where [violations] are concerned . . . while an arrest, even for an offense punishable only by a fine, does not violate federal constitutional Fourth Amendment rights . . . , [New York law] bars an arrest based upon a report made to the officer about something that occurred outside the officer’s presence.”). *Accord People v. Solomon*, 817 N.Y.S.2d 819 (4th Dep’t 2006) (“The warrantless arrest of defendant for a violation, i.e., harassment, that did not occur in the presence of the arresting officers was illegal.”). Although arrest for the violation would not have violated Sindayiganza’s Fourth Amendment rights *per se*, the fact that the officers lacked authority to arrest Sindayiganza under New York law forecloses using search incident to arrest as a basis for the stop.

⁶⁵¹ The Second Circuit has upheld the constitutionality of the search incident to arrest conducted *prior* to an arrest where probable cause to arrest existed and an arrest was later effectuated. See *United States v. Wilson*, 94 Fed. App’x 14, 17 (2d Cir. 2004) (“Once probable cause was established, it is irrelevant whether the officers’ searches of Wilson occurred prior or subsequent to his arrest.”); *United States v. Jenkins*, 496 F.2d 57, 72–73 (2d Cir. 1974). However, these cases left open the question whether a search could be justified as a search incident to arrest where no arrest was ever made. See *Evans v. Solomon*, 681 F. Supp. 2d 233, 249 (E.D.N.Y. 2010). Although the court in *Evans* held that the search was justified even if no arrest was ultimately made, I decline to go a step further and hold that a search can be justified as incident to arrest where the officer has no *intention* of arresting the individual at the time the search is conducted.

⁶⁵² No officers were ever identified in connection with this stop. I am satisfied that the defendant performed a thorough investigation to identify the officers who conducted this stop. See 4/30 Tr. at 5480 (Stipulation). Floyd was uncertain about the exact day that the stop occurred. See 3/18 Tr. at 196–197 (Floyd). However, I find Floyd’s testimony generally credible and sufficiently detailed, and base my findings on that testimony.

2001 until 2010, when he left to attend medical school.⁶⁵³ On or around April 20, 2007, a Friday, Floyd was coming from the subway walking towards his home at 1359 Beach Avenue in the Bronx, wearing jeans and sneakers, and carrying his wallet, keys and cell phone in his pocket.⁶⁵⁴ As he crossed East 172nd Street, Floyd saw two police officers about a block-and-a-half away interacting with another individual. The officers then got into a van and Floyd continued walking down Beach Avenue toward his home. Shortly thereafter, the van pulled up to Floyd and the officer in the driver's seat said, "Excuse me, may I speak to you, sir?" Floyd immediately stopped walking.⁶⁵⁵

Three uniformed officers, one Latino male, one white male and one female, exited the vehicle and one asked Floyd for ID.⁶⁵⁶ Floyd asked whether he had to give ID, but did not feel free to refuse.⁶⁵⁷ After he produced the ID, Floyd reached into his pocket to get his cell phone or a pen to write down the officers' identification. The white male officer jumped toward him and Floyd immediately stopped and put his hands up and said, "it's a cellphone." The officer said that it made him nervous when people put their hands in their pockets. The officer asked Floyd if he had a weapon, and Floyd said he did not and that he did not consent to being searched. The officer proceeded to pat down Floyd's entire body including pushing the cell phone, a BlackBerry, up out of Floyd's pocket with his finger.⁶⁵⁸

⁶⁵³ 3/18 Tr. at 160–161 (Floyd).

⁶⁵⁴ *See id.* at 161–162.

⁶⁵⁵ *See id.* at 164–166, 213.

⁶⁵⁶ *See id.* at 166.

⁶⁵⁷ *See id.* at 166–168. *See also* 3/19 Tr. at 223 ("Q: [Y]ou knew that you were free not to give the ID to the police officer, correct? A: I did not feel like it would have been smart for me not to have given it to them. So I did give it to them.").

⁶⁵⁸ *See* 3/18 Tr. at 170–172; 3/19 Tr. at 229, 253–254.

The frisk lasted about thirty seconds and then the officer holding Floyd's ID told him it was illegal for him not to have a New York City license — Floyd's ID was out-of-state. The officers then got back in the van. Floyd asked for names and badge numbers and two of the officers identified themselves as Rodriguez and Goodman and provided badge numbers. The officers then left.⁶⁵⁹ Floyd did not file a CCRB complaint in connection with this stop.⁶⁶⁰

ii. Mixed Finding of Fact and Law

Without testimony from the stopping officers, I have insufficient evidence to determine whether they had reasonable suspicion to approach Floyd and question him. However, I credit Floyd's testimony and find that there was no basis for the frisk. The officers did not appear to believe that Floyd was armed and dangerous when they approached him, because they did not immediately frisk him. Nothing in Floyd's behavior gave the officers reason to reconsider whether Floyd was "armed and dangerous." He reached for his cell phone and promptly identified it as such. The officer asked Floyd if he had a weapon and Floyd said he did not. I find that there was no credible basis for believing Floyd was armed and dangerous. Therefore, the frisk was unconstitutional.

c. David Floyd — February 27, 2008 Stop

i. Findings of Fact

On February 27, 2008, Floyd resided on Beach Avenue in a three-family home with a separate cottage. Floyd's Godmother owned the property and lived on the top floor, and tenants occupied the ground floor and the basement. Floyd lived in the cottage. Around 3:00 p.m., Floyd left the cottage carrying a backpack, with his wallet, cell phone, keys, and some

⁶⁵⁹ See 3/18 Tr. at 172–173. The badge numbers that Floyd identified did not belong to officers named Rodriguez or Goodman. See *id.* at 204–205.

⁶⁶⁰ See 3/19 Tr. at 232.

change in his pocket. Before Floyd got to the street, the basement tenant, also a black male, told Floyd that he was locked out of his apartment and asked for Floyd's assistance because Floyd had access to the spare keys.⁶⁶¹

Floyd retrieved seven to ten keys on separate key rings from his Godmother's apartment and went to the door of the basement apartment with the tenant. Because the keys were not marked, both Floyd and the tenant tried five or six different keys for a minute or two.⁶⁶² At that point, three plainclothes officers, since identified as Officers Cormac Joyce and Eric Hernandez, and Sergeant James Kelly, approached and told Floyd and the tenant to stop what they were doing and put their hands up.⁶⁶³ Floyd obeyed.⁶⁶⁴ Officer Joyce patted Floyd down and searched Floyd's pockets without his consent.⁶⁶⁵ He did not remove anything from Floyd's pockets.⁶⁶⁶

After frisking the men, the officers remained calm throughout the encounter.⁶⁶⁷ The officers asked the men for ID, and Floyd showed his Louisiana drivers' license. The tenant did not have ID on him. After additional inquiries, Floyd produced an electric bill with his name and address on it, and the tenant went inside his apartment and got ID.⁶⁶⁸ Floyd asked why he

⁶⁶¹ See 3/18 Tr. at 174–177, 180.

⁶⁶² See *id.* at 177–178; 3/19 Tr. at 237 (Floyd).

⁶⁶³ See 3/19 Tr. at 239–241 (Floyd); 3/28 Tr. at 1312 (Joyce).

⁶⁶⁴ See 3/28 Tr. at 1322 (Joyce) (testifying that the officers would not have permitted the men to leave).

⁶⁶⁵ See 3/18 Tr. at 179–180 (Floyd). Joyce admitted frisking Floyd but disputes that he put his hands in Floyd's pockets. See 3/28 Tr. at 1329, 1364 (Joyce).

⁶⁶⁶ See 3/19 Tr. at 244 (Floyd).

⁶⁶⁷ See *id.* at 247.

⁶⁶⁸ See *id.* at 244–246.

had been stopped and the officers informed him that there had been a pattern of burglaries in the area. Floyd asked for the officers' names and badge numbers and the officers provided them. The officers then left.⁶⁶⁹

Earlier that day the officers had been patrolling Beach Avenue in response to reports of robberies and burglaries of private homes in the area — specifically the area of the 43rd Precinct near the Cross-Bronx Expressway. Proximity to the Cross-Bronx Expressway was significant because it provided easy access for a vehicle to get away from the area quickly.⁶⁷⁰ The majority of the burglaries in the pattern identified during trial occurred in January 2008, with the last occurring on February 2.⁶⁷¹

The officers observed Floyd and the tenant for about two minutes before approaching them.⁶⁷² Sergeant Kelly observed them playing with the door knob, and also saw a bag on the ground next to Floyd.⁶⁷³ When he approached the men, he saw that they were trying numerous keys, which was consistent with his belief that they might be burglars, because burglars sometimes have master keys.⁶⁷⁴ The basis for the frisk was the belief that Floyd and the tenant were in the process of committing a violent felony.⁶⁷⁵

⁶⁶⁹ See 3/18 Tr. at 181; 3/19 Tr. at 245.

⁶⁷⁰ See 3/28 Tr. at 1360, 1362. *Accord id.* at 1404–1406 (Hernandez) (testifying that many robberies and burglaries happened near the Cross-Bronx and that there was a specific burglary pattern in private homes in the northern part of the 43rd Precinct that day). See also DX K13 (mapping out burglary pattern).

⁶⁷¹ See 3/28 Tr. at 1411 (Hernandez); DX L4. Officer Hernandez could not confirm whether he saw the specific burglary pattern identified in DX L4, but testified that he was aware of patterns of burglaries and robberies in that area on the day he stopped Floyd.

⁶⁷² See 3/28 Tr. at 1319 (Joyce) (discussing UF-250 form).

⁶⁷³ See *id.* at 1450 (Kelly).

⁶⁷⁴ See 3/29 Tr. at 1480.

⁶⁷⁵ See *id.* at 1363 (Joyce). See also *id.* at 1509 (Kelly).

Officer Joyce filled out a UF-250 in connection with this stop. He checked the box for Furtive Movements based on the jostling of the doorknob and the keys.⁶⁷⁶ He also checked time of day corresponding to criminal activity.⁶⁷⁷

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Floyd was stopped when the officers told him to stop what he was doing and raise his hands. The totality of the circumstances established reasonable suspicion to stop Floyd and his neighbor. The officers observed the men jostling the door knob and trying numerous keys in the door, and also observed a backpack on the ground. Beach Avenue is near the Cross Bronx Expressway, which makes it a target for burglary. The officers also had knowledge of a specific burglary pattern in the area of Beach Avenue. Although the last reported burglary was over three weeks before Floyd was stopped, the totality of the circumstances just recounted justified the officers' belief that the men might be in the process of committing a daytime burglary.

Furthermore, because burglary is often a violent crime, the officers were justified in promptly telling the men to put their hands up and frisking their outer garments for weapons before further investigating.⁶⁷⁸ The stop was also reasonable in duration because Floyd's ID was out of state and the basement tenant did not have ID on him. Therefore, the officers were justified in continuing to investigate the possibility that the men were burglars. However, Officer Joyce did not testify that he felt anything that might be a weapon or anything that was

⁶⁷⁶ See 3/28 Tr. at 1327 (Joyce); DX X4 (UF-250 form). Officer Joyce also checked the box for "evasive, false or inconsistent response to officer's question," which he explained was based on the out-of-state ID, which was inconsistent with Floyd living on Beach Avenue. See 3/28 Tr. at 1330–1331 (Joyce). This is irrelevant, however, because it relates to events that occurred after the stop and frisk had already taken place.

⁶⁷⁷ See 3/28 Tr. at 1333–1334 (Joyce).

⁶⁷⁸ See *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 28 (frisk justified where "[t]he [suspects'] actions . . . were consistent with . . . a daylight robbery — which, it is reasonable to assume, would be likely to involve the use of weapons").

clearly contraband. Therefore, Officer Joyce violated Floyd's Fourth Amendment rights when he felt inside his pockets.

d. Clive Lino — February 24, 2011 Stop

i. Findings of Fact

On the night of February 24, 2011, Lino was at a party at his mother's apartment at 102nd Street and Third Avenue. He left the apartment to take the subway home, wearing a red leather Pelle Pelle brand jacket and carrying a white plastic grocery bag full of Tupperware containing leftover food.⁶⁷⁹

Lino entered the subway at 103rd Street and Lexington Avenue and noticed two male police officers, since identified as Officer Daniel Leek, who is white, and Officer Edgar Figueroa, who is Hispanic.⁶⁸⁰ Lino went down to the uptown platform.⁶⁸¹ As an uptown-bound train was pulling into the station, the officers entered the uptown platform. Lino stepped back on the platform to let them pass but instead the officers surrounded him.⁶⁸²

Officer Figueroa immediately put his hand in Lino's right jacket pocket, and Lino pushed it away while stepping aside. Lino asked what the problem was, to which the officers responded that he needed to wait with them. Lino missed the train. Lino asked why he was being stopped and stated his belief that his race was the reason. Officer Leek said, "If you shut

⁶⁷⁹ See 4/1 Tr. at 1738–1739. Lino's jacket was red leather, said "Pelle Pelle" on the front and had no white stripes or numbers on it. Lino testified that it is a popular brand.

⁶⁸⁰ See *id.* at 1739 (Lino). On February 24, Officers Leek and Figueroa were conducting a directed patrol in the subway station at 103rd Street and Lexington Avenue because it is a high pedestrian traffic, high crime area. See 4/8 Tr. at 2695, 2725 (Leek).

⁶⁸¹ See 4/1 Tr. at 1739 (Lino).

⁶⁸² See *id.* at 1740.

the fuck up, we'll tell you why we stopped you.”⁶⁸³

The officers told Lino to put the bag of food on the platform, which he refused to do because it was filthy. Officer Figueroa said “just put the [fuck]ing bag down” and reached for the bag. Lino placed the bag on the bench. The officers asked for ID, which Lino produced.⁶⁸⁴

Officer Leek asked Lino if he had anything on him that he shouldn't have and Lino said no. Officer Leek then said, “Do you mind if we check?”⁶⁸⁵ While Lino may have initially consented, he clearly did not agree to be searched and at one point said, “you can't search me.”⁶⁸⁶ Yet Officer Leek patted his waist and front pockets, and Officer Figueroa reached into his back pockets. When Lino looked back at what Officer Figueroa was doing, Officer Figueroa asked if Lino had a “fucking problem.” Lino said he did have a problem because the officer “was in his pockets.”⁶⁸⁷ He had not yet been told why he had been stopped. Officer Leek eventually informed Lino that he was being stopped because there were reports of a shooting suspect wearing a jacket similar to Lino's.⁶⁸⁸

After frisking Lino, the officers forced Lino to go upstairs with them without explaining why. At no point was Lino free to walk away.⁶⁸⁹ Outside the subway station, Officer

⁶⁸³ See *id.* at 1741–1742. See also 4/8 Tr. at 2737, 2773 (Leek).

⁶⁸⁴ See 4/1 Tr. at 1742 (Lino).

⁶⁸⁵ 4/8 Tr. at 2754 (Leek).

⁶⁸⁶ *Id.* at 2759 (Figueroa). See also PX 216 (Officer Leek memo book) (stating that Lino gave permission for frisk when Leek asked him).

⁶⁸⁷ 4/1 Tr. at 1743 (Lino). Accord 4/8 Tr. at 2760 (Figueroa) (testifying that Lino jerked his body around when he felt Officer Figueroa's hands on his back pockets, at which point Officer Figueroa asked if there was a problem).

⁶⁸⁸ See 4/1 Tr. at 1743 (Lino).

⁶⁸⁹ See *id.* at 1745–1746; 4/8 Tr. at 2734 (Leek) (investigative stop was not completed when the officers took Lino upstairs); *id.* at 2774 (Figueroa) (same).

Figueroa stayed with Lino while Officer Leek took Lino's ID to the police van where his Sergeant was waiting. Officer Leek attempted, unsuccessfully, to locate the wanted poster describing the shooting suspect. He did not run Lino's ID because Lino had not, to Officer Leek's knowledge, committed a crime.⁶⁹⁰ Officer Leek returned and the officers walked Lino back down to the platform, without his having to pay another fare, and returned his ID.⁶⁹¹

Lino never received a ticket or summons. The interaction lasted about twenty minutes.⁶⁹² Following the interaction, Lino filed a complaint with the CCRB. The CCRB complaint was substantiated with respect to the stop and charges were recommended against the officers. The allegations regarding the search and the officers' use of rude or obscene language were unsubstantiated.⁶⁹³

The officers stopped Lino because he matched a description of a homicide suspect from a wanted poster given to them by their sergeant at the beginning of their tour that day. The poster stated that the crime occurred on February 10, 2011, two weeks earlier, at 108th Street and Madison Avenue, two avenues and five blocks away from where Lino was stopped. The poster described a black male approximately five foot nine to six feet tall and showed a security

⁶⁹⁰ See 4/8 Tr. at 2704–2706, 2735–2736 (Leek). Sergeant Shirvis never exited the van, and did not confirm whether Lino was the suspect.

⁶⁹¹ See 4/1 Tr. at 1746–1747 (Lino). Lino then pulled out his cell phone and Officer Leek said “Oh, no, you're not taking no fucking pictures of me.” *Id.* at 1748. Lino asked Officer Figueroa for his information, and Officer Figueroa mumbled it. When Lino asked for his information again, Officer Figueroa said, “I already gave it to you, if you didn't get it the first time too bad.” *Id.*

⁶⁹² See *id.* Accord 4/8 Tr. at 2706 (Leek).

⁶⁹³ See PX 194. Lino received no additional follow up. See 4/1 Tr. at 1748–1749 (Lino). Officer Leek received a letter notifying him that the charges against him had been substantiated but received no reprimand or further training. See 4/8 Tr. at 2708 (Leek). Officer Figueroa was put on monitoring because it was the third CCRB complaint filed against him and the CCRB recommended that charges be brought. See *id.* at 2761 (Figueroa).

photo of the suspect leaving the shooting wearing a red leather Pelle Pelle jacket, and two stock photos of such a jacket.⁶⁹⁴ From the photo, Officer Leek discerned the suspect's height, weight, and an age range of eighteen to thirty.⁶⁹⁵

Officer Leek believed that Lino's jacket, height and complexion matched the crime scene photo. In addition, he noticed that the jacket was loose-fitting and bulky.⁶⁹⁶ Officer Leek frisked Lino because he matched the description of a murder suspect, had a bulky jacket that could conceal a weapon, and was in a high crime area.⁶⁹⁷

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Lino was stopped when the officers surrounded him on the subway platform. Although the murder was two weeks old, the distinctiveness of the red leather Pelle Pelle jacket, along with the three-inch height range — which was verifiable from the suspect photo — and the suspect's race, “afford[ed] a sufficient basis for ‘selective investigative procedures’ vis-a-vis a universe made up of all [potential suspects] of the crime in question.”⁶⁹⁸ It was reasonable to assume that the murder suspect might have lived in the neighborhood and remained or returned within an eight-block radius.

Murder is a violent crime that would justify a frisk. Although the crime was two weeks old, it was reasonable to believe that the suspect in a shooting might still be armed and, if

⁶⁹⁴ See PX 187; 4/8 Tr. at 2698–2699, 2722 (Leek).

⁶⁹⁵ See 4/8 Tr. at 2723 (Leek).

⁶⁹⁶ See *id.* at 2726–2727. *Accord id.* at 2756 (Figueroa).

⁶⁹⁷ See *id.* at 2731–2732 (Leek).

⁶⁹⁸ 4 LAFAVE § 9.5(h) (quotations and citations ommitted). See also *U.S. v. Marxen*, 410 F.3d 326, 330 (6th Cir. 2005) (“The mere passage of time [– eleven days –], however, does not negate the lawfulness of the stop under the circumstances presented.”).

approached and questioned about the murder, would pose a danger to the officers.⁶⁹⁹ Because the jacket was loose and a train was approaching, the officers could not readily verify whether Lino was the right person or whether he was armed before stopping and frisking him.

Although both the stop and the frisk were justified at their inception, the frisk was not “reasonably related in scope to the justification for [its] initiation.”⁷⁰⁰ Officer Figueroa immediately put his hands in Lino’s pockets without Lino’s consent, and the officers later conducted a search, to which they acknowledge Lino did not consent. The frisk, particularly in combination with the abusive manner in which the stop was conducted, violated Lino’s Fourth Amendment rights.

e. Deon Dennis

i. Findings of Fact

Deon Dennis was raised in Harlem and resides in South Carolina, but visits New York frequently.⁷⁰¹ Around 8:00 p.m. on January 12, 2008, Dennis arrived at the apartment of his then-girlfriend at 122nd Street and Seventh Avenue to help set up for her birthday party, which was scheduled to begin at 11:00 p.m.⁷⁰² While setting up he drank a beer and some brandy in a plastic cup.⁷⁰³ Later, Dennis went to smoke a cigarette on the sidewalk outside the building on Seventh Avenue, while his girlfriend went to the store. The street was empty.

Dennis was wearing a jacket and jeans, and had his cell phone, keys, wallet and cigarettes in his

⁶⁹⁹ See *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 27 (“The officer need not be absolutely certain that the individual is armed; the issue is whether a reasonably prudent man in the circumstances would be warranted in the belief that his safety or that of others was in danger.”).

⁷⁰⁰ *Id.* at 29 (citations omitted).

⁷⁰¹ See 3/19 Tr. at 263 (D. Dennis).

⁷⁰² See *id.* at 278–279.

⁷⁰³ See *id.* at 266.

pocket.⁷⁰⁴

After Dennis finished his cigarette, an NYPD van pulled up and two uniformed officers, Angelica Salmeron and Luis Pichardo, both of whom are Hispanic, approached Dennis.⁷⁰⁵ Dennis was not free to leave.⁷⁰⁶ Officer Salmeron pointed to a cup several feet to the right of Dennis and asked if it was his cup. Dennis said it was not. Officer Pichardo asked if Dennis had been drinking, and Dennis said he had been drinking earlier.⁷⁰⁷ The officers claim that Dennis had a cup in his hands and was drinking from it when they approached him, and that there was a bottle of Hennessy on the sidewalk.⁷⁰⁸

The officers asked Dennis for ID and he produced his driver's license from the wallet in his pocket. Officer Salmeron took Dennis's ID to the van while Officer Pichardo stayed and searched Dennis's jacket and pants pockets without consent. During the search, Dennis was standing with his wallet in his hand and his hands raised at chest level.⁷⁰⁹

Officer Salmeron returned from the van having discovered an active warrant against Dennis. The officers then handcuffed Dennis and put him in the back of the van based on the open container violation and the active warrant.⁷¹⁰ Dennis's girlfriend returned and saw

⁷⁰⁴ See *id.* at 268, 286.

⁷⁰⁵ The officers were patrolling Seventh Avenue that night on assignment to enforce "quality of life" offenses. See 3/22 Tr. at 852 (Salmeron).

⁷⁰⁶ See 4/27 Tr. at 1270 (Pichardo).

⁷⁰⁷ See 3/19 Tr. at 269–272 (D. Dennis).

⁷⁰⁸ See 3/22 Tr. at 853 (Salmeron). The officers also claim that when they asked what he was doing Dennis replied that he was drinking some Hennessy, that it was a Saturday night and his girlfriend's birthday and that they were going out later. The officers claim that there was a bottle of Hennessy on the sidewalk next to Dennis. See *id.*

⁷⁰⁹ See 3/19 Tr. at 272–274 (D. Dennis).

⁷¹⁰ See 3/22 Tr. at 854–855, 872 (Salmeron); 3/27 Tr. at 1272 (Pichardo) ("So instead of giving him a summons you arrested him, correct? A. Yes[.]").

Dennis handcuffed.⁷¹¹ No summons was issued and Dennis was never prosecuted for drinking in public. No alcohol was vouchered or put in evidence.⁷¹² Neither officer recorded the incident in his or her memo book.⁷¹³ Dennis’s girlfriend filed a CCRB complaint about Dennis’s arrest, and Dennis spoke with a CCRB officer about the incident.⁷¹⁴ Dennis believes that he was stopped because of his race, because “only blacks and Hispanics get stopped in Harlem.”⁷¹⁵

ii. Mixed Findings of Fact and Law

Based on the conflicting testimony about what the officers saw when they approached Dennis, and because plaintiffs bear the burden of proof, I cannot find by a preponderance of the evidence that the officers lacked reasonable suspicion that Dennis was violating New York’s open container law.⁷¹⁶ However, even if the officers saw Dennis drinking from a plastic cup, they would only have had reasonable suspicion to approach him and investigate further.⁷¹⁷ They did not have reasonable suspicion to frisk or search Dennis.

The officers acknowledge that when they took Dennis’s ID to the van, they intended to issue him a summons, not to arrest him. *Even assuming* the officers were justified in issuing Dennis a summons for violating open container laws, and even with knowledge of an

⁷¹¹ See 3/19 Tr. at 274–275 (D. Dennis).

⁷¹² See 3/27 Tr. at 1272–1273 (Pichardo); 3/19 Tr. at 275–276 (D. Dennis).

⁷¹³ See 3/28 Tr. at 1286 (Pichardo).

⁷¹⁴ See 3/19 Tr. at 276–277 (D. Dennis)

⁷¹⁵ *Id.* at 295.

⁷¹⁶ I do not, however, find that the officers had probable cause to arrest Dennis when they approached him.

⁷¹⁷ See *People v. Mack*, 853 N.Y.S.2d 764, 765 (4th Dep’t 2008) (holding that the viewing of three men, one of whom was drinking from a large bottle wrapped in a brown paper bag, established reasonable suspicion of violation of the open container ordinance).

active warrant, there was no basis for Officer Pichardo to frisk, let alone search, Dennis.⁷¹⁸ The authority to conduct a protective frisk when issuing a summons for a violation is limited to occasions where officers have reason to believe that the suspect is armed and dangerous.⁷¹⁹ Absent any indication that Dennis posed a threat to the officers' safety, there was no basis to conduct a frisk or search prior to arresting Dennis. Officer Pichardo's search violated Dennis's Fourth Amendment rights.⁷²⁰

3. Failure of Proof

a. John Doe Stops of Nicholas Peart in Spring 2008 and February 2010 and David Ourlicht in February and June 2008

In the John Doe stops discussed below, plaintiffs' testimony did not provide sufficiently detailed credible information for me to find, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the stop and, in some cases, frisk, lacked reasonable suspicion.⁷²¹ Nicholas Peart testified that he was stopped and frisked in the Spring of 2008 in Brooklyn, based on a burglary pattern.

⁷¹⁸ See *People v. Muhammad*, 502 N.Y.S.2d 859, 860 (4th Dep't 1986) ("Even assuming, however, that defendant carried an open beer bottle or was drinking beer, the officer would not have been authorized to frisk or search defendant for a suspected violation of an ordinance.") (citations omitted).

⁷¹⁹ See, e.g., *People v. King*, 476 N.Y.S.2d 847, 849 (1st Dep't 1984) (officer has authority to conduct a search for safety purposes in circumstances that reveal only the commission of a violation where it was reasonable for an arresting officer to believe that the suspect might resist the officers efforts to arrest him or issue a summons to him).

⁷²⁰ Compare *Mack*, 853 N.Y.S.2d at 765 (holding, in the context of a stop for an open container violation, that, "[t]he disproportionately frightened reaction of defendant upon seeing the [officers], his refusal to remove his hand from his pocket despite the repeated demands of [the officer], his conduct in walking toward that officer with his hand in his pocket, and the fact that the area in which the incident occurred was one in which violent crimes and shootings were common provided the officers with reasonable suspicion [] that defendant posed a threat to their safety").

⁷²¹ I find that the NYPD's attempts to identify the officers involved in the stops of Ourlicht and Peart were sufficient. See 4/30 Tr. at 5471–5476 (Stipulation) (discussing Ourlicht stops); *id.* at 5477–5480 (discussing Peart stops). Therefore, no adverse inference against the defendant is warranted.

Although the existence of a burglary pattern alone would not provide reasonable suspicion, I cannot conclude that there was not reasonable suspicion to stop and frisk Peart without knowing what additional information the officers had.⁷²² Peart also testified that, in September of 2010, he was stopped and frisked at 144th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Because I have no information about the basis for this stop, I cannot find that the stop and frisk lacked reasonable suspicion.⁷²³

David Ourlicht testified that on February 21, 2008, he and a friend were stopped and frisked near the subway station at 168th Street in the Bronx.⁷²⁴ I do not fully credit Ourlicht's version of the events, and without the officers' version of what occurred, I cannot find that Ourlicht's Fourth or Fourteenth Amendment rights were violated. Ourlicht also testified that in June 2008, he was stopped and frisked at an apartment complex at 115th Street and Park Avenue based on reports of a gun in the area.⁷²⁵ Without information about the officers' knowledge about the gun in the area, I cannot find that the stop and frisk lacked reasonable suspicion.

b. Kristianna Acevedo Stop

Kristianna Acevedo is a thirty-year-old Hispanic female resident of Staten Island and works as a recruiter of home health aides. In 2007 she lived in Queens.⁷²⁶ On Tuesday, May 29, 2007, Acevedo was walking on 43rd Street in a desolate area when she noticed two

⁷²² See 3/19 Tr. at 327–336 (Peart).

⁷²³ See *id.* at 337–342.

⁷²⁴ See 4/19 Tr. at 4193–4203 (Ourlicht).

⁷²⁵ See *id.* 4204–4209, 4265.

⁷²⁶ See 4/1 Tr. at 1693–1694 (Acevedo).

men, since identified as Detectives Louis DeMarco and Damian Vizcarrondo, in a minivan.⁷²⁷

Detective DeMarco spoke to Acevedo to obtain information about drug activity.⁷²⁸ Acevedo did not believe the men were police, so she kept walking and then began to run.⁷²⁹

Acevedo stopped at a UPS truck parked up the block.⁷³⁰ The van reversed and stopped, and three officers — Detectives DeMarco, Vizcarrondo, and a female officer, Detective Michele Hawkins — got out, approached Acevedo, and identified themselves as police.⁷³¹ The officers wanted to assure Acevedo that she was not in danger because there had been recent media reports of individuals impersonating police officers.⁷³² The detectives did not stop Acevedo based on reasonable suspicion.⁷³³ After a brief exchange, the officers left.

Acevedo called 911 to report what happened and filed a CCRB complaint.⁷³⁴ The CCRB substantiated the charges that the detectives abused their authority by stopping Acevedo, and failing to record the incident in their memo books. As discipline, the officers were docked one vacation day. Detective DeMarco was exonerated of the charges relating to his questioning

⁷²⁷ See *id.* at 1695–1696, 1698.

⁷²⁸ See 4/8 Tr. at 2659, 2664, 2684 (DeMarco).

⁷²⁹ See 4/29 Tr. at 5198 (Vizcarrondo).

⁷³⁰ See *id.* at 5199.

⁷³¹ 4/1 Tr. at 1697–1698 (Acevedo); 4/30 Tr. at 5458 (Hawkins). All three detectives were in plainclothes. See 4/1 Tr. at 1698–1699 (Acevedo).

⁷³² See 4/8 Tr. at 2685 (DeMarco); 4/29 Tr. at 5199 (Vizcarrondo); 4/30 Tr. at 5456 (Hawkins).

⁷³³ See, e.g., 4/8 Tr. at 2659 (DeMarco); 4/30 Tr. at 5468 (Hawkins) (explaining that she did not record the stop in her memo book because she did not believe that the interaction ever rose to the level of a stop — rather, she perceived it to be a simple request for information).

⁷³⁴ See 4/1 Tr. at 1704–1705 (Acevedo).

of Acevedo and the other charges were unsubstantiated.⁷³⁵

Acevedo clearly felt free to leave when the detectives first spoke to her because she continued walking and eventually ran.⁷³⁶ What occurred after the detectives exited the van is unclear. Acevedo's version of the events is irreconcilable with the officers' testimony. Although the CCRB found that the officers stopped Acevedo, I did not find her story sufficiently credible to conclude by a preponderance of the evidence that a forcible stop or frisk occurred in violation of her Fourth Amendment rights.⁷³⁷

c. Clive Lino — August 3, 2008

Lino testified about an August 3, 2008 interaction with Officers Jose Colon and Mohamed Hassan in the lobby of his apartment, a NYCHA building at 102nd Street and Third Avenue.⁷³⁸ Lino's testimony about what occurred is incompatible with the officers' testimony.⁷³⁹ Because I credit the officers' testimony, I do not find that Lino's Fourth or Fourteenth Amendment rights were violated by this interaction.

V. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

A. The City Is Liable for Violations of Plaintiffs' Fourth Amendment Rights

⁷³⁵ See PX 5.

⁷³⁶ In fact, Acevedo did not believe the officers were police at all, so she cannot have been stopped based on their show of authority, and the officers did not use force.

⁷³⁷ I also do not find that race played any role in this event. I note, moreover, that this stop is anomalous insofar as the officers do not assert that they possessed reasonable suspicion of any crime and never intended to conduct a stop at all. Thus, it is of limited value in assessing the central claims at issue in this case.

⁷³⁸ See 4/1 Tr. at 1749–1750 (Lino).

⁷³⁹ Lino testified that Officer Hassan received a phone call during the stop, and suggested that his ringtone, which was a rap song, would calm Lino down. See 4/1 Tr. at 1749–1750 (Lino). Officers Hassan and Colon deny that this ever occurred. See 4/18 Tr. at 4018 (Hassan); see also *id.* at 4024–4025 (Colon).

Plaintiffs established the City's liability for the NYPD's violation of their Fourth Amendment rights under two theories, either of which is adequate under *Monell*: *first*, plaintiffs showed that senior officials in the City and at the NYPD were deliberately indifferent to officers conducting unconstitutional stops and frisks; and *second*, plaintiffs showed that practices resulting in unconstitutional stops and frisks were sufficiently widespread that they had the force of law.

1. Deliberate Indifference

There is no dispute that the primary concern of a police department can and should be combating crime. At the same time, section 1983 limits the *lack* of concern that any municipal agency may show toward constitutional violations by its employees. The NYPD's senior officials have violated section 1983 through their deliberate indifference to unconstitutional stops, frisks, and searches. They have received both actual and constructive notice since at least 1999 of widespread Fourth Amendment violations occurring as a result of the NYPD's stop and frisk practices. Despite this notice, they deliberately maintained and even escalated policies and practices that predictably resulted in even more widespread Fourth Amendment violations.⁷⁴⁰ Moreover, while the NYPD is an acknowledged leader in the use of data collection and analysis to improve the *effectiveness* of policing, it has hindered the collection of accurate data concerning the constitutionality of its stops, and made no effective use of the limited data that is available. The NYPD has repeatedly turned a blind eye to clear evidence of unconstitutional stops and frisks.

Further evidence of deliberate indifference is found in the City's current positions as expressed at trial. The City continues to argue that *no* plaintiff or class member was subjected to an unconstitutional stop or frisk — not Downs, Almonor, McDonald, Sindyiganza, or any of

⁷⁴⁰ These policies and practices are summarized *supra* Part IV.C.

the other plaintiffs.⁷⁴¹ The City defends Officer Dang’s stops in the third quarter of 2009 as unproblematic,⁷⁴² despite the fact that he stopped 120 black people and 0 white people during that period. Officer Dang relied on a routine set of vague and unreliable stop justifications, and in only 5.5% of his stops made an arrest or summons.⁷⁴³ The City also defends the contents of the tape recordings quoted above, arguing that they “provide no basis whatsoever from which any reasonable inference can be drawn that . . . pressure for activity existed that drove officers to make unconstitutional stops.”⁷⁴⁴ In addition, the City recognizes the impossibility of tracking unconstitutional stops through UF-250s,⁷⁴⁵ but disclaims the need to develop a better, more adequate system of documentation and review.⁷⁴⁶ Indeed, the City continues to believe that there is no need to alter the status quo.⁷⁴⁷ Confronted with the persuasive statistical evidence that stops frequently lack reasonable suspicion, the City argues that even if “18% . . . of the 4.43 million stops” were legally unjustified, that “is not necessarily a widespread pattern,” and would not require a remedy.⁷⁴⁸

Throughout the class period, the need for better supervision, monitoring, training,

⁷⁴¹ See Def. Mem. at 2–4.

⁷⁴² See Def. Findings ¶¶ 50–52.

⁷⁴³ See DX L14.

⁷⁴⁴ Def. Mem. at 11. Accord Def. Findings ¶ 60 (“The recordings made by P.O.s Polanco and Serrano support” the conclusion that “[f]rom the Chief of Patrol down to officers straight out of the Police Academy, the message is clear: address conditions, not ‘numbers for numbers[?] sake.’”).

⁷⁴⁵ See Def. Mem. at 7.

⁷⁴⁶ See *id.* at 12 (presenting plaintiffs’ criticisms of the NYPD’s training, supervision, monitoring, and discipline as baseless); *id.* at 24 (“Plaintiffs failed to prove that the NYPD systems already in place . . . might require more than minor adjustments . . .”).

⁷⁴⁷ See *id.* at 24–25.

⁷⁴⁸ *Id.* at 8.

and discipline to protect against constitutional violations was obvious, but senior officials at the NYPD “fail[ed] to make meaningful efforts to address the risk of harm to plaintiffs.”⁷⁴⁹ Even if “deliberate indifference” were not the standard for liability, it would still perfectly describe the attitude of senior officials at the NYPD toward the risk of officers conducting stops, frisks, and searches in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

2. Widespread Practice

Despite the NYPD’s deliberate failure to collect accurate data regarding stops that violate the Fourth Amendment, there is sufficient evidence of such stops to establish *Monell* liability based on “practices so persistent and widespread as to practically have the force of law.”⁷⁵⁰ As described above, the likely number of stops lacking reasonable suspicion was far higher than the roughly 200,000 “apparently unjustified” stops identified by Dr. Fagan. In particular, this conclusion is supported by the number of UF-250s that do not identify a suspected crime (36% of all forms in 2009), the problems inherent in the two most commonly checked stop factors (Furtive Movements and High Crime Area), and the fact that only 6% of all stops result in an arrest for any crime.⁷⁵¹ The NYPD’s practice of making stops that lack individualized reasonable suspicion has been so pervasive and persistent as to become not only a part of the NYPD’s standard operating procedure, but a fact of daily life in some New York City neighborhoods.

⁷⁴⁹ *Cash*, 654 F.3d at 334 (quoting *Reynolds*, 506 F.3d at 192).

⁷⁵⁰ *Connick*, 131 S. Ct. at 1359.

⁷⁵¹ I was not persuaded, however, by plaintiffs’ argument that “stopping people at random would more frequently uncover criminal activity,” based on the 9% arrest rate for the suspicionless roadblocks in *Edmond*, 531 U.S. at 32. Pl. Mem. at 2. There may be a higher likelihood of finding contraband in a randomly stopped vehicle than on the person of a randomly stopped pedestrian. In addition, the police in *Edmond*, unlike the NYPD in this case, used narcotics-detection dogs. *See Edmond*, 531 U.S. at 35.

Likewise, the pervasiveness of unconstitutional frisks was established by the uncontested fact that over half of all people stopped are frisked, while only 1.5% of frisks reveal a weapon, as well as the institutional evidence of inaccurate training regarding when to frisk, testimony by officers who did not know the constitutional standard for a frisk, and anecdotal evidence of routine unconstitutional frisks in this case. “The security of one’s privacy against arbitrary intrusion by the police — which is at the core of the Fourth Amendment — is basic to a free society.”⁷⁵² Far too many people in New York City have been deprived of this basic freedom far too often.

B. The City Is Liable for Violations of Plaintiffs’ Fourteenth Amendment Rights

Plaintiffs have established the City’s liability for the NYPD’s violation of plaintiffs’ Fourteenth Amendment rights under two theories, either of which is adequate under *Monell*. *First*, plaintiffs showed that the City, through the NYPD, has a *policy* of indirect racial profiling based on local criminal suspect data. *Second*, plaintiffs showed that senior officials in the City and at the NYPD have been *deliberately indifferent* to the intentionally discriminatory application of stop and frisk at the managerial and officer levels.

1. Policy of Indirect Racial Profiling

Throughout this litigation the City has acknowledged and defended the NYPD’s policy of conducting stops based in part on criminal suspect data, of which race is a primary factor. The NYPD implements this policy by emphasizing to officers the importance of stopping “the right people.” In practice, officers are directed, sometimes expressly, to target certain racially defined groups for stops.

“The Constitution prohibits selective enforcement of the law based on

⁷⁵² *Wolf v. Colorado*, 338 U.S. 25, 27 (1949).

considerations such as race.”⁷⁵³ The Second Circuit has admonished that courts should “not condone racially motivated police behavior” and must “take seriously an allegation of racial profiling.”⁷⁵⁴ Racial profiling constitutes intentional discrimination in violation of the Equal Protection Clause if it involves any of the following: an express classification based on race that does not survive strict scrutiny;⁷⁵⁵ the application of facially neutral criminal laws or law enforcement policies “in an intentionally discriminatory manner;”⁷⁵⁶ or a facially neutral policy that has an adverse effect and was motivated by discriminatory animus.⁷⁵⁷ The City’s policy of targeting “the right people” for stops clearly violates the Equal Protection Clause under the second method of proof, and, insofar as the use of race is explicit, the first.

a. Intentionally Discriminatory Application of a Facially Neutral Policy

In order to establish an equal protection violation based on an intentionally discriminatory application of a facially neutral policy, plaintiffs “must prove that the defendants’ actions had a discriminatory effect and were motivated by a discriminatory purpose.”⁷⁵⁸ In this

⁷⁵³ *Whren*, 517 U.S. at 813.

⁷⁵⁴ *United States v. Davis*, 11 Fed. App’x 16, 18 (2d Cir. 2001) (citing *United States v. Fares*, 978 F.2d 52, 59 (2d Cir. 1992)). *Accord*, e.g., *Chavez*, 251 F.3d at 635 (noting that the use of “impermissible racial classifications in determining whom to stop, detain, and search” violates the Equal Protection Clause).

⁷⁵⁵ *See Melendres v. Arpaio*, No. 07 Civ. 02513, 2013 WL 2297173, at *67–68 (D. Ariz. May 24, 2013).

⁷⁵⁶ *Brown*, 221 F.3d at 337 (citing *Yick Wo*, 118 U.S. at 373–74). *See also Whren*, 517 U.S. at 813 (“[T]he constitutional basis for objecting to intentionally discriminatory application of laws is the Equal Protection Clause.”).

⁷⁵⁷ *See Brown*, 221 F.3d at 337.

⁷⁵⁸ *Chavez*, 251 F.3d at 635–36. In some contexts, discriminatory effect may be presumed based on proof of discriminatory intent. *See Doe v. Village of Mamaroneck*, 462 F. Supp. 2d 520, 543 (S.D.N.Y. 2006) (“Once racially discriminatory intent infects the application of a neutral law or policy, the group that is singled out for discriminatory treatment is no longer

case, plaintiffs’ statistical evidence of racial disparities in stops is sufficient to show a discriminatory effect.⁷⁵⁹ In particular, plaintiffs showed that: (1) the NYPD carries out more stops where there are more black and Hispanic residents, even when other relevant variables are held constant; (2) NYPD officers are more likely to stop blacks and Hispanics than whites *within* precincts and census tracts, even after controlling for other relevant variables; (3) NYPD officers are more likely to use force against blacks and Hispanics than whites, after controlling for other relevant variables; and (4) NYPD officers stop blacks and Hispanics with less justification than whites.⁷⁶⁰ In addition to their statistical evidence of a racially disproportionate impact, plaintiffs provided significant anecdotal evidence, such as the stark racial disparities in the UF-250s prepared by Officers Dang and Gonzalez, and the fact that Officer French chose to stop McDonald, rather than similarly situated non-blacks nearby, based in part on generalized crime complaints about black males.

To establish discriminatory intent, plaintiffs must show that those responsible for the profiling did so “at least in part ‘because of,’ not merely ‘in spite of,’ its adverse effects

similarly situated to any other in the eyes of the law, so adverse effects can be presumed.”). The terms “discriminatory purpose” and “discriminatory intent” are interchangeable.

⁷⁵⁹ See *supra* Parts IV.A and IV.B. See also *Chavez*, 251 F.3d at 638 (noting that the Supreme Court has “repeatedly relied on statistics” to prove discriminatory effect, citing, for example, *Hunter v. Underwood*, 471 U.S. 222, 227 (1985), and concluding that the Supreme Court in *Armstrong* rejected statistical evidence of discriminatory effect “not because plaintiffs can never use statistics to prove discriminatory effect, but because the particular statistics presented to the Court did not address the relevant issue,” *id.* at 639). As the discussion of benchmarking in Part IV.B makes clear, this Opinion assumes — unlike the presumption criticized in *Armstrong* — that there are racial disparities in crime participation rates.

⁷⁶⁰ Evidence of a racial disparity in stop justifications included the following: (a) the odds of a stop resulting in any further enforcement action are lower if the person stopped is black than if the person stopped is white; (b) stops of blacks and Hispanics are less likely to result in the seizure of a weapon than stops of whites; (c) officers are more likely to check Furtive Movements as the basis for stopping blacks and Hispanics than for whites; and (d) the greater the black population in a precinct, the less likely that a stop will result in a sanction. See *generally supra* Part IV.A–B.

upon” the profiled racial groups.⁷⁶¹ Plaintiffs are not required to prove that race was the sole, predominant, or determinative factor in a police enforcement action.⁷⁶² Nor must the discrimination be based on “ill will, enmity, or hostility.”⁷⁶³

The NYPD has directed officers to target young black and Hispanic men because these groups are heavily represented in criminal suspect data — the reliability of which is questionable⁷⁶⁴ — in those areas where the NYPD carries out most of its stops. Under the NYPD’s policy, targeting the “right people” means stopping people in part because of their race. Together with Commissioner Kelly’s statement that the NYPD focuses stop and frisks on young blacks and Hispanics in order to instill in them a fear of being stopped, and other explicit references to race discussed in the next section, there is a sufficient basis for inferring

⁷⁶¹ *Paterson*, 594 F.3d at 163 (quoting *Feeney*, 442 U.S. at 279 (citation and footnote omitted)) (some quotation marks omitted).

⁷⁶² Judge G. Murray Snow of the District of Arizona provides a useful summary:

A government policy is presumed to be racially discriminatory when it is “based *in part* on reports that referred to explicit racial characteristics.” *Flores v. Pierce*, 617 F.2d 1386, 1389 (9th Cir. 1980) (emphasis added) (Kennedy, J.). In *Grutter [v. Bollinger]*, the Supreme Court applied strict scrutiny to a policy which involved race as one factor among many even though plaintiff’s expert conceded that “race is not the predominant factor” in the policy. 539 U.S. [306, 320 (2003)]; *see also Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 263 (subjecting government action to equal protection review on “proof that a discriminatory purpose has been a motivating factor in the decision”).

Melendres, 2013 WL 2297173, at *69 (holding that the Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office violated the Equal Protection Clause through its use of Hispanic ancestry or race as a factor in forming reasonable suspicion of violating immigration laws, despite express policy against racial profiling).

⁷⁶³ *Ferrill v. Parker Grp., Inc.*, 168 F.3d 468, 473 & n.7 (11th Cir. 1999).

⁷⁶⁴ The NYPD’s use of local crime suspect data to target racially defined groups for stops is not only a form of racial profiling, it is also a deeply flawed way of identifying the criminal population. *See supra* Part IV.B.3.b.

discriminatory intent.⁷⁶⁵

The fact that the targeted racial groups were identified based on crime victim complaints does not eliminate the discriminatory intent. Just as it would be impermissible for a public housing agency to adopt a facially race-neutral policy of disfavoring applications from any group that is disproportionately subject to tenant complaints, and then apply this policy to disfavor applications from a racially defined group, so it is impermissible for a police department to target its general enforcement practices against racially defined groups based on crime suspect data.

b. Express Classification

Plaintiffs have readily established that the NYPD implements its policies regarding stop and frisk in a manner that intentionally discriminates based on race. While it is a closer call, I also conclude that the use of race is sufficiently integral to the policy of targeting “the right people” that the policy depends on express racial classifications. When an officer is directed to target “male blacks 14 to 21” for stops *in general* based on local crime suspect data — a practice that the City has defended throughout this litigation — the reference to “blacks” is an express racial classification subject to strict scrutiny.⁷⁶⁶ Chief Esposito’s concession that the NYPD has targeted young blacks and Hispanics for stops confirms that explicit references to

⁷⁶⁵ Plaintiffs have presented other circumstantial evidence of discriminatory intent, such as the NYPD’s longstanding indifference to evidence of racial discrimination in stops, discussed at greater length below. *See infra* Part V.B.2 (deliberate indifference); Pl. Mem. at 20–23.

⁷⁶⁶ “It is well established that when the government distributes burdens or benefits on the basis of individual racial classifications, that action is reviewed under strict scrutiny.” *Parents Involved in Cmty. Sch. v. Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 551 U.S. 701, 720 (2007). In order to satisfy strict scrutiny, a racial classification must be “‘narrowly tailored’ to achieve a ‘compelling’ government interest.” *Id.* (quoting *Adarand*, 515 U.S. at 227).

race are not limited to a few rogue supervisors.⁷⁶⁷ The City has not attempted to defend — nor could it defend — the proposition that the targeting of young black males or any other racially defined group for stops is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling government interest.

Because the use of express racial classifications in the City’s policy of indirect racial profiling cannot withstand strict scrutiny, the policy violates the Equal Protection Clause.⁷⁶⁸

This policy far exceeds the permissible use of race in stopping suspects as set forth in *Brown v. City of Oneonta, New York*. There, the Second Circuit held that when the police carry out stops as part of a “search[] for a particular perpetrator,” the use of racial information from the victim’s description of the suspect is not an express racial classification subject to strict scrutiny.⁷⁶⁹ The court explained that the Oneonta police department’s “policy

⁷⁶⁷ See 4/10 Tr. at 3034 (Chief Esposito acknowledging that “the right people” are young black and Hispanic youths 14 to 20 for whom there is reasonable suspicion); *id.* at 3027–3029 (Chief Esposito acknowledging that stops are based on “who is doing th[e] shootings,” specifically “young men of color in their late teens, early 20s”). Again, I note that this targeting is based on the inaccurate assumption that the characteristics of the criminal population can be applied to the non-criminal population. The policy assumes that *all* members of a racially defined group are “the right people” to target for stops because *some* members of that group committed crimes.

⁷⁶⁸ To be sure, the policy’s use of racial classifications only becomes *express* at the managerial level, when commanders and supervisors acting in accordance with the policy instruct officers to target racially defined groups for stops. I note, however, that four judges of the Second Circuit, including now-Associate Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor, concluded that even the use of race in *Brown* — where the police attempted to stop every black person in Oneonta as part of a search for a suspect described as a young black male with a cut on his hand — constituted an express racial classification requiring strict scrutiny. See *Brown v. City of Oneonta, New York*, 235 F.3d 769, 779–83 (2d Cir. 2000) (Calabresi, J., dissenting from denial of rehearing *in banc*). *Accord In re Cincinnati Policing*, 209 F.R.D. 395, 401 (S.D. Ohio 2002) (noting that “[i]t is difficult to comprehend how the use of race in routine policing — for example, in the description of a suspect when the police are not in hot pursuit — could satisfy” strict scrutiny).

⁷⁶⁹ *Brown*, 221 F.3d at 338. The Second Circuit emphasized the narrowness of its holding:

While we . . . believe that the conduct of the police in the circumstances presented here did not constitute a violation of the equal protection rights of

was to investigate crimes by interviewing the victim, getting a description of the assailant, and seeking out persons who matched that description” and, as such, “was race-neutral on its face.”⁷⁷⁰

The NYPD’s policy of targeting “the right people” for stops, by contrast, is not directed toward the identification of a specific perpetrator.⁷⁷¹ Rather, it is a policy of targeting expressly identified racial groups for stops *in general*. There is no dispute that it would violate equal protection for a police department to adopt an express policy of targeting members of one race for stops or other enforcement activities — such as an express policy of only pulling over speeding drivers who are Hispanic. Similarly, the following hypothetical police department policy would surely be subject to strict scrutiny, despite its failure to mention any *specific* race at the outset: “No one is to be stopped except the members of whatever race participated at the highest rate in violent crime during the previous month, based on suspect descriptions.” Such a policy would be especially deserving of strict scrutiny if its drafters knew that the same race would be targeted every month, and managers implementing the policy were responsible for expressly directing officers to stop members of that race. The NYPD’s policy of indirect racial

the plaintiffs, we do not establish any rule that would govern circumstances giving rise to liability that are not present in this case. Any such rule will have to wait for the appropriate case.

Id. at 339. As already noted, the Second Circuit has subsequently reiterated that it is concerned about allegations of racial profiling. *See Davis*, 11 Fed. App’x at 18.

⁷⁷⁰ *Brown*, 221 F.3d at 337.

⁷⁷¹ The Second Circuit specifically distinguished the facts of *Brown* from the type of policy at issue here, stating: “Plaintiffs do not allege that . . . the police used an *established profile of violent criminals* to determine that the suspect must have been black. Nor do they allege that the defendant law enforcement agencies have a regular policy based upon racial stereotypes that all black Oneonta residents be questioned whenever a violent crime is reported.” *Id.* Indeed, *Brown* may be strictly limited to its facts — the use of race in the search for a particular suspect in a particular crime who was identified in part by his race.

profiling is closer to this hypothetical policy than it is to the race-neutral policy in *Brown*.

c. Conclusion

Whether through the use of a facially neutral policy applied in a discriminatory manner, or through express racial profiling, targeting young black and Hispanic men for stops based on the alleged criminal conduct of other young black or Hispanic men violates bedrock principles of equality. Two young men in the 81st Precinct who are similarly situated in every way, except that one is black and the other white, are similarly situated for the purposes of equal protection and must be treated alike. *Brown* establishes the common-sense principle that if a description of a specific criminal suspect includes the fact that the suspect is black, then the police need not focus equal attention on individuals of other races in pursuit of that suspect. But *Brown* specifically rejects the use of racial profiling as a basis for enforcement activity. The Equal Protection Clause does not sanction treating similarly situated members of different racial groups differently based on racial disparities in crime data. Indeed, such treatment would eviscerate the core guarantees of the Equal Protection Clause. If equal protection means anything, it means that individuals may not be punished or rewarded based on the government's views regarding their racial group, regardless of the source of those views.⁷⁷²

⁷⁷² Finally, the City argues, erroneously, that “plaintiffs failed to prove individual equal protection claims against known or unknown NYPD officers by proving discriminatory purpose against and discriminatory effect upon at least one of the *named* plaintiffs.” Def. Mem. at 18 (emphasis added). Such proof is unnecessary. Even if named plaintiffs are unable to prove their claims at trial, the claims of an *unnamed* member of the class is sufficient for the purposes of Article III standing and may serve as a basis for liability. See *Sosna v. Iowa*, 419 U.S. 393, 402 (1975) (“The controversy [required by Article III] may exist . . . between a named defendant and a member of the class represented by the named plaintiff, even though the claim of the named plaintiff has become moot.”); *Whitlock v. Johnson*, 153 F.3d 380, 384 & n.1 (7th Cir. 1998) (noting that “[t]he reasoning of *Sosna* . . . applies with equal force” whether named plaintiffs’ claims are terminated based on mootness or a failure on the merits); *Melendres*, 2013 WL 2297173, at *59 (“[W]hen the claims of named plaintiffs are not proven at trial, unnamed class members may be awarded relief so long as a ‘controversy’ still exists between the unnamed class members and the defendants.”). As discussed above, Officer French treated McDonald, an unnamed class member, differently than the similarly situated whites or Asians leaving the

2. Deliberate Indifference

In a case alleging that a municipality bears *Monell* liability based on senior officials' deliberate indifference to equal protection violations by subordinates, it is not necessary for plaintiffs to provide *direct* evidence that the senior officials were motivated by a discriminatory purpose. Rather, it is sufficient if plaintiffs show that: (1) subordinates followed a course of action in part because of its adverse effects on an identifiable group, and (2) senior officials were deliberately indifferent to those adverse effects in such a way that a reasonable inference can be drawn that those officials *intended* those adverse effects to occur.⁷⁷³

Plaintiffs in this case *did* provide direct evidence of discriminatory intent, as discussed above. But plaintiffs also showed that senior officials in the City and at the NYPD have been deliberately indifferent to the discriminatory application of stop and frisk at the managerial and officer level such that a reasonable inference of discriminatory intent can be drawn. Despite frequent and ongoing notice of troubling racial disparities in stops,⁷⁷⁴ the NYPD

bowling alley nearby, and Officer French stopped McDonald in part because of his race, as a result of the NYPD's policy of indirect racial profiling. *See supra* Part IV.C.3 (McDonald's stop as *illustration* of indirect racial profiling policy).

⁷⁷³ *See Cash*, 654 F.3d at 334. *See also DiStiso v. Cook*, 691 F.3d 226, 241 (2d Cir. 2012) (noting that an equal protection claim against school officials can be based on their deliberate indifference to student-on-student racial harassment, even in the absence of direct proof of the officials' discriminatory intent, provided that the evidence of their "clearly unreasonable" response to "actually known" circumstances "give[s] rise to a reasonable inference that [the officials] intended for the harassment to occur").

⁷⁷⁴ Although the following sources lie outside the trial record and therefore play no role in my decision, I observe for the public record that notice of racial bias in NYPD stops has continued since the close of discovery. For example, the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations recently asked the United States to "provide information on steps taken to address discriminatory and unlawful use of 'stop and frisk' practices by officers of the New York Police Department," as part of the Committee's preparation of the fourth periodic report on U.S. compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified by the United States in 1992. UN Human Rights Committee, List of issues in relation to the fourth periodic report of the United States of America (CCPR/C/USA/4 and Corr. 1), adopted by the Committee at its 107th session (11-28 March 2013) (4/29/13). No other police department is

has long shown its lack of concern for racial profiling through the failure of NYPD officials and managers to discuss racial profiling among themselves or at Compstat meetings, and through the numerous failures of supervision, monitoring, training, and discipline discussed above.⁷⁷⁵ In addition, senior NYPD officials such as Deputy Commissioner Farrell have adopted an attitude of willful blindness toward statistical evidence of racial disparities in stops and stop outcomes.⁷⁷⁶

mentioned. *See id.*

In addition, as has been widely reported, a teenager named Alvin Cruz has made public an audio recording of his stop in Harlem on June 3, 2011. It appears to be the only known recording of a stop by a civilian. In the recording, the officers verbally abuse Cruz, threaten to break his arm, and appear to physically abuse him. After an officer asks Cruz if he wants to go to jail, Cruz asks why the officers are threatening to arrest him, and one replies: “For being a fucking mutt! You know that?” Ross Tuttle & Rein Schneider, *Stopped-and-Frisked: ‘For Being a F**king Mutt’ [VIDEO]*, THE NATION, Oct. 8, 2012; 1/11/13 Letter from Darius Charney, Counsel for Plaintiffs, to the Court (“1/11/13 Charney Letter”) at 2. An amicus brief from a caucus of the New York City Council states that during three heavily attended public hearings in October 2012, several constituents who had been stopped “compared their own experiences of needlessly aggressive policing” to the Cruz recording. 3/4/13 Brief of *Amicus Curi[a]e* the Black, Latino, and Asian Caucus of the Council of the City of New York at 4. Plaintiffs requested on January 11, 2013 that they be allowed to add Cruz as a trial witness, after first contacting Cruz in December 2012. *See* 1/11/13 Charney Letter at 2. I denied the request on the basis of prior scheduling orders and the imminent trial date. *See* 1/17 Tr. at 4–5.

⁷⁷⁵ *See supra* Part IV.C; Pl. Findings ¶¶ 186–190 (collecting sources regarding lack of internal attention to racial profiling).

⁷⁷⁶ *See supra* Parts IV.C.1, 4, 7. I note that the City’s highest elected official, Mayor Bloomberg, has also defended the racial disparities in the NYPD’s stops by invoking the crime suspect data benchmark. *See* April 30, 2013 Bloomberg Address at 3. On that basis, he has argued that the police “disproportionately stop whites too much and minorities too little.” Associated Press, *Bloomberg: Police Stop Minorities ‘Too Little,’* June 28, 2013. Echoing Chief Esposito’s testimony, Mayor Bloomberg stated that “[t]he cops’ job is to stop (people in) the groups fitting the description. It’s society’s job to make sure that no one group is disproportionately represented as potential perpetrators.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

Similarly, Commissioner Kelly has embraced the use of *violent* crime suspect data as a benchmark, and on this basis has argued that “really, African-Americans are being under-stopped.” Lawrence Downes, *What Ray Kelly Said About Stop-and-Frisk*, TAKING NOTE: THE EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR’S BLOG, N.Y. TIMES, May 3, 2013 (quoting May 1, 2013 interview with ABC News). Of course, using violent crime suspect data as a benchmark for measuring racial bias in the NYPD’s stops is even less valid than using general crime suspect data as a benchmark. *See supra* Part IV.C.7 (discussing RAND Report’s use of violent crime suspect data benchmark). I note that Commissioner Kelly has also promoted the use of a violent crime suspect benchmark for stops through yearly public reports released by the NYPD. *See, e.g.,*

During trial this indifference was further demonstrated by many officials' apparent belief that racial profiling is a myth created by the media,⁷⁷⁷ as well as by the testimony describing and defending the targeting of "the right people" for stops.⁷⁷⁸

The City and the NYPD's highest officials also continue to endorse the unsupportable position that racial profiling cannot exist provided that a stop is based on reasonable suspicion.⁷⁷⁹ This position is fundamentally inconsistent with the law of equal protection and represents a particularly disconcerting manifestation of indifference. As I have emphasized throughout this section, the Constitution "prohibits *selective* enforcement of the law based on considerations such as race."⁷⁸⁰ Thus, plaintiffs' racial discrimination claim does not depend on proof that stops of blacks and Hispanics are suspicionless.⁷⁸¹ A police department that has a practice of targeting blacks and Hispanics for pedestrian stops cannot defend itself by showing that all the stopped pedestrians were displaying suspicious behavior. Indeed, the targeting of certain races *within* the universe of suspicious individuals is especially insidious, because it will increase the likelihood of further enforcement actions against members of those

KELLY, CRIME AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY, at 15 (presenting, without explanation, racial composition of stop subjects alongside racial composition of violent crime suspects).

⁷⁷⁷ See *supra* Part IV.C.7 (noting skepticism of NYPD officials toward reports of racial profiling, which they claim to have not personally heard).

⁷⁷⁸ See *supra* Part IV.C.3 (targeting "the right people"). The City finds nothing problematic in Inspector McCormack's instruction to Officer Serrano to target "male blacks 14 to 20, 21" for stops based on local crime suspect data. See Def. Findings ¶ 65; PX 332T at 24.

⁷⁷⁹ See, e.g., 4/9 Tr. at 2824 (Esposito); Def. Mem. at 19 ("Plaintiffs . . . have failed to prove a widespread pattern of suspicionless stops, and *consequently cannot* prove a widespread pattern of race-based stops." (emphasis added)).

⁷⁸⁰ *Whren*, 517 U.S. at 813 (emphasis added).

⁷⁸¹ I note, however, that plaintiffs *have* offered evidence of a widespread pattern of suspicionless stops. See *supra* Part V.A.

racers as compared to other races, which will then increase their representation in crime statistics. Given the NYPD's policy of basing stops on crime data, these races may then be subjected to even more stops and enforcement, resulting in a self-perpetuating cycle.⁷⁸²

The Equal Protection Clause's prohibition on selective enforcement means that suspicious blacks and Hispanics may not be treated differently by the police than equally suspicious whites. Individuals of all races engage in suspicious behavior and break the law. Equal protection guarantees that similarly situated individuals of these races will be held to account equally.

VI. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the City is liable for the violation of plaintiffs' Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights. In a separate opinion, I will order remedies, including immediate changes to the NYPD's policies, a joint-remedial process to consider further reforms, and the appointment of an independent monitor to oversee compliance with the remedies ordered in this case. I conclude with a particularly apt quote: "The idea of universal suspicion without individual evidence is what Americans find abhorrent and what black men in America must constantly fight. It is pervasive in policing policies — like stop-and-frisk, and . . . neighborhood

⁷⁸² The direction not to stop "a 48-year-old lady [who] was walking through St. Mary's Park when it was closed," is just one example of instructions not to stop *all* individuals for whom a justification for a stop exists, but only to stop the *right* people. PX 332T at 21. While this particular instruction seems benign, to the extent that the NYPD focuses its resources on blacks and Hispanics to the exclusion of whites generally, the result is deeply troubling. White people also carry guns and contraband, but if the NYPD declines to stop them, they will go undetected and unrepresented in crime statistics.

In addition, applying law enforcement tactics unequally between various racial groups is a recipe for abuse. "[N]othing opens the door to arbitrary action so effectively as to allow . . . officials to pick and choose only a few to whom they will apply [the law] and thus to escape the political retribution that might be visited upon them if larger numbers were affected." *Railway Express Agency*, 336 U.S. at 112 (Jackson, J., concurring). I note one poll shows that 76% of black voters disapprove of stop and frisk. See Quinipiac University, *New Yorkers Back Ban on Take-Out Foam More Than 2-1*, at 8 (Feb. 28, 2013).

watch — regardless of the collateral damage done to the majority of innocents. It's like burning down a house to rid it of mice.”⁷⁸³

SO ORDERED:



Shira A. Scheindlin
U.S.D.J.

Dated: August 12, 2013
New York, New York

⁷⁸³ Charles Blow, *The Whole System Failed Trayvon Martin*, N.Y. TIMES, July 15, 2013.

APPENDIX A

Blank UF-250

(COMPLETE ALL CAPTIONS)

STOP, QUESTION AND FRISK REPORT WORKSHEET PD344-151A (Rev. 11-02)		Pct. Serial No. _____	
		Date _____	Pct. Of Occ. _____
Time Of Stop _____	Period Of Observation Prior To Stop _____	Radio Run/Sprint # _____	
Address/Intersection Or Cross Streets Of Stop _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> Inside	<input type="checkbox"/> Transit	Type Of Location _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Outside	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing	Describe: _____	
Specify Which Felony/P.L. Misdemeanor Suspected _____			Duration Of Stop _____
What Were Circumstances Which Led To Stop? (MUST CHECK AT LEAST ONE BOX)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Carrying Objects In Plain View Used In Commission Of Crime e.g., Slim Jim/Pry Bar, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Fits Description. <input type="checkbox"/> Actions Indicative Of "Casing" Victim Or Location. <input type="checkbox"/> Actions Indicative Of Acting As A Lookout. <input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious Bulge/Object (Describe) <input type="checkbox"/> Other Reasonable Suspicion Of Criminal Activity (Specify) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Drug Transaction. <input type="checkbox"/> Furtive Movements. <input type="checkbox"/> Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Violent Crimes. <input type="checkbox"/> Wearing Clothes/Disguises Commonly Used In Commission Of Crime. <input type="checkbox"/> Refusal To Comply With Officer's Direction(s) Leading To Reasonable Fear For Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Violent Crime Suspected <input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious Bulge/Object (Describe) _____	
Name Of Person Stopped _____		Nickname/ Street Name _____	Date Of Birth _____
Address _____		Apt. No. _____	Tel. No. _____
Identification: <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal <input type="checkbox"/> Photo I.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			
Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female Race: <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> White Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Black Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaskan Native			
Age _____	Height _____	Weight _____	Hair _____ Eyes _____ Build _____
Other (Scars, Tattoos, Etc.) _____			
Did Officer Explain If No, Explain: Reason For Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No _____			
Were Other Persons Stopped/ Questioned/ Frisked? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		If Yes, List Pct. Serial Nos. _____	
If Physical Force Was Used, Indicate Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Hands On Suspect <input type="checkbox"/> Drawing Firearm <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect On Ground <input type="checkbox"/> Baton <input type="checkbox"/> Pointing Firearm At Suspect <input type="checkbox"/> Pepper Spray <input type="checkbox"/> Handcuffing Suspect <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect Against Wall/Car			
Was Suspect Arrested? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Offense _____	Arrest No. _____	
Was Summons Issued? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Offense _____	Summons No. _____	
Officer In Uniform? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If No, How Identified? <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal	<input type="checkbox"/> Shield <input type="checkbox"/> I.D. Card	

Was Person Frisked? Yes No **IF YES, MUST CHECK AT LEAST ONE BOX**
 Inappropriate Attire - Possibly Concealing Weapon Furtive Movements
 Verbal Threats Of Violence By Suspect Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Violent Crimes
 Knowledge Of Suspects Prior Criminal Violent Behavior/Use Of Force/Use Of Weapon Engaging In Violent Crimes
 Other Reasonable Suspicion Of Weapons (Specify) _____

Was Person Searched? Yes No **IF YES, MUST CHECK AT LEAST ONE BOX** Hard Object Admission Of Weapons Possession
 Outline Of Weapon Other Reasonable Suspicion Of Weapons (Specify) _____

Was Weapon Found? Yes No **IF YES, Describe:** Pistol/Revolver Rifle/Shotgun Assault Weapon Knife/Cutting Instrument
 Machine Gun Other (Describe) _____

Was Other Contraband Found? Yes No **IF YES, Describe Contraband And Location** _____
 Demeanor Of Person After Being Stopped _____
 Remarks Made By Person Stopped _____

Additional Circumstances/Factors: (Check All That Apply)
 Report From Victim/Witness
 Area Has High Incidence Of Reported Offense Of Type Under Investigation
 Time Of Day, Day Of Week, Season Corresponding To Reports Of Criminal Activity
 Suspect Is Associating With Persons Known For Their Criminal Activity
 Proximity To Crime Location
 Other (Describe) _____

Evasive, False Or Inconsistent Response To Officer's Questions
 Changing Direction At Sight Of Officer/Flight
 Ongoing Investigations, e.g., Robbery Pattern
 Sights And Sounds Of Criminal Activity, e.g., Bloodstains, Ringing Alarms

Pct. Serial No. _____ Additional Reports Prepared: Complaint Rpt.No. _____ Juvenile Rpt. No. _____ Aided Rpt. No. _____ Other Rpt. (Specify) _____

REPORTED BY: Rank, Name (Last, First, M.I.) _____ Tax# _____ Command _____
 Print _____ Signature _____

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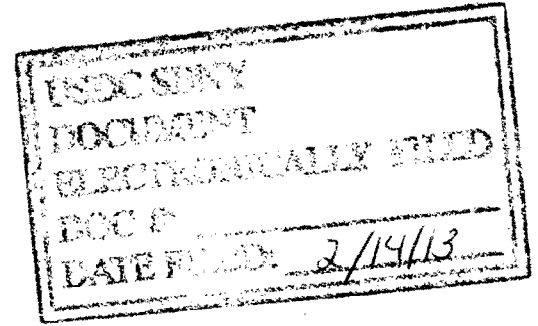
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EXHIBIT C

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**



X

JAENEAN LIGON, individually and on behalf of her minor son, J.G.; FAWN BRACY, individually and on behalf of her minor son, W.B.; JACQUELINE YATES; LETITIA LEDAN; ROSHEA JOHNSON; KIERON JOHNSON; JOVAN JEFFERSON; A.O., by his parent DINAH ADAMES; ABDULLAH TURNER; FERNANDO MORONTA; and CHARLES BRADLEY, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

CITY OF NEW YORK; RAYMOND W. KELLY, COMMISSIONER OF THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT; POLICE OFFICER JOHNNY BLASINI; POLICE OFFICER GREGORY LOMANGINO; POLICE OFFICER JOSEPH KOCH; POLICE OFFICER KIERON RAMDEEN; POLICE OFFICER JOSEPH BERMUDEZ; POLICE OFFICER MIGUEL SANTIAGO; and POLICE OFFICERS JOHN DOE 1-12,

Defendants.

**AMENDED
OPINION & ORDER**

12 Civ. 2274 (SAS)

X

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SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:

I. INTRODUCTION

This case, filed in 2012, is one of three cases currently before this Court challenging aspects of the New York City Police Department’s “stop and frisk” practices.¹ Of the three cases, this case is the most narrow. It deals only with stops made by the police on suspicion of trespass outside of certain privately-owned buildings in the Bronx. But the legal issues raised by this case have roots that stretch back decades.

In 1964, New York adopted the first version of its stop and frisk law, which has since been amended several times. The essence of the law is that a police officer may stop a person in a public place when he reasonably suspects that such person is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a crime, and the

¹ *Floyd v. City of New York*, filed in 2008, challenges the NYPD’s stop and frisk practices in general, arguing among other things that the NYPD is systematically violating the rights of New York City’s residents and visitors under the Fourth Amendment to be free from unreasonable searches, and under the Fourteenth Amendment to be free from discrimination on the basis of race. *See Floyd v. City of New York*, 283 F.R.D. 153, 159 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (granting class certification). *Davis v. City of New York*, filed in 2010, focuses on stop and frisk practices at public housing properties run by the New York City Housing Authority (“NYCHA”). Plaintiffs in *Davis* argue that the NYPD uses unlawful stops, searches, and arrests to enforce the prohibitions against trespassing on public housing property. *See Davis v. City of New York*, — F. Supp. 2d —, 2012 WL 4813837, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 9, 2012) (granting in part and denying in part defendants’ motions for summary judgment regarding individual plaintiffs’ arrests and tenancies).

officer may demand of him his name, his address, and an explanation of his conduct. Upon stopping a person, if the police officer reasonably suspects that he is in danger of physical injury, he may search the person for a deadly weapon.²

This law and the policing practices associated with it have raised a host of difficult questions, including: (1) what is reasonable suspicion; (2) what constitutes a stop; (3) what is a public place; (4) when is a stopped person free to walk away from the police; and (5) when does an officer have grounds to reasonably suspect that he is danger of physical injury. None of these questions are easily answered.

In 1968, the United States Supreme Court heard a challenge to New York's stop and frisk statute in the context of two criminal convictions, and made some important points that bear repeating today.³ *First*, the Court held that although states may develop their own laws on stop and frisk, they may not “authorize police conduct which trenches upon Fourth Amendment rights, regardless of the labels which it attaches to such conduct.”⁴ The Court stated, in no

² See generally New York Criminal Procedure Law (“CPL”) § 140.50.

³ See generally *Sibron v. State of New York*, 392 U.S. 40 (1968) (reversing conviction for failure to suppress evidence seized in an unlawful stop, and affirming conviction in a related appeal, finding that the seizure in latter case was reasonable under the Fourth Amendment).

⁴ *Id.* at 61.

uncertain terms, that the question is not whether a particular search was authorized by state law but “whether the search was reasonable under the Fourth Amendment.”⁵ *Second*, the Court held that it would not judge the constitutionality of the New York statute on its face, but rather as applied to the particular facts of the two cases it was reviewing.⁶ *Third*, the Court stressed that a police officer must have reasonable grounds before he seizes a person. In that regard the Court stated: “The police officer is not entitled to seize and search every person whom he sees on the street or of whom he makes inquiries.”⁷

In confronting the issues addressed in this Opinion, I am keenly aware that this Court does not stand in the shoes of the Police Department and is in no way qualified or empowered to engage in policy determinations. The sole role of the Court is to interpret and apply the law — in this case the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States and the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit — to the

⁵ *Id.* (quoting *Cooper v. State of California*, 386 U.S. 58, 61 (1967)).

⁶ *See id.* (“Our constitutional inquiry would not be furthered here by an attempt to pronounce judgment on the words of the statute. We must confine our review instead to the reasonableness of the searches and seizures which underlie these two convictions.”).

⁷ *Id.* The Court continued: “Before he places a hand on the person of a citizen in search of anything, he must have constitutionally adequate, reasonable grounds for doing so.” *Id.*

specific facts before it. I have endeavored faithfully to carry out that limited role. My object here is only to clarify what the law permits — and does not permit — an officer to do when initiating and conducting a stop or stop and frisk of people in the public areas outside of certain privately owned buildings in the Bronx.

Plaintiffs, all of whom are African-American or Latino residents of New York,⁸ argue that the Police Department has a widespread practice of making unlawful stops on suspicion of trespass outside buildings in the Bronx that are enrolled in the Trespass Affidavit Program (“TAP”), which was formerly known in the Bronx as Operation Clean Halls.⁹ This program allows “police officers to patrol inside and around thousands of private residential apartment buildings throughout New York City.”¹⁰ Plaintiffs argue that the NYPD’s trespass stops outside TAP buildings are often made without reasonable suspicion, and thus

⁸ See Complaint ¶¶ 11–23.

⁹ See *Ligon v. City of New York*, No. 12 Civ. 2274, 2012 WL 3597066, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 21, 2012) (allowing preliminary injunction hearing to proceed). For the history of TAP, see *infra* Part IV.B. Plaintiffs’ Complaint concerns stops in and around TAP buildings throughout New York City, but plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary injunction focuses solely on outside stops in the Bronx. See *Ligon*, 2012 WL 3597066, at *3–4; Memorandum of Law in Support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for Class Certification (“Class Mem.”) at 1 n.1.

¹⁰ See *Ligon*, 2012 WL 3597066, at *1.

violate the Fourth Amendment.¹¹ Plaintiffs stated that such stops have caused them to feel “violated,”¹² “disrespected,”¹³ “angry,”¹⁴ and “defenseless.”¹⁵ As the Supreme Court noted in *Terry v. Ohio*, even limited stops and searches represent “an annoying, frightening, and perhaps humiliating experience,”¹⁶ and thus must be based on reasonable suspicion.

On September 24, 2012, plaintiffs filed a motion for a preliminary injunction, seeking an order requiring the NYPD to create and implement new policies, training programs, and monitoring and supervisory procedures that specifically address the problem of unconstitutional trespass stops outside TAP buildings.¹⁷ The preliminary injunction hearing took place between October 15 and November 7, 2012.¹⁸ This Opinion addresses plaintiffs’ motion.

¹¹ See Plaintiffs’ Revised Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law (“Pl. Findings”) ¶¶ 64–67, 69–70.

¹² Transcript of Preliminary Injunction Hearing (“Tr.”) 10/16 at 275:8.

¹³ *Id.* at 349:1.

¹⁴ Tr. 10/17 at 444:2.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 486:1.

¹⁶ 392 U.S. 1, 25 (1968).

¹⁷ See Memorandum of Law in Support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction at 21; Pl. Findings ¶¶ 72–75.

¹⁸ See Tr. 10/15 at 1; Tr. 11/7 at 1282.

I begin by summarizing the relevant legal standards, then state my findings of fact and conclusions of law. Based on all the evidence presented at the hearing, I conclude that plaintiffs have shown a clear likelihood of proving that defendants have displayed deliberate indifference toward a widespread practice of unconstitutional trespass stops by the NYPD outside TAP buildings in the Bronx. This conclusion is based on five categories of evidence, briefly summarized here and fully explored below: (1) the testimony of Bronx Assistant District Attorney Jeannette Rucker (“ADA Rucker”), who concluded that the NYPD frequently made trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx for no reason other than that the officer had seen someone enter and exit or exit the building; (2) a sample of “decline to prosecute” forms prepared by the Bronx District Attorneys’ Office, which revealed the alarming frequency of unlawful trespass stops in the vicinity of TAP buildings in the Bronx; (3) the testimony of eight plaintiffs and a non-party witness, who described remarkably similar encounters with the police when stopped in the vicinity of TAP buildings in the Bronx; (4) the analysis by Dr. Jeffrey Fagan, plaintiffs’ expert, of an NYPD database of recorded stops, which provided further evidence of the frequency of apparently unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx; and (5) NYPD training materials that continue to misstate the minimal constitutional standards for making stops.

In sum, while it may be difficult to say where, precisely, to draw the line between constitutional and unconstitutional police encounters, such a line exists, and the NYPD has systematically crossed it when making trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx. For those of us who do not fear being stopped as we approach or leave our own homes or those of our friends and families, it is difficult to believe that residents of one of our boroughs live under such a threat.¹⁹ In light of the evidence presented at the hearing, however, I am compelled to conclude that this is the case.

As a result, plaintiffs are entitled to a preliminary injunction. However, with one exception, I am not yet ordering relief pending a further hearing on the appropriate scope of such relief.

II. LEGAL STANDARD FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

“A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as of right.”²⁰ In general, to obtain a preliminary injunction, the moving party

¹⁹ To echo language quoted by Justice Thurgood Marshall, the evidence in this case “has evoked images of other days, under other flags, when no man traveled . . . without fear of unwarranted interruption.” *Florida v. Bostick*, 501 U.S. 429, 443 (1991) (Marshall, J., dissenting) (quotation marks and citation omitted).

²⁰ *UBS Fin. Servs., Inc. v. West Virginia Univ. Hosps., Inc.*, 660 F.3d 643, 648 (2d Cir. 2011) (quoting *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008)).

must establish: (1) “that [it] is likely to succeed on the merits,” (2) “that [it] is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief,” (3) “that the balance of equities tips in [its] favor,” and (4) “that an injunction is in the public interest.”²¹ The Second Circuit has held that the moving party may be entitled to a preliminary injunction even if the party is unable to establish a likelihood of success on the merits, provided that the party demonstrates “‘a serious question going to the merits to make them a fair ground for trial, with a balance of hardships tipping decidedly in the plaintiff’s favor.’”²² In addition, when the moving party seeks a “mandatory” injunction, that is, an injunction that commands action rather than merely prohibiting it, the standard is higher: “[W]here ‘the injunction sought will alter rather than maintain the status quo,’ the movant must show [a] ‘clear’ or

²¹ *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20 (citing *Munaf v. Geren*, 553 U.S. 674, 689–90 (2008); *Amoco Production Co. v. Gambell*, 480 U.S. 531, 542 (1987); *Weinberger v. Romero-Barcelo*, 456 U.S. 305, 311–12 (1982)). *See also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(a) (preliminary injunctions).

²² *Red Earth LLC v. United States*, 657 F.3d 138, 143 (2d Cir. 2011) (quoting *Metropolitan Taxicab Bd. of Trade v. City of New York*, 615 F.3d 152, 156 (2d Cir. 2010)). *Accord Pamlab, L.L.C. v. Macoven Pharm., L.L.C.*, — F. Supp. 2d —, 2012 WL 2540234, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. June 29, 2012) (recognizing that the Supreme Court in *Winter* “cast some doubt on the continuing viability” of the Second Circuit’s “serious questions” prong, but noting that “the Second Circuit has since held that ‘our venerable standard for assessing a movant’s probability of success on the merits remains valid’” (quoting *Citigroup Global Mkts., Inc. v. VCG Special Opportunities Master Fund Ltd.*, 598 F.3d 30, 38 (2d Cir. 2010))).

‘substantial’ likelihood of success.”²³

Because plaintiffs seek mandatory injunctive relief including the drafting and distribution of new policies, the development and implementation of new training programs, and the implementation of new monitoring and supervision procedures,²⁴ they must establish a clear or substantial likelihood that they will succeed at trial.

III. APPLICABLE LAW

A. Sources of Liability

Plaintiffs bring a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging violations of their Fourth Amendment rights by the City of New York and several of its employees.²⁵ As the Supreme Court established in *Monell v. New York City*

²³ *Rodriguez v. DeBuono*, 175 F.3d 227, 233 (2d Cir. 1999) (quoting *Jolly v. Coughlin*, 76 F.3d 468, 473–74 (2d Cir. 1996)). The Second Circuit has recognized that “[t]he distinction between mandatory and prohibitory injunctions is not without ambiguities or critics, and that in a close case an injunction can be framed in mandatory or prohibitory terms.” *Jolly*, 76 F.3d at 474 (quotation marks and citations omitted).

²⁴ See Pl. Findings ¶¶ 72–75.

²⁵ See Compl. ¶¶ 1, 203. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 provides:

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State . . . subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws,

Department of Social Services,²⁶ in order to have recourse against a municipality or other local government under section 1983, plaintiffs “must prove that ‘action pursuant to official municipal policy’ caused the alleged constitutional injury.”²⁷ In general, “[o]fficial municipal policy includes the decisions of a government’s lawmakers, the acts of its policymaking officials, and practices so persistent and widespread as to practically have the force of law.”²⁸

One way to establish an official policy is through a showing of “deliberate indifference” by high-level officials. “[W]here a policymaking official exhibits deliberate indifference to constitutional deprivations caused by subordinates, such that the official’s inaction constitutes a deliberate choice, that

shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress

²⁶ 436 U.S. 658 (1978). Interpreting the language of section 1983 and the legislative history surrounding its passage in the Civil Rights Act of 1871, the Court in *Monell* held that local governing bodies could be held liable either on the basis of formally approved policy or on the basis of “‘customs’” or “‘usages.’” *Id.* at 690–91 (quoting *Adickes v. S. H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 167–68 (1970)). Later cases have “considerably broadened the concept of official municipal action.” *Amnesty Am. v. Town of W. Hartford*, 361 F.3d 113, 125 (2d Cir. 2004).

²⁷ *Cash v. County of Erie*, 654 F.3d 324, 333 (2d Cir. 2011) (quoting *Connick v. Thompson*, 131 S.Ct. 1350, 1359 (2011), in turn quoting *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 691).

²⁸ *Connick*, 131 S.Ct. at 1359 (citing *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 694; *Pembaur v. Cincinnati*, 475 U.S. 469, 479 (1986); *Adickes*, 398 U.S. at 167–68).

acquiescence may be properly thought of as a city policy or custom that is actionable under § 1983.”²⁹ “Deliberate indifference” requires “proof that a municipal actor disregarded a known or obvious consequence of his action.”³⁰

Recognizing that “deliberate indifference” is “a stringent standard of fault,” the Second Circuit requires “that the policymaker’s inaction was the result of ‘conscious choice’ and not ‘mere negligence.’”³¹ The Second Circuit has held that municipal liability can be established “by demonstrating that the actions of subordinate officers are sufficiently widespread to constitute the *constructive* acquiescence of senior policymakers.”³²

²⁹ *Cash*, 654 F.3d at 334 (quoting *Amnesty*, 361 F.3d at 126).

³⁰ *Connick*, 131 S.Ct. at 1359 (quoting *Board of Comm’rs of Bryan Cty. v. Brown*, 520 U.S. 397, 410 (1997)).

³¹ *Cash*, 654 F.3d at 334 (quoting *Connick*, 131 S.Ct at 1360; *Amnesty*, 361 F.3d at 128).

³² *Sorlucco v. City of New York*, 971 F.2d 864, 871 (2d Cir. 1992) (emphasis added), quoted with approval by *Amnesty*, 361 F.3d at 126; *Okin v. Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson Police Dep’t*, 577 F.3d 415, 440 (2d Cir. 2009). Though the Second Circuit has not explicitly reaffirmed the “constructive acquiescence” theory of *Monell* liability articulated in *Sorlucco* since the Supreme Court decided *Connick*, the Second Circuit noted in *Jones v. Town of E. Haven*, 691 F.3d 72, 82 (2d Cir. 2012), that the plaintiff there could have established municipal liability by showing:

a sufficiently widespread practice among police officers of abuse of the rights of black people to support reasonably the conclusion that such abuse was the custom of the officers of the Department

A municipality may incur *Monell* liability based on deliberate indifference through its training practices. Although “[a] municipality’s culpability for a deprivation of rights is at its most tenuous where a claim turns on a failure to train,”³³ the Supreme Court has held that “[w]hen city policymakers are on actual or constructive notice that a particular omission in their training program causes city employees to violate citizens’ constitutional rights, the city may be deemed deliberately indifferent if the policymakers choose to retain that program.”³⁴ “[D]eliberate indifference may be inferred where ‘the need for more or better supervision to protect against constitutional violations was obvious,’ but the policymaker ‘fail[ed] to make meaningful efforts to address the risk of harm to plaintiffs[.]’”³⁵

and that supervisory personnel must have been aware of it but took no adequate corrective or preventive measures (or some combination of the two).

Jones, 691 F.3d at 82. The Second Circuit thus continues to hold that if a practice of misconduct is sufficiently widespread, the municipality may be assumed to have acquiesced in it, even in the absence of direct evidence of such acquiescence.

³³ *Connick*, 131 S.Ct. at 1359 (citing *Oklahoma City v. Tuttle*, 471 U.S. 808, 822–23 (1985) (plurality opinion)).

³⁴ *Id.* (citing *Bryan Cty.*, 520 U.S. at 407).

³⁵ *Cash*, 654 F.3d at 334 (quoting *Reynolds v. Giuliani*, 506 F.3d 183, 192 (2d Cir. 2007); *Vann v. City of New York*, 72 F.3d 1040, 1049 (2d Cir. 1995)). *Cash* reaffirmed the validity of the three-part framing of the failure-to-train inquiry

B. The Fourth Amendment, Stops, and Reasonable Suspicion

The Fourth Amendment, made applicable to the States by the Fourteenth Amendment,³⁶ states: “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause”³⁷

As interpreted by the courts, the Fourth Amendment prohibits arrest without probable cause, but allows the police to “stop and briefly detain a person for investigative purposes if the officer has a reasonable suspicion supported by

in *Walker v. City of New York*, 974 F.2d 293, 297–98 (2d Cir. 1992), summarized as:

(1) policymaker knows “to a moral certainty” that its employees will confront a given situation; (2) either situation presents employees with difficult choice that will be made less so by training or supervision, or there is a record of employees mishandling situation; and (3) wrong choice by employees will frequently cause deprivation of constitutional rights.

Cash, 654 F.3d at 334. “Where the plaintiff establishes all three elements, then . . . the policymaker should have known that inadequate training or supervision was ‘so likely to result in the violation of constitutional rights, that the policymakers of the city can reasonably be said to have been deliberately indifferent to the need.’” *Walker*, 974 F.2d at 298 (quoting *City of Canton v. Harris*, 489 U.S. 378, 390 (1989)).

³⁶ See *Maryland v. Pringle*, 540 U.S. 366, 369 (2003) (citing *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 U.S. 643 (1961)).

³⁷ U.S. CONST. amend. IV.

articulable facts that criminal activity “may be afoot,” even if the officer lacks probable cause.”³⁸ “This form of investigative detention is now known as a *Terry* stop.”³⁹

“While ‘reasonable suspicion’ is a less demanding standard than probable cause and requires a showing considerably less than preponderance of the evidence, the Fourth Amendment requires at least a minimal level of objective justification for making the stop.”⁴⁰ “The officer [making a *Terry* stop] . . . must be able to articulate something more than an inchoate and unparticularized suspicion or hunch.”⁴¹ “Reasonable suspicion is an objective standard; hence, the subjective intentions or motives of the officer making the stop are irrelevant.”⁴²

³⁸ *United States v. Swindle*, 407 F.3d 562, 566 (2d Cir. 2005) (quoting *United States v. Sokolow*, 490 U.S. 1, 7 (1989)). Under New York law, the justifications required for different levels of police intrusion were established in *People v. De Bour*, 40 N.Y.2d 210 (1976). See *infra* Part III.D. States may impose greater restrictions on police conduct than those established by the Fourth Amendment, but “may not . . . authorize police conduct which trenches upon Fourth Amendment rights.” *Sibron*, 392 U.S. at 61.

³⁹ *Davis*, 2012 WL 4813837, at *2 (citing *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 88).

⁴⁰ *Illinois v. Wardlow*, 528 U.S. 119, 123 (2000).

⁴¹ *Alabama v. White*, 496 U.S. 325, 329 (1990) (quoting *Sokolow*, 490 U.S. at 7) (certain quotation marks omitted). Courts are divided over whether reasonable suspicion must be of a particular crime, or may be of criminality in general. See 4 WAYNE R. LAFAVE, SEARCH & SEIZURE § 9.5(c) (5th ed. 2012).

⁴² *United States v. Bayless*, 201 F.3d 116, 133 (2d Cir. 2000).

It is sometimes the case that a police officer may observe “a series of acts, each of them perhaps innocent in itself, but which taken together warrant[] further investigation.”⁴³ “An individual’s presence in an area of expected criminal activity, standing alone, is not enough to support a reasonable, particularized suspicion that the person is committing a crime.”⁴⁴ However, “the fact that the stop occurred in a ‘high crime area’ [may be] among the relevant contextual considerations in a *Terry* analysis.”⁴⁵

Courts reviewing stops for reasonable suspicion “must look at ‘the totality of the circumstances’ of each case to see whether the detaining officer has a ‘particularized and objective basis’ for suspecting legal wrongdoing.”⁴⁶ “[T]he proper inquiry is not whether each fact considered in isolation denotes unlawful behavior, but whether all the facts taken together support a reasonable suspicion of wrongdoing.”⁴⁷

The test for whether a *Terry* stop has taken place outdoors is whether

⁴³ *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 22.

⁴⁴ *Wardlow*, 528 U.S. at 124 (citing *Brown v. Texas*, 443 U.S. 47 (1979)).

⁴⁵ *Id.* (quoting *Adams v. Williams*, 407 U.S. 143, 144 (1972)).

⁴⁶ *United States v. Arvizu*, 534 U.S. 266, 273 (2002) (quoting *United States v. Cortez*, 449 U.S. 411, 417–18 (1981)).

⁴⁷ *United States v. Lee*, 916 F.2d 814, 819 (2d Cir. 1990).

“a reasonable person would feel free ‘to disregard the police and go about his business.’”⁴⁸ “[W]henver a police officer accosts an individual and restrains his freedom to walk away, he has ‘seized’ that person.”⁴⁹ “[P]olice questioning, by itself, is unlikely to result in a Fourth Amendment violation . . . [u]nless the circumstances of the encounter are so intimidating as to demonstrate that a reasonable person would have believed he was not free to leave if he had not responded.”⁵⁰ The Second Circuit has held that “[a] seizure occurs when (1) a person obeys a police officer’s order to stop or (2) a person that does not submit to an officer’s show of authority is physically restrained.”⁵¹ Both *Terry* stops and

⁴⁸ *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 434 (quoting *California v. Hodari D.*, 499 U.S. 621, 628 (1991)). *Accord United States v. Mendenhall*, 446 U.S. 544, 554 (1980) (“[A] person has been ‘seized’ within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment only if, in view of all of the circumstances surrounding the incident, a reasonable person would have believed that he was not free to leave.”). In an enclosed space, such as a bus, this test may be rephrased as “whether a reasonable person would feel free to decline the officers’ requests or otherwise terminate the encounter.” *United States v. Drayton*, 536 U.S. 194, 202 (2002) (quoting *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 436). *Bostick* also notes that “the ‘reasonable person’ test presupposes an *innocent* person.” *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 438. For a comprehensive summary of the “free to leave” test as it has been interpreted and applied, see LAFAVE, SEARCH & SEIZURE § 9.4(a).

⁴⁹ *Brown*, 443 U.S. at 50 (quoting *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 16).

⁵⁰ *INS v. Delgado*, 466 U.S. 210, 216 (1984).

⁵¹ *United States v. Simmons*, 560 F.3d 98, 105 (2d Cir. 2009) (citing *Swindle*, 407 F.3d at 572).

arrests constitute “seizures” under the Fourth Amendment.⁵²

C. Criminal Trespass under New York State Law

Criminal trespass is defined under section 140 of the New York Penal Law. As the Appellate Division, First Department, of the Supreme Court of New York recently stated in a case concerning alleged trespass in a Clean Halls building:

A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the second degree when, in pertinent part, he “knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a dwelling” (Penal Law § 140.15[1]). A person “enters or remains unlawfully” in or upon premises “when he is not licensed or privileged to do so” (Penal Law § 140.00[5]). “In general, a person is ‘licensed or privileged’ to enter private premises when he has obtained the consent of the owner or another whose relationship to the premises gives him authority to issue such consent” (*People v. Graves*, 76 N.Y.2d 16, 20 . . . [1990]). The prosecution bears the burden of proving the absence of such license or privilege (*People v. Brown*, 25 N.Y.2d 374, 377 . . . [1969]).⁵³

The trespass law also states:

A person who, regardless of his intent, enters or remains in or upon premises which are at the time open to the public does so with license and privilege unless he defies a lawful order not to enter or remain, personally communicated to him by the owner of such premises or other authorized person. A license or privilege to enter or remain in a building which is only partly open to the public is not a license or privilege to enter or remain in that part

⁵² See *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 16–20.

⁵³ *In re Lonique M.*, 939 N.Y.S.2d 341, 343 (1st Dep’t 2012).

of the building which is not open to the public.⁵⁴

D. *De Bour*

In *People v. De Bour*, the New York Court of Appeals established a four-level test for determining the legality of encounters between police officers and civilians under New York state law. The more intrusive the encounter, the more justification required:

- Level 1: Approach to Request Information: “If a police officer seeks simply to request information from an individual, that request must be supported by an objective, credible reason, not necessarily indicative of criminality.”⁵⁵
- Level 2: The Common-Law Right of Inquiry: “Once the officer asks more pointed questions that would lead the person approached reasonably to believe that he or she is suspected of some wrongdoing and is the focus of the officer’s investigation, the officer is [engaged in] a common-law inquiry that must be supported by a *founded suspicion that criminality is afoot*.”⁵⁶
- Level 3: Forcible Stop: “Where a police officer has *reasonable suspicion that a particular person was involved in a felony or misdemeanor*, the officer is authorized to forcibly stop and detain that person.”⁵⁷ A Level 3 stop is legally equivalent to a *Terry*

⁵⁴ N.Y. Penal Law § 140.00.

⁵⁵ *People v. Hollman*, 79 N.Y.2d 181, 184 (1992) (reaffirming *De Bour* despite case law suggesting that the Fourth Amendment does not protect against police-initiated encounters falling short of seizures).

⁵⁶ *Id.* at 184–85 (emphasis added).

⁵⁷ *Id.* at 185 (emphasis added).

stop, and New York state court opinions generally refer to Level 3 *De Bour* stops and *Terry* stops interchangeably.⁵⁸

- Level 4: Arrest: “Finally, where the officer has probable cause to believe that a person has committed a crime, an arrest is authorized.”⁵⁹

At least in the context of police encounters *inside* TAP and NYCHA buildings, New York courts have often identified requests for name and purpose in the building as Level 1 questions.⁶⁰ Mere presence in a drug-prone NYCHA building with a history of trespassing has been identified as an objective, credible reason justifying Level 1 questioning.⁶¹ Level 1 questioning of someone *exiting* a

⁵⁸ See, e.g., *People v. Reyes*, 651 N.Y.S.2d 431, 432–33 (1st Dep’t 1996); *People v. Francis*, 847 N.Y.S.2d 398, 401 (Sup. Ct. Bronx Co. 2007).

⁵⁹ *Hollman*, 79 N.Y.2d at 185.

⁶⁰ See, e.g., *People v. Hendricks*, 841 N.Y.S.2d 94, 94 (1st Dep’t 2007) (holding that NYCHA building’s “history of drug activity and trespassing” provided “objective, credible reason” for Level 1 inquiry “to determine if defendant was legitimately in the building”); *People v. Anderson*, 759 N.Y.S.2d 676, 676 (1st Dep’t 2003) (holding that group of nine or ten people descending staircase in drug-prone TAP building provided objective credible reason to ask defendant whether he lived there, ““which constituted a level one request for information and not a common-law inquiry”” (quoting *People v. Tinort*, 709 N.Y.S.2d 511, 511 (1st Dep’t 2000))).

⁶¹ See *Hendricks*, 841 N.Y.S.2d at 94. Level 1 questioning of a person in a NYCHA building requires “[a]t a minimum, . . . evidence of prior criminality” in the building. *People v. Ventura*, 913 N.Y.S.2d 543, 546–47 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. Co. 2010). “To the extent that . . . in public housing the police routinely engage in random, unjustified questioning — and there is evidence that they do — the practice would amount to a systematic violation of *De Bour*.” *Id.* at 547 (citing

TAP building, on the other hand, appears to require more than a history of drug activity in the building.⁶²

IV. FINDINGS OF FACT

A. Evidence of an Unconstitutional Practice or Custom of the NYPD

At the hearing, plaintiffs offered three categories of evidence in support of their contention that the NYPD has a practice of making unconstitutional trespass stops outside Clean Halls buildings in the Bronx. *First*, plaintiffs offered the testimony of ADA Rucker regarding her concerns about trespass stops and arrests at Clean Halls buildings, corroborated by “decline to prosecute” forms from the Bronx District Attorney’s office. *Second*, plaintiffs offered testimony regarding their personal experiences of having been stopped outside Clean Halls buildings.⁶³ *Third*, plaintiffs offered the expert testimony of

Adam Carlis, *The Illegality of Vertical Patrols*, 109 COLUM. L. REV. 2002 (2009)).

⁶² See, e.g., *People v. Kojac*, 671 N.Y.S.2d 949, 953–54 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. Co. 1998) (“The police are not justified in approaching an individual merely because he exits [a TAP building] known for its high incidence of drug activity.”). See also *People v. Almonte*, No. 0209/2009, 2011 WL 864940, at *2 (Sup. Ct. Bronx Co. Mar. 8, 2011) (suggesting that decisions upholding Level 1 questioning of individuals exiting TAP buildings have “noted some additional factor” other than location, such as defendant’s conduct not being innocuous).

⁶³ Plaintiffs introduced testimony regarding eleven stops. See *infra* Part IV.A.2. All of the stops were of named plaintiffs except the July 2011 stop of non-party witness Jerome Grant, a relative of two named plaintiffs. See *infra* Part IV.A.2.d. For convenience, when making general statements about the personal

Dr. Jeffrey Fagan regarding the number and nature of trespass stops outside Clean Halls buildings.

I address each of these categories of evidence in turn.

1. Findings of Fact Regarding Testimony of ADA Rucker and Decline to Prosecute Forms

Since 2007, ADA Rucker has been chief of the complaint and arraignments bureau at the Bronx DA. In this position, she oversees the arrest to arraignment process, ensuring “that we evaluate all cases that are coming through and making sure we are doing the right thing.” ADA Rucker testified that around 2007 she started to become concerned about cases in which people were being stopped and then arrested based solely on their having entered or exited a Clean Halls building. Especially in 2009, judges began dismissing these cases frequently, sometimes saying that the police had no right to approach the arrested person in the first place.⁶⁴

ADA Rucker also started to receive a steady stream of complaints about trespass arrests from the defense bar, the Legal Aid Society, and the Bronx

testimony of stops offered at the hearing, I will often refer to named plaintiffs and non-party witness Jerome Grant collectively as “plaintiffs.”

⁶⁴ See Tr. 10/15 at 168–75.

Defenders.⁶⁵ At first, she ignored the complaints. But in 2010, her staff began telling her that judges were not only dismissing trespass cases, but were finding evidence that the defendant lived in the building where the trespass was said to have occurred.⁶⁶

Finally, in 2011, ADA Rucker investigated the law governing trespass stops based on entry to and exit from a Clean Halls building, and she determined that the office's position on the prerequisites for a legal stop had been wrong.⁶⁷ She sent memos to a number of commanders and other police officials clarifying that, contrary to previous statements, observing someone exiting a Clean Halls building is not by itself a sufficient justification for a stop.⁶⁸ ADA Rucker testified that she sent the memos in her official capacity, and that the memos expressed the views of the Bronx DA's office.⁶⁹

⁶⁵ See *id.* at 175:20–22. The Bronx Defenders are co-counsel for plaintiffs in this case.

⁶⁶ See *id.* at 175:21–25, 176:2–8.

⁶⁷ See *id.* at 176:9–23.

⁶⁸ See *id.* at 176:14–177:22, 180:19–181:21; 7/7/11 Letter from ADA Rucker to Deputy Inspector William McSorley (“7/7/11 Rucker Letter”), Plaintiffs’ Exhibit (“Pl. Ex.”) 6. See also Tr. 10/15 at 184:7–185:17; 7/13/11 Memo from ADA Rucker to ADAs, Pl. Ex. 7 at 2 (explaining that Bronx DA would decline to prosecute trespass cases where stop was based on nothing more than entry and exit from Clean Halls building).

⁶⁹ See Tr. 10/15 at 182:11–183:8.

I find ADA Rucker's testimony credible. It is no small matter when an ADA publicly suggests that the NYPD has been engaged in a recurring pattern of unlawful stops. Such testimony is entitled to significant weight. A prosecutor has professional and institutional incentives to be skeptical of allegations that the police are making stops and arrests without a legal basis. That ADA Rucker overcame her skepticism says a great deal about the severity of the problem she came to recognize. I also note that the NYPD itself found ADA Rucker sufficiently trustworthy to allow her to train police officers regarding procedures in the complaint room.⁷⁰

Yet defendants argue that ADA Rucker's impression that a problem existed regarding unlawful trespass stops at Clean Halls buildings was unfounded, and in fact rested only on the two specific cases she discussed in detail at the hearing.⁷¹ Defendants' argument is without merit. ADA Rucker made clear that

⁷⁰ See *id.* at 170:12–173:17. Throughout this opinion, for convenience, I will refer to NYPD trainees as “officers,” though in some cases the training involves “recruits.” See Tr. 10/19 at 839:18–24.

⁷¹ See Defendants' Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law (“Def. Findings”) ¶¶ 11–14. One case involved an anonymous letter whose author claimed to have been arrested for trespass while leaving a friend's building with the friend. See Tr. 10/15 at 190:17–20; Tr. 10/16 at 239:1–240:22; 3/13/12 Anonymous Letter to ADA Rucker, Pl. Ex. 11. The other involved a stop inside a Clean Halls building, and was brought to ADA Rucker's attention by the Bronx Defenders. See Tr. 10/15 at 196:13–198:15; Tr. 10/16 at 241:5–243:2. In the latter case, according to ADA David Grigoryan, who performed an investigation at ADA

over the years she learned of “many” cases involving unlawful trespass stops at Clean Halls buildings,⁷² that “the judges kept dismissing” them,⁷³ that “[a]t least five” judges had dismissed Clean Halls trespass cases based on lack of probable cause,⁷⁴ and that her concerns were also based on complaints from other ADAs, phone calls from the arraignment parts, and ADAs coming to her after leaving court, or when sent to her by their supervisors.⁷⁵ ADA Rucker explicitly stated on cross-examination that her concerns were not based only on the anonymous letter

Rucker’s request, the defendant was stopped and questioned for no specified reason at his sister’s building, where he was apparently staying, and then the defendant was arrested because he failed to provide his sister’s name or apartment number. *See* Tr. 10/18 at 609:7–614:19, 617:25–619:9. ADA Grigoryan testified that in his opinion this arrest was “absolutely valid.” *Id.* at 611:14.

⁷² Tr. 10/15 at 176:7–8.

⁷³ *Id.* at 176:10–11.

⁷⁴ Tr. 10/16 at 234:9.

⁷⁵ *See id.* at 237:13–238:8, 239:11–24, 240:6–7, 243:13–18, 244:6–12. Further support for ADA Rucker’s criticisms can be found in the opinions of New York state courts. *See, e.g., Almonte*, 2011 WL 864940, at *1 (criticizing police officer who was apparently “operating under the assumption that he had the authority to identify anyone leaving a trespass affidavit building”). Other cases describe problems with stops and arrests inside TAP buildings. *See, e.g., People v. Ruiz*, No. 056832C-2006, 2007 WL 1428689, at *3–4 (Sup. Ct. Bronx Co. May 15, 2007) (chastising NYPD after apparently unlawful trespass arrest inside Clean Halls building, and concluding: “One hopes the New York City Police Department will better train its officers in the realm of Criminal Trespass so that only true trespassers will be arrested, and innocents will be spared.”).

and the indoor stop highlighted by defendants.⁷⁶

To the extent that ADA Rucker's concerns were based partly on statements made by non-parties who did not testify at the hearing and whose statements do not fall under any hearsay exception, I give no weight to the truth of those statements. I do not accept, however, the insinuation that ADA Rucker invented the problem of unlawful Clean Halls trespass stops in order to lessen the Bronx DA's caseload,⁷⁷ or that she imagined the dismissed trespass cases under pressure from the Bronx Defenders.⁷⁸ ADA Rucker's concerns are independently corroborated by numerous "decline to prosecute" affidavit forms. As ADA Rucker explained, the Bronx DA's office produces these affidavits after a police officer or witness is interviewed and the office declines to prosecute the case.⁷⁹

The decline to prosecute forms are an important source of information and I have reviewed each of them. Plaintiffs entered into evidence twenty-six

⁷⁶ See Tr. 10/16 at 237:13–16. *Accord* Tr. 10/15 at 202:22–203:20 (ADA Rucker rejecting mischaracterization of her views in 9/6/12 Letter from Police Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly to Bronx County District Attorney Robert Johnson, Pl. Ex. 12); Tr. 10/16 at 235:3–7 (ADA Rucker explaining that she had orally conveyed details of other cases to the NYPD).

⁷⁷ See Tr. 10/16 at 246:8–248:14.

⁷⁸ See *id.* at 222:9–224:2.

⁷⁹ See *id.* at 213:5–7.

forms generated by the Bronx DA's office in support of its decision not to prosecute cases involving arrests for trespass outside TAP buildings in the Bronx over three sample months in 2011.⁸⁰ Without giving weight to the truth of any hearsay statements attributed to arrestees in the decline to prosecute forms, the forms persuasively show that ADA Rucker was not alone in the Bronx DA's office in perceiving a recurring problem involving legally unjustified trespass stops and arrests outside Clean Halls buildings.⁸¹ Defendants concede that the forms are, at minimum, admissible "for the limited purpose of establishing that officers' observations of entries/exits were the bases for the underlying stops," though defendants question whether the forms can support this finding in the absence of

⁸⁰ See Pl. Findings ¶ 16 n.1; Tr. 10/16 at 210:17–220:25; Tr. 10/17 at 508:11–509:20; Bronx DA Decline to Prosecute Affidavits ("Decline Prosecute Affs."), Pl. Ex. 74. Plaintiffs' Exhibit 74 contains thirty-one forms, but plaintiffs later conceded that only twenty-eight forms expressly identify the building outside of which the stop took place as a TAP building. See Pl. Findings ¶ 16 n.2 (referring to Decline Prosecute Affs. at 4425, 5001, 5055). In addition, two of the forms are revisions of other forms. Compare Decline Prosecute Affs. at 2996, 3088, *with id.* at 3174, 3086.

⁸¹ ADA Rucker confirmed that the types of cases described in the decline to prosecute forms were, in part, what motivated the Bronx DA's office to adopt a policy in July 2011 of declining to prosecute cases where the arresting officer had only observed someone exiting or entering and exiting a Clean Halls building. See Tr. 10/16 at 218:16–219:8. Accord Tr. 10/15 at 180:13–182:18; 7/7/11 Rucker Letter.

testimony from the assigned ADA and further paperwork.⁸² Defendants were free to elicit such testimony and introduce such paperwork. They did not.⁸³ I decline to draw inferences in defendants' favor based on the speculative possibility that further testimony would have revealed persuasive legal justifications for the stops described in the forms.

In an Appendix to this Opinion, I have collected excerpts from the twenty-six narratives of stops and arrests that appear in the decline to prosecute forms.⁸⁴ One of the shorter and less redacted narratives reads:

On January 5, 2011 the defendants were observed exiting a [C]lean [H]alls building. The defendants stated they were there to visit a tenant in the building. After being arrested[,] a tenant from the building did corroborate the defendant[s'] statements and the tenant stated that both defendants were in the building as his guests.

Therefore, the People are declining to prosecute this case at this time [redacted].⁸⁵

Based solely on a review of these forms, *none* of the stops leading to the arrests described in the forms were based on a reasonable suspicion of trespass. All were

⁸² Def. Findings ¶ 13.

⁸³ Neither party attempted to determine whether the stops described in the decline to prosecute forms were recorded in UF-250s.

⁸⁴ *See infra* Appendix A (“App. A”).

⁸⁵ Decline Prosecute Affs. at 4407, excerpted at App. A ¶ 2.

based merely on exit or entry and exit from a Clean Halls building.⁸⁶ Thus, over the course of three months in 2011, there were at least twenty-six arrests for trespass outside Clean Halls buildings in the Bronx that resulted from stops lacking reasonable suspicion. As will be discussed in greater detail below, these arrests independently suggest a widespread practice of unlawful stops.⁸⁷

In sum, ADA Rucker's testimony and the supporting exhibits, including the decline to prosecute forms, contained more than enough evidence to support the conclusion that there is a clear and substantial likelihood that plaintiffs will be able to prove at trial that NYPD officers in the Bronx repeatedly stopped and questioned people on suspicion of trespass simply because they were observed exiting or entering and exiting a Clean Halls building. ADA Rucker's testimony and the supporting exhibits show that a nexus existed between the Clean Halls program and the kinds of unlawful trespass stops described by plaintiffs and quantified by Dr. Fagan, as discussed in the sections below. That is, the stops of people exiting or entering and exiting Clean Halls buildings took place *because* the buildings were enrolled in Operation Clean Halls.

⁸⁶ Some of the forms describe stops in which an officer eventually obtained probable cause for an arrest. *See, e.g.*, App. A ¶ 23. But the instant case concerns the legal basis for stops, not arrests.

⁸⁷ *See infra* Part V.B.1.a.

2. Findings of Fact Regarding Plaintiffs' Stops

Plaintiffs offered testimony at the preliminary injunction hearing regarding their experiences in having been stopped on suspicion of trespass outside Clean Halls buildings in the Bronx. Sometimes plaintiffs' accounts were corroborated by other plaintiffs and witnesses. In a few cases, the parties were able to identify officers who took part in the stops, and these officers testified. In other cases, neither plaintiffs nor defendants were able to identify the officers.

Defendants argue that plaintiffs failed to provide sufficient information to identify the John Doe officers in the case, and that as a result this Court should not credit plaintiffs' testimony.⁸⁸ Defendants go so far as to suggest that the stops about which plaintiffs testified "may not have occurred at all."⁸⁹ Based on the testimony described below, I reject this contention. Perhaps the strongest sign of the credibility of plaintiffs' testimony is the striking similarities among plaintiffs' stops. A person approaches or exits a Clean Halls building in the Bronx; the police suddenly materialize, stop the person, demand identification, and question the person about where he or she is coming from and what he or she is doing; attempts at explanation are met with hostility; especially if the person is a

⁸⁸ See Tr. 11/7 at 1298:19–22 (defendants' summation).

⁸⁹ Def. Findings ¶ 15.

young black man, he is frisked, which often involves an invasive search of his pockets; in some cases the officers then detain the person in a police van in order to carry out an extended interrogation about the person's knowledge of drugs and weapons; and in some cases the stop escalates into an arrest for trespass, with all of the indignities, inconveniences, and serious risks that follow from an arrest even when the charges are quickly dropped.

Nevertheless, while I found plaintiffs' testimony credible, it would obviously have been valuable to hear from the unnamed officers involved in plaintiffs' stops. The officers were never identified. I find that this was due in part to the lack of specificity in some of plaintiffs' memories of their encounters. At the same time, I also find that defendants made inadequate efforts to identify officers based on the information plaintiffs did provide.

Defendants claim that Sgt. Robert Musick of the NYPD's Special Litigation Support Unit "conducted an *exhaustive* search to determine the officers involved in the purported incidents presented by plaintiffs at the hearing."⁹⁰ Sgt. Musick's reference to his "limited attempts" to identify the officers is closer to the mark.⁹¹ A large part of Sgt. Musick's investigation involved searches of the

⁹⁰ *Id.* (emphasis added). *See also* Tr. 10/23 at 1113:24–1114:19.

⁹¹ Tr. 10/23 at 1115:16.

electronic UF-250 database, which contained only the addresses and birthdates — not the names — of individuals stopped after July 2010 when the stop did not result in a summons or arrest.⁹² Sgt. Musick conceded that he is “definitely not an expert” at using the database.⁹³ For example, he was only able to narrow down the potential list of officers who might have stopped Jerome Grant in the summer of 2011 (discussed below) to a list of three hundred. Yet this list included officers of all ethnicities, while Grant had testified that one of the two officers was Asian. On cross-examination, Sgt. Musick explained that he had not searched for Asian officers within the list of three hundred because Grant’s description of the *other* officer did not specify an ethnicity.⁹⁴ This makes no more sense than refusing to search a drawer for a pair of striped socks because one cannot remember which color shoes they match: there was no reason to make the search for the Asian officer contingent on obtaining more information about his partner. In the end,

⁹² See Chart by Sgt. Musick (“Musick Chart”), Defendants’ Exhibit (“Def. Ex.”) UU; Tr. 10/23 at 1123:23–1128:11. Officers are required to complete a UF-250 form, also known as a “Stop, Question and Frisk Report Worksheet,” after each stop. See Tr. 10/15 at 67:4–21, 69:24–70:6; Tr. 10/23 at 1110:9–11; UF-250 Form, App. B to 7/27/12 Report of Plaintiffs’ Expert Dr. Jeffrey Fagan (“Fagan Report”), Pl. Ex. 4. UF-250s are discussed at greater length below. See *infra* Part V.B.1.a. I have attached a copy of a blank UF-250 form as Appendix B to this Opinion.

⁹³ Tr. 10/23 at 1145:1, 1158:19–25.

⁹⁴ See *id.* at 1153:4–1154:8.

Sgt. Musick was unable to locate a single UF-250 for any of the eleven stops to which plaintiffs testified.⁹⁵

Because I find it extremely implausible that any plaintiff simply invented the stop or stops to which he or she testified, because defendants failed to make a sufficiently persuasive effort to identify the officers involved, and because the officers who did testify failed to undermine any plaintiff's credibility, I decline to draw speculative inferences in defendants' favor regarding the reasons that unidentified officers might have provided for their stops.

a. Charles Bradley's Stop

On May 3, 2011, after finishing his work for the day as a security guard, Charles Bradley, a black fifty-one year old resident of the Bronx, took the subway to visit his fiancée, Lisa Michelle Rappa, as they had arranged the evening before.⁹⁶ Rappa lived in the Bronx at 1527 Taylor Avenue.⁹⁷ Bradley formerly lived with Rappa and had keys to her apartment, but following a disagreement Bradley had returned his keys.⁹⁸ 1527 Taylor Avenue is a Clean Halls building.⁹⁹

⁹⁵ See *id.* at 1125–1143.

⁹⁶ See Tr. 10/16 at 257:17–258:22, 259:10–19, 261:1–24, 272:6.

⁹⁷ See *id.* at 258:23–24, 259:23.

⁹⁸ See Tr. 10/15 at 258:23–260:21.

⁹⁹ See Tr. 10/16 at 260:3–7.

When Bradley arrived at Rappa's apartment building, a young man who lived on the first floor and knew of Bradley's and Rappa's relationship let Bradley into the building. Bradley then walked up the stairs to Rappa's apartment on the fifth floor and knocked. Because Rappa is deaf in one ear, Bradley waited a minute or two. When there was still no response, he returned downstairs and left the building. Outside, he looked up toward Rappa's window.¹⁰⁰

While Bradley was standing on the sidewalk, an unmarked green police van approached and an officer in the passenger seat — later identified as Officer Miguel Santiago — gestured for Bradley to come over.¹⁰¹ After Bradley approached the van, the officer got out and asked, "What are you doing here?"¹⁰² Bradley explained he was there to see Rappa, and that he worked as a security guard. Bradley testified that the officer responded to his attempts to explain his presence by suggesting Bradley was acting "like a fucking animal,"¹⁰³ searched Bradley's pockets,¹⁰⁴ then told Bradley to place his hands behind his back. Once

¹⁰⁰ *See id.* at 262:4–264:12.

¹⁰¹ *See id.* at 264:14–265:9; Tr. 10/22 at 1079:18–19.

¹⁰² Tr. 10/16 at 266:3.

¹⁰³ *Id.* at 266:8.

¹⁰⁴ Though plaintiffs have not focused their arguments on the legal standard for frisks, I note that a frisk requires an additional justification beyond the reasonable suspicion for the stop. The Supreme Court held in *Terry*:

Bradley was handcuffed, the officer placed him in the van, where there were two other officers. While the van drove away, the officers began to question Bradley: “When was the last time you saw a gun? When was the last time you got high? When was the last time you bought some drugs?”¹⁰⁵

After twenty or thirty minutes in the van, the officers stopped at the station house. Bradley was taken into a room, stripped, and told to wait.¹⁰⁶ He was searched in “inappropriate areas.”¹⁰⁷ For the next two hours, he waited in a cell with other people who had been arrested. He was then fingerprinted and given a

[W]here a police officer observes unusual conduct which leads him reasonably to conclude in light of his experience that criminal activity may be afoot *and that the persons with whom he is dealing may be armed and presently dangerous*; . . . he is entitled for the protection of himself and others in the area to conduct a carefully *limited search of the outer clothing* of such persons in an attempt to discover weapons which might be used to assault him.

Terry, 392 U.S. at 30 (emphasis added). If the officer who searched Bradley had no reason to conclude that Bradley posed a danger, the officer’s frisk violated Bradley’s rights under the Fourth Amendment. *See also People v. Driscoll*, — N.Y.S.2d —, 2012 N.Y. Slip Op. 09097, 2012 WL 6699161, at *1 (3d Dep’t Dec. 27, 2012) (“To conduct a protective pat frisk, an officer must have knowledge of some fact or circumstance that supports a reasonable suspicion that the suspect is armed or poses a threat to safety[.]” (quotation marks and citation omitted)).

¹⁰⁵ Tr. 10/16 at 265:20–22, 266:1–267:17.

¹⁰⁶ *See id.* at 267:16–268:1.

¹⁰⁷ *Id.* at 268:5–6. Bradley later stated that his experiences on May 3 made him feel “extremely violated, to say the least.” *Id.* at 275:8.

desk appearance ticket and a date to appear in court to answer the criminal charge of trespassing. Later, Bradley's defense attorney provided the Bronx DA's office with a notarized letter from Rappa stating that Bradley had been visiting her.¹⁰⁸ "[A]t that point in time," Bradley testified, "paperwork was submitted to me stating that the People of New York declined to prosecute."¹⁰⁹

Officer Santiago also testified at the hearing, explaining that he worked two tours on May 3, 2011, the first from 4 a.m. to 12:35 p.m. and the second from 1 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Bradley's arrest took place around 5:20 p.m., after Officer Santiago had been patrolling with his partner, Officer Landro Perez, for a few hours without incident.¹¹⁰ Officer Santiago emphasized that 1527 Taylor Avenue is in "a drug prone location" with "a lot of robberies, a lot of shootings" in the area.¹¹¹ It is a "high crime neighborhood."¹¹²

Officer Santiago's account of Bradley's arrest differed from Bradley's in several respects. Officer Santiago claimed that before stopping Bradley, he had

¹⁰⁸ See *id.* at 268:9–25, 269:1, 12–13, 272:3–273:7; 7/7/11 Notarized Letter from Rappa ("Rappa Letter"), Pl. Ex. 17.

¹⁰⁹ Tr. 10/16 at 269:2–270:4.

¹¹⁰ See Tr. 10/22 at 1076:8–10, 1077:3–11, 1078:16–18, 1079:5–7.

¹¹¹ *Id.* at 1081:5–6, 1082:24–25.

¹¹² *Id.* at 1082:24.

observed Bradley at the end of a hallway inside the building “suspiciously walking back and forth” for two or three minutes and “disappearing.”¹¹³ Officer Santiago claimed that he was able to see Bradley’s suspicious behavior even though he was inside a police van parked across the street, twenty to thirty feet from the front door, separated from Bradley not only by the street but by the windows of the front door, a vestibule, the windows of an inner door, and the hallway.¹¹⁴

Officer Santiago testified that he approached Bradley after Bradley exited the building and said: “Excuse me, sir, could you come over here?”¹¹⁵ In response to Officer Santiago’s questioning, Bradley could not tell him the name of his girlfriend or her apartment number, and could not produce any identification.¹¹⁶ After he arrested Bradley for criminal trespass, they drove five or ten minutes to the precinct.¹¹⁷ There was only one other officer in the van.¹¹⁸ Officer Santiago did not ask Bradley any questions along the way, and Bradley was not strip-searched

¹¹³ *Id.* at 1086:21–1087:1; Tr. 10/23 at 1097:8–9, 1101:13–15.

¹¹⁴ *See* Tr. 10/22 at 1087:2–11; Tr. 10/23 at 1101:20–25.

¹¹⁵ Tr. 10/22 at 1088:15–16.

¹¹⁶ *See id.* at 1088:11–1089:1; Tr. 10/23 at 1097:1–9.

¹¹⁷ *See* Tr. 10/23 at 1098:11–1099:1.

¹¹⁸ *See* Tr. 10/22 at 1080:23–25; Tr. 10/23 at 1098:19–1099:1.

upon arrival at the station.¹¹⁹

The paperwork Officer Santiago completed with regard to Bradley's stop and arrest contained numerous, self-serving errors.¹²⁰ In direct contradiction to his testimony at the hearing, Officer Santiago made the following statements on the arrest fact sheet: *first*, that he observed Bradley in the building for seven minutes; *second*, that he stopped Bradley inside the building; *third*, that he went to the apartment Bradley said he was visiting; and *fourth*, that the apartment was occupied.¹²¹ By all accounts, each of these statements was false. Officer Santiago's credibility was further called into question by the fact that in 2002 or 2003 he lied within the scope of his police work by creating two improper summonses to help a friend.¹²² Finally, Officer Santiago failed to complete the UF-250 form he was required to fill out for Bradley's stop.¹²³

¹¹⁹ See Tr. 10/23 at 1098:11–1099:1.

¹²⁰ Officer Santiago admitted that by the time he completed the paperwork, he had worked fourteen or fifteen hours straight and was “a little tired.” *Id.* at 1099:11–12. See also *id.* at 1105:8–16.

¹²¹ See 5/3/11 Clean Halls Fact Sheet for Charles Bradley Arrest (“Bradley Fact Sheet”), Pl. Ex. 39.

¹²² See Tr. 10/23 at 1099:17–1100:2. Officer Santiago testified that he was trying to help a landlord friend who was having problems with a tenant, “so I issued two improper summons, one in the bus stop and one in the fire hydrant, and the car was never there.” *Id.* at 1099:24–1100:2.

¹²³ See *id.* at 1110:9–11.

I find Bradley's account credible. Bradley entered a Clean Halls building based on an invitation from a tenant, walked upstairs to the tenant's residence, found the tenant not home, then returned outside and waited on the sidewalk while considering what to do. In response to Officer Santiago's questions, Bradley offered reasonable and unsuspecting answers. Bradley's conduct provided no further basis for a stop.

b. Abdullah Turner's Stops

On the evening of March 26, 2011, Abdullah Turner, a black twenty-four year old, had plans to go to an engagement party in the Bronx with his close friend Anginette Trinidad.¹²⁴ Both Turner and Trinidad testified at the hearing that Trinidad was carrying a sweater in a plastic bag.¹²⁵ When the two had nearly arrived at the party, Trinidad told Turner she had to return the sweater to someone in the next building, 2020 Davidson Avenue, which is a Clean Halls building.¹²⁶

While Trinidad went inside, Turner remained outside and called another close friend, Felisha Black, on his cell phone. During the call, he paced in

¹²⁴ See Tr. 10/17 at 472:14–15, 473:9–474:9.

¹²⁵ See *id.* at 475:8–15; Tr. 10/18 at 622:25–623:4.

¹²⁶ See Tr. 10/17 at 474:13–475:7, 481:23–25.

a circle on the sidewalk, trying to stay warm.¹²⁷ It was “freezing cold” that night, but Turner was wearing only a cardigan sweater and t-shirt with no coat or hat.¹²⁸

After Turner had been pacing and talking on the phone for about five minutes, someone “snatched the phone out of my hand.”¹²⁹ When Turner turned, he saw three police officers: one who was Hispanic and a little stocky; one who was Indian, tall and slim; and a third officer that Turner did not “get a good look at.”¹³⁰ One of the officers, Kieron Ramdeen, testified that he was only with one other officer, Michael Pomerantz.¹³¹ Officer Ramdeen’s testimony on this point

¹²⁷ *See id.* at 475:21–476:25.

¹²⁸ *Id.* at 495:5–18 (Turner’s testimony). Defendants suggest that it is implausible that Turner did not go inside the building, because he knew that the door was unlocked. *See* Def. Findings ¶ 23 & n.11; Tr. 10/17 at 476:7–10. But Turner testified that he liked the cold and did not need a coat. *See* Tr. 10/17 at 477:2–4. *Accord id.* at 487:20–21, 502:5–19. While Turner’s winter-weather clothing choices and apparent tolerance for the cold may be idiosyncratic, they do not undermine his credibility. There is also a facial inconsistency in defendants’ apparent attempt to suggest both that any reasonable person in Turner’s circumstances would have entered the building to warm up, and that if Turner did so, he would have provided legal grounds for a *Terry* stop. A reasonable person would presumably want to avoid being stopped and frisked, and thus would prefer standing in the cold to going inside, if doing so would create a reasonable suspicion of criminal trespass.

¹²⁹ Tr. 10/17 at 477:8. I note that a reasonable person would not feel free to leave when his personal property has been seized by the police.

¹³⁰ *Id.* at 477:19–23.

¹³¹ *See* Tr. 10/22 at 1008:20, 1012:5–25.

was not credible, as Officer Pomerantz's own memobook stated that he was patrolling on the night of March 26 with Officer Ramdeen and Premativo Montanez, a Hispanic officer.¹³²

Turner testified that the Hispanic officer who took his phone began questioning him about what he was doing and whether he lived at 2020 Davidson. Turner explained that his friend was returning a sweater and they were on their way to a party in the next building. The officer asked for identification, and Turner gave him his driver's license. After the officer saw that Turner did not live on the block, he asked again what Turner was doing at 2020 Davidson, and Turner explained again.¹³³ Then the officer asked: "So you don't know anybody who lives in this building?"¹³⁴ When Turner said no, the officer asked him to stand against the wall.¹³⁵

While Turner stood against the wall, the Hispanic officer entered 2020 Davidson with Turner's driver's license and cell phone still in his possession. Officer Ramdeen, now alone with Turner, continued asking Turner the same

¹³² See *id.* at 1059:11–1061:6; Page from Memobook of Officer Michael Pomerantz, Def. Ex. HHHH.

¹³³ See Tr. 10/17 at 478:13–22, 479:8–11.

¹³⁴ *Id.* at 479:11–12.

¹³⁵ See *id.* at 479:12–13.

questions as before. Eventually, Trinidad emerged from the building, no longer carrying the plastic bag, and Turner pointed to her as proof of what he had been saying. Trinidad confirmed Turner's story while the other officers returned. The Hispanic officer asked for Trinidad's ID, and Trinidad gave it to him.¹³⁶ Then the officer asked her if she had "anything on her that she shouldn't have," and in response, Trinidad said she had "a little pocketknife that her husband gave her for protection and a bag of marijuana."¹³⁷

After confiscating these items, the Hispanic officer approached Turner and pointed to a sign on 2020 Davidson and asked him if he knew what the sign meant. Turner said he did not. The sign stated that 2020 Davidson was enrolled in Operation Clean Halls. The officer told Turner that he was trespassing and was going to jail. Turner asked how he could be trespassing if he was outside. The officer repeated that Turner was going to jail and placed him in handcuffs.¹³⁸

After being driven to the precinct in a paddy wagon, Turner spent several hours waiting, was fingerprinted, and then was transferred to central booking, where he spent several more hours. It was not until the next day that a

¹³⁶ See *id.* at 479:13–24, 480:12–24.

¹³⁷ *Id.* at 481:1–3.

¹³⁸ See *id.* at 481:7–25, 482:1–8.

judge released Turner. He was then obligated to return to court eight to ten times before the charges were dismissed.¹³⁹ Turner testified that the events on March 26 made him feel “defenseless.”¹⁴⁰ Trinidad’s testimony at the hearing supported Turner’s account of the stop.¹⁴¹

Officer Ramdeen testified to a different version of events. He testified that he and Officer Pomerantz were driving past 2020 Davidson when he saw Turner in the lobby. Officer Pomerantz stopped the car and Officer Ramdeen watched as Turner paced aimlessly in the lobby for two to three minutes, occasionally looking up the stairs. Aware that 2020 Davidson was a Clean Halls building, Officer Ramdeen approached Turner, who then exited the lobby. In response to Officer Ramdeen’s brief questioning, Turner volunteered that his

¹³⁹ See *id.* at 482:21–483:10, 483:14–21.

¹⁴⁰ *Id.* at 486:1. Turner continued:

It’s like when you’re a kid, when someone is bothering you or someone is like threatening you, you run to your parents for protection, and when you’re an adult, you’re supposed to run to the police. But who are you supposed to run to when like the police are harassing you or like threatening you . . . , who are you supposed to run to then?

Id. at 486:3–8.

¹⁴¹ See Tr. 10/18 at 619:23–628:6.

friend was engaged in a drug deal.¹⁴² “I asked him what he was doing in the building and, in sum and substance, he responded with, I am not going to lie, Officer, I just came with my friend. She went upstairs to buy weed.”¹⁴³ Officer Ramdeen did not record this alleged confession in his arrest report.¹⁴⁴

Officer Ramdeen then arrested Turner for trespassing, basing “the charges on the fact that he had no lawful reason to be in the building and that he knowingly was there to buy marijuana.”¹⁴⁵ Officer Ramdeen could not recall having arrested Trinidad. He conceded that neither he nor Officer Pomerantz took any steps to investigate or arrest the drug dealer who, according to their version of events, was operating that night a few stories above them at 2020 Davidson.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴² See Tr. 10/22 at 1016:17–1017:14, 1020:11–1021:25.

¹⁴³ *Id.* at 1021:21–24.

¹⁴⁴ Officer Ramdeen’s arrest report only states that Turner was inside a Clean Halls building without permission or authority to be there. *See id.* at 1038:19–1041:24; 3/26/11 Arrest Report of Plaintiff Abdullah Turner (“Turner Arrest Report”), Def. Ex. ZZ. The confession does appear in Officer Ramdeen’s supporting deposition, signed on the following day. *See* 3/27/11 Officer Ramdeen Supporting Deposition in *State v. Turner*, Def. Ex. CCC. Like Officer Santiago after Bradley’s stop, Officer Ramdeen also failed to complete the required UF-250 form for his stop of Turner. *See* Tr. 10/22 at 1024:2–7. In fact, Officer Ramdeen marked “NO” next to the field “Stop And Frisk” on Turner’s arrest report. *See* Turner Arrest Report at 1.

¹⁴⁵ Tr. 10/22 at 1022:20–22. *See also id.* at 1025:14–1026:4.

¹⁴⁶ *See id.* at 1026:21–22, 1064:13–1065:12.

I find Turner's testimony to be credible. Turner stopped briefly at 2020 Davidson so that Trinidad could allegedly return a sweater. While Trinidad went inside, Turner talked on his cell phone outside for a few minutes. Officers Ramdeen, Pomerantz, and likely Montanez saw him standing outside the building in the cold, stopped him, and questioned him. Turner's responses to the officers' questions were reasonable and unsuspecting. Turner provided no other grounds for suspicion. I did not find credible Officer Ramdeen's testimony concerning Turner's spontaneous confession. Turner persuasively denied that he made the confession,¹⁴⁷ and the officers took no steps to investigate or stop the drug dealer who (according to Officer Ramdeen's testimony) was operating several floors above them. I also did not find credible Officer Ramdeen's testimony concerning his observation of Turner's suspicious pacing inside the building before the officers approached. Based on the totality of the evidence presented at the hearing, I do not believe that Turner entered the building.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁷ See Tr. 10/17 at 500:12–23.

¹⁴⁸ I note, however, that even if Turner entered the building, paced in the lobby, looked up the stairs, and then exited the building to make his call, a stop would still have been unjustified. This behavior is innocuous and would not, without something more, provide reasonable suspicion of criminal trespass, or of any other crime. As in Bradley's and Roshea Johnson's cases, entering and exiting a Clean Halls building under ordinary circumstances does not establish reasonable suspicion. See *infra* Part V.B.1.a.

Finally, Turner credibly testified to having been stopped on another night during December 2011 or January 2012 outside of his own building, 2249 Morris Avenue, which is also a Clean Halls building in the Bronx. As Turner was exiting the building, a police car pulled up. Turner's thirteen-year-old brother, a friend, and the friend's nephew were talking at the front of the courtyard. When Turner began to step out of the courtyard, a female officer got out of the car and asked whether they all lived in the building, and they all responded yes. Then the officer asked for Turner's identification, and he gave it to her.¹⁴⁹ Finally, the officer "told us that we can't stand in front of our building, so when they come back we would need to be gone."¹⁵⁰ Turner testified that he did not feel free to leave while the officer talked to him: "[S]he had my ID, and I don't know anyone . . . who ever just walked away from a cop in the middle of a conversation."¹⁵¹ In this encounter as well, I find that Turner's behavior provided no grounds for suspicion of trespass or any other crime.

As to whether Turner's second stop was based on the suspicion of

¹⁴⁹ See Tr. 10/17 at 486:9–490:25.

¹⁵⁰ *Id.* at 491:4–5.

¹⁵¹ *Id.* at 491:6–8, 22–23.

trespass, the evidence is less clear.¹⁵² Nevertheless, because I found Turner's testimony credible, because the officer's questions concerned the right of Turner and the others to be on Clean Halls property, because there is no indication that the officers suspected Turner of any other crime, and because the parties were unable to locate a UF-250 or any other documentation showing otherwise, I find it more likely than not that Turner's second stop was based on the suspicion of trespass.

c. J.G.'s Stop

J.G. is the son of plaintiff Jaenean Ligon and the brother of J.A.G. and Jerome Grant. The family lives in a Clean Halls building in the Bronx.¹⁵³

J.G., who is black and seventeen years old, testified that the first time he remembered being stopped around his apartment building was on an evening in August 2011. He had gone to a nearby store to buy ketchup for dinner. On his way back, he saw two plainclothes officers with badges in front of his building and three uniformed officers across the street. When J.G. reached his building, the officers stopped him and began asking him questions, such as where he was

¹⁵² Defendants' post-hearing brief does not challenge whether Turner's second stop was based on suspicion of trespass, but does challenge whether five of the other unrecorded stops described by plaintiffs were for trespass. *See* Def. Findings ¶¶ 17 (Kieron Johnson), 19 (Jerome Grant), 20 (both of Letitia Ledan's stops), 21 (Roshea Johnson). I address each of defendants' challenges below.

¹⁵³ *See* Tr. 10/17 at 438:4–25.

coming from, where he was headed, and what he had in his bag. After J.G. answered that he had ketchup in the bag, one of the officers asked him to raise his hands, then asked him what he had in his pockets. The officer started to frisk him, first shaking J.G.'s pockets, then putting a hand in J.G.'s left pocket,¹⁵⁴ then patting J.G.'s arms down. After the search, the officer asked for J.G.'s ID and took his name down on a notepad. Then the other officer looked in J.G.'s bag and inspected the ketchup. The officers asked for J.G.'s apartment number and rang the bell. Finally, after Ligon had come downstairs and confirmed that J.G. was her son, the officers handed her the ketchup and let them go.¹⁵⁵

Ligon's testimony supported J.G.'s account. Ligon testified that she sent J.G. to the store for ketchup one evening when she was cooking chicken and

¹⁵⁴ As I noted above, plaintiffs have not focused on the issue of frisks in the instant litigation. Nevertheless, it is worth emphasizing that the officer's placement of his hand in J.G.'s pocket goes beyond "a carefully limited search of the outer clothing . . . in an attempt to discover weapons which might be used to assault him." *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 30. If the officer had no reasonable basis for believing J.G.'s pocket contained a dangerous weapon that J.G. might use to harm the officer, the officer's search of J.G.'s pocket violated J.G.'s rights under the Fourth Amendment. *See Minnesota v. Dickerson*, 508 U.S. 366, 373 (1993) (reaffirming that *Terry* frisk "must be strictly 'limited to that which is necessary for the discovery of weapons which might be used to harm the officer or others nearby'" (quoting *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 26)).

¹⁵⁵ *See* Tr. 10/17 at 437:17, 439:4–443:2.

french fries. A few minutes after he left, she heard her bell ring.¹⁵⁶ Jerome Grant answered the bell and an unfamiliar voice said: “[C]an you please come down and identify your son.”¹⁵⁷ Hearing these words, Ligon thought J.G. was dead or hurt. She ran downstairs and collapsed on the steps when she saw J.G. standing, uninjured, beside the officers. The plainclothes officer who was standing with J.G. approached Ligon, laughing, and handed her the ketchup.¹⁵⁸

I find J.G.’s and Ligon’s testimony credible. J.G. provided no grounds for suspicion of trespass — or indeed of any other crime — as he approached his building. He also provided no grounds for suspicion in his responses to the officers’ questions. J.G. provided no further basis for a stop, much less a frisk. Because the officers did not ask J.G. whether he lived in the building, it is unclear whether J.G.’s stop was based on the suspicion of trespass. Nevertheless, because J.G. was only stopped as he approached a Clean Halls building, because the officers’ questions indicate no suspicion of any other crime other than trespass, and because the parties have been unable to locate a UF-250 indicating otherwise, it remains more likely than not that J.G. was stopped on

¹⁵⁶ *See id.* at 429:7–430:4.

¹⁵⁷ *Id.* at 430:4–14.

¹⁵⁸ *See id.* at 430:16–433:1.

suspicion of trespass — if his stop was indeed based on a particularized suspicion of any crime at all.

d. Jerome Grant's Stop

Jerome Grant, J.G.'s older brother and Ligon's son, testified that his grandmother, Betty Ligon, lives at 274 Bonner Place in the Bronx.¹⁵⁹ 274 Bonner Place is a Clean Halls building.¹⁶⁰

Grant, who is black and nineteen years old, testified that the first time the police stopped him at his grandmother's building was in July 2011. He had been playing basketball with his little brother J.A.G., his cousin, and a friend. In the evening, the group needed to pick up a key from Grant's grandmother's house, so they began walking toward it and sent J.A.G. to run ahead. J.A.G. went inside the building without leaving the door open, so the others knocked loudly on the door.¹⁶¹ Grant's cousin was "a little upset" by being locked out.¹⁶²

Two uniformed male police officers, one white and one Asian, approached with flashlights and asked if Grant, his cousin, and his friend lived in

¹⁵⁹ See *id.* at 452:13–25.

¹⁶⁰ See Photo of 274 Bonner Place, Pl. Ex. 37.

¹⁶¹ See Tr. 10/17 at 451:21, 453:6–19, 454:17–455:17, 464:19–466:5.

¹⁶² *Id.* at 464:11.

the building, and if they were trespassing. Grant explained that they were visiting their grandmother's apartment to get a key, and Grant's cousin asked if they were doing anything wrong.¹⁶³ The Asian officer responded, "I'm the one that's talking here."¹⁶⁴ When Grant's cousin said that he just wanted to know if there was a problem, the Asian officer told him to "hush up" and there would not be any problems.¹⁶⁵ Then the officers made Grant, his cousin, and his friend stand with their backs against a wall and take out their IDs.¹⁶⁶ When only Grant had an ID, the Asian officer told Grant's cousin and friend: "I could take you in because you don't have ID."¹⁶⁷ The Asian officer then wrote down Grant's cousin's and friend's names and birthdates in a notepad while the white officer did the same for Grant.¹⁶⁸

Then the Asian officer returned Grant's ID and told the group to turn around and place their hands against the wall. The Asian officer asked Grant's

¹⁶³ *See id.* at 455:19–20, 456:8–12.

¹⁶⁴ *Id.* at 456:13.

¹⁶⁵ *Id.* at 456:18–19.

¹⁶⁶ *See id.* at 456:21–457:5.

¹⁶⁷ *Id.* at 457:15. I know of no law stating that failure to carry an ID, standing alone, provides probable cause for an arrest.

¹⁶⁸ *See id.* at 457:18–21.

cousin whether he had any drugs or blades in his pockets, then grabbed his shoulders and patted him down to the ankles, stopping to remove all the contents from his pockets.¹⁶⁹ The white officer frisked Grant's friend and Grant. Finally, the Asian officer told the group to put their backs against the wall again, warned them to carry their IDs with them, and explained that the officers had wanted to make sure the group was not trespassing. J.A.G. came outside shortly after the officers left. Grant testified that he did not feel free to leave until the officers told him to go home.¹⁷⁰

I find Grant's testimony largely credible, though it conflicted in certain minor details with his deposition testimony.¹⁷¹ Defendants argue that the officers approached based on the group knocking on the door, rather than on the suspicion of trespass.¹⁷² But I accept Grant's testimony that the John Doe defendant Asian officer mentioned trespassing as the basis for the stop.¹⁷³

e. Roshea Johnson's Stop

¹⁶⁹ Again, as in the cases of Bradley and J.G., the officer's conduct clearly exceeded the constitutional bounds of a frisk.

¹⁷⁰ *See id.* at 458:3–459:21, 461:4–24, 462:3–5.

¹⁷¹ For example, Grant stated at the deposition that the Asian officer frisked all three members of the group. *See id.* at 467:8–9.

¹⁷² *See* Def. Findings ¶ 19.

¹⁷³ *See* Tr. 10/17 at 461:4–19.

Roshea Johnson is the brother of plaintiff Letitia Ledan.¹⁷⁴ From 2001 through 2010, Johnson lived at River Park Towers, a complex of buildings in the Bronx. Sometimes he lived with Ledan, and at other times with a friend. River Park Towers is enrolled in Operation Clean Halls.¹⁷⁵

On the morning of Father's Day 2010, Johnson, who is black and was then thirty-four years old, went to Ledan's apartment to change into clothes he had left there. To enter River Park Towers, it is not necessary to pass through security or a closed gate, or to have a key. Johnson walked into Ledan's building and took the elevator to her floor. When he knocked at Ledan's door, there was no answer. He went back to the elevator and returned to the ground floor, planning to call Ledan on the payphone in front of a supermarket in the complex.¹⁷⁶

As Johnson crossed the street to the payphone, a black van pulled up with police officers inside. One officer asked him where he was coming from.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁴ See Tr. 10/16 at 394:2–395:2. Roshea Johnson is unrelated to plaintiff Kieron Johnson. See *id.* at 393:20–22.

¹⁷⁵ See *id.* at 298:11–19, 394:2–395:2.

¹⁷⁶ See *id.* at 394:3–399:7.

¹⁷⁷ See *id.* at 399:21–400:13. Defendants have not located a UF-250 connected to Roshea Johnson's stop, or identified the officers involved in the stop, despite Roshea Johnson's precise identification of the time and place of his stop and his detailed physical descriptions of the officers. See Musick Chart (incident 11); Tr. 10/16 at 401:20–402:3.

Johnson told the officer he was coming from his sister's house but she was not home.¹⁷⁸ Then the officer "mentioned something about trespassing."¹⁷⁹ Johnson tried to tell the officer that he could prove he was not trespassing, and that he had a letter in his pocket with his name and his sister's address on it. The officer responded by handcuffing Johnson and placing him in the back of the van.¹⁸⁰

The officers then drove the van to another part of the complex and questioned Johnson.¹⁸¹ One of the officers asked Johnson "where was the drugs or the guns at."¹⁸² Johnson said he "didn't know where the drugs or the gun was."¹⁸³ The officers continued asking similar questions for a few minutes, then pulled out of the complex.¹⁸⁴ During the drive, the officers "said you could make it easy on yourself if you tell us where the guns and the drug was, but I didn't know where no guns or drugs was."¹⁸⁵ Finally, after about fifteen or twenty minutes, the officers

¹⁷⁸ See Tr. 10/16 at 400:14–15.

¹⁷⁹ *Id.* at 400:17.

¹⁸⁰ See *id.* at 400:17–401:18.

¹⁸¹ See *id.* at 402:4–22.

¹⁸² *Id.* at 402:19–20.

¹⁸³ *Id.* at 402:21–22.

¹⁸⁴ See *id.* at 402:23–403:8.

¹⁸⁵ *Id.* at 403:11–13.

pulled over at a location about a mile from River Park Towers, opened the door, and told Johnson to get out of the van.¹⁸⁶ “When I got out of the van, he said maybe you don’t know nothing, and took the handcuffs off me and let me go.”¹⁸⁷ Looking back, Johnson said that the encounter made him feel “angry and kind of helpless.”¹⁸⁸

I find Johnson’s testimony credible. Johnson provided no grounds for suspicion of trespass as he entered and exited Ledan’s building. He also provided no grounds for suspicion in his interactions with the officers. Nor did Johnson’s conduct provide any other basis for a stop.

f. Letitia Ledan’s Stops

Letitia Ledan, Roshea Johnson’s sister, testified that she has lived at River Park Towers for the past eleven years. She chairs the maintenance and elevator committee in the tenants’ association. As noted above, River Park Towers is enrolled in Operation Clean Halls.¹⁸⁹

Ledan, who is black, testified that she has been stopped six times in or

¹⁸⁶ See *id.* at 403:15–20, 403:25–404:3.

¹⁸⁷ *Id.* at 403:18–20.

¹⁸⁸ Tr. 10/17 at 417:21–23.

¹⁸⁹ See Tr. 10/16 at 297:2–298:19.

around her building. Twice the stops occurred outdoors. The first took place at some time in 2009, although she could not provide a more precise date. Two white male officers stopped her in front of a supermarket in the River Park Towers complex as she was about to leave the complex. They asked her whether she lived there and whether she had an ID, then took her ID, looked at it, handed it back to her, and said to have a nice day. During the roughly three-minute encounter, she did not feel free to leave because the officers were standing in front of her and had her ID.¹⁹⁰

Ledan's second outdoor stop occurred in the summer of 2011. Ledan was returning home from work in the afternoon and saw four uniformed police officers standing with her husband and two of her friends in front of her building. While one of the officers patted down one of Ledan's friends, another was patting down Ledan's husband and removing items from his pockets. As Ledan approached her building, she asked what was going on.¹⁹¹ Then an officer approached her, and she asked, "[W]hy are you stopping us?"¹⁹² The officer told her to be quiet and asked whether she lived at the building, then asked for her ID,

¹⁹⁰ See *id.* at 300:22–24, 301:1–14, 302:5–25, 317:18–25.

¹⁹¹ See *id.* at 306:16–308:8.

¹⁹² *Id.* at 308:8–10.

which she gave to him.¹⁹³ After returning her ID and finishing the search of her husband and friends, the officers “just started walking away.”¹⁹⁴ As in 2009, Ledan did not feel free to leave during the encounter because the officer blocked the entrance to her building and had her ID.¹⁹⁵

I find Ledan’s testimony as to both encounters credible. Plaintiffs have failed to establish, however, that Ledan’s encounters constituted *Terry* stops. Despite Ledan’s subjective feeling that she was not free to leave in the first encounter, Ledan’s limited testimony tended to show that the officers approached and asked her questions politely and not in an aggressive, coercive, or threatening manner. “[E]ven when officers have no basis for suspecting a particular individual, they may generally ask questions of that individual; [and] ask to examine the individual’s identification . . . as long as the police do not convey a message that compliance with their requests is required.”¹⁹⁶ Ledan’s testimony did

¹⁹³ *See id.* at 308:10–19.

¹⁹⁴ *Id.* at 308:19–309:4.

¹⁹⁵ *See id.* at 328:22–330:4.

¹⁹⁶ *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 434–35 (collecting cases) (citations omitted). *Accord Delgado*, 466 U.S. at 216 (“[P]olice questioning, by itself, is unlikely to result in a Fourth Amendment violation . . . [u]nless the circumstances of the encounter are so intimidating as to demonstrate that a reasonable person would have believed he was not free to leave if he had not responded.”).

not provide adequate evidence that the police conveyed a message that compliance with their requests was required, and thus that she was not free to terminate the encounter.

Similarly, Ledan's testimony concerning her second encounter with the police suggested that it was consensual. Without delving into the intricacies of Fourth Amendment case law concerning consensual stops,¹⁹⁷ the Supreme Court has made clear that "[l]aw enforcement officers do not violate the Fourth Amendment's prohibition of unreasonable seizures merely by approaching individuals on the street or in other public places and putting questions to them if they are willing to listen."¹⁹⁸ Ledan testified that in her second encounter, she approached the police, initiated the encounter, and questioned the police before being questioned by them. Based on this testimony, I find that Ledan's second encounter was most likely consensual.

¹⁹⁷ Even when the Supreme Court has found consent for a search, it has held that the "terminate the encounter" standard defines a *Terry* stop. *See, e.g., Drayton*, 536 U.S. at 200–01 ("The proper inquiry 'is whether a reasonable person would feel free to decline the officers' requests or otherwise terminate the encounter.'" (quoting *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 436)). *See also* LAFAVE, SEARCH & SEIZURE § 9.4(a) ("[I]t does not appear . . . that the *Mendenhall-Royer* ['free to leave'] test is intended to divide police-citizen encounters into their seizure and nonseizure categories by reliance upon the amorphous concept of consent.").

¹⁹⁸ *Drayton*, 536 U.S. at 200 (citing *Florida v. Royer*, 460 U.S. 491, 497 (1983) (plurality opinion)).

g. Fernando Moronta's Stop

Fernando Moronta, who is Latino, was thirty-six years old at the time of the hearing. He lives in a Clean Halls building in the Bronx. One day after work in the winter of 2008, Moronta went with his brother, Eladio Vasquez, to his brother's apartment building at 1453 Walton Avenue in the Bronx, which is also a Clean Halls building.¹⁹⁹

When Moronta left the building at around 10:30 p.m., a police van pulled up and half a dozen uniformed officers exited and began questioning Moronta about where he was going and what he was doing in the building. After Moronta explained that he had been at his brother's apartment, one of the officers asked if he had anything sharp in his pockets and then patted him down and searched his pockets.²⁰⁰ Then the officer asked if they could go upstairs to confirm Moronta's story, and Moronta gave his permission. A white officer asked for Moronta's ID.²⁰¹ On the way up in the elevator, a black officer told Moronta that he "better be telling the truth," because if Moronta's brother did not live in the

¹⁹⁹ See *id.* at 340:24–341:4, 342:1–343:13, 343:14–344; Pl. Findings ¶ 43 (“Eladio”).

²⁰⁰ Once again, as in the searches of Bradley, J.G., and Grant, the officer violated the Fourth Amendment by exceeding the constitutionally permissible scope of a frisk.

²⁰¹ See Tr. 10/16 at 344:24–346:11.

building, Moronta would be arrested for trespassing.²⁰²

At the door, Moronta's brother identified Moronta, and after the white officer compared the name given to the name on Moronta's ID, "he looked at me and smirked and gave my ID back."²⁰³ On the way down the elevator, the officers explained that they had stopped Moronta because "the neighborhood is bad, got drugs and stuff like that."²⁰⁴ Moronta stated that he did not feel free to leave until he left his brother's building.²⁰⁵

I find Moronta's testimony credible. Moronta provided no grounds for suspicion as he exited his brother's building, or in his responses to the officers' questions. Moronta's conduct provided no other basis for a stop.

h. Kieron Johnson's Stop

Kieron Johnson, who is black, was twenty-one years old at the time of

²⁰² *Id.* at 346:14–18.

²⁰³ *Id.* at 346:19–347:4.

²⁰⁴ *Id.* at 347:6–9.

²⁰⁵ *See id.* at 346:12–349:1. Moronta's initial inability to remember whether the stop occurred in the winter of 2007 or of 2008 does not significantly undermine his credibility. *See id.* at 350:12–24. Defendants also note that plaintiffs' Complaint alleges that Moronta's stop occurred in 2010. *See* Def. Findings ¶ 22 n.10; Compl. ¶ 129. But Moronta testified that he had not looked at the Complaint closely enough to notice the error until three days before his hearing testimony, and that plaintiffs' counsel may have confused the stop to which he testified with an arrest for trespass in 2010. *See* Tr. 10/16 at 350:22–352:18.

the hearing. He lives in a Clean Halls building in the Bronx and testified to having been stopped in or near Clean Halls buildings seven or eight times, and to having seen others stopped about ten times. His best friend, plaintiff Jovan Jefferson, lives across the street at 1546 Selwyn Avenue, another Clean Halls building.²⁰⁶

On a warm day in 2010, around noon, Jefferson invited Johnson over to play basketball. Johnson went to Jefferson's building and waited outside, about six steps away from the door.²⁰⁷ After about two minutes, two uniformed officers "pulled up in a car and . . . jumped out and ran out and around me."²⁰⁸ One asked whether Johnson had been in the building. After he replied that he had not, one of the officers asked for his ID while the other patted down his front pockets and reached into his back pockets, where he kept his wallet.²⁰⁹ The officer looked through his wallet, then the other officer returned his ID and told him he was free to go. Until then, Johnson did not feel free to leave.²¹⁰

²⁰⁶ See Tr. 10/16 at 377:11–379:22.

²⁰⁷ See *id.* at 380:1–381:11.

²⁰⁸ *Id.* at 381:12–23.

²⁰⁹ Yet again, as in the cases of Bradley, J.G., Grant, and Moronta, the officer who searched Johnson violated Johnson's Fourth Amendment rights by reaching into his pockets during a frisk without a reasonable basis in self-protection.

²¹⁰ See *id.* at 382:6–383:5. Johnson stated that after the incident, he felt "[e]mbarrassed and worried," because "there's usually people outside and I don't

I find Johnson’s testimony credible, despite his inability to offer a more precise date for the stop. Defendants argue that Johnson’s stop was not for trespass, because he testified that at the time of the stop, he believed the officers were truancy officers.²¹¹ But defendants offer no persuasive evidence that the officers were, in fact, truancy officers.²¹² Even if the officers were truancy officers, defendants fail to show how this fact would undermine plaintiffs’ claim that Johnson was stopped on suspicion of trespass.²¹³ Presumably truancy officers are no less able to make trespass stops than any other kind of officer. Moreover, Johnson’s testimony that the officers asked him whether he had been inside the building suggests a trespass stop.²¹⁴ Based on Johnson’s testimony, I find that he provided no grounds for suspicion of trespass as he waited outside Jefferson’s building, in his responses to the officers’ questions, or in any other manner.

i. Jovan Jefferson’s Stop

Jovan Jefferson, who is black, was twenty years old at the time of the hearing. As noted above, he lives in a Clean Halls building in the Bronx.

like when they see me being stopped by officers.” *See id.* at 384:7–10.

²¹¹ *See id.* at 385:4–13; Pl. Findings ¶ 17.

²¹² *See* Tr. 10/16 at 385:4–387:19, 389:8–391:5, 392:3–10.

²¹³ *Cf. id.* at 387:21–23.

²¹⁴ *See id.* at 382:6–10.

Jefferson testified that he had been stopped outside Clean Halls buildings about seven to eight times, and inside Clean Halls buildings about three to four times. Jefferson's friend Brandon Muriel lives at 1515 Selwyn Avenue, another Clean Halls building in the Bronx.²¹⁵

Jefferson testified that his most recent stop outside a Clean Halls building occurred between April and June 2012. He and Muriel had been watching SportsCenter in Muriel's apartment when Muriel left for work. It was shortly after noon as the two of them stepped out of Muriel's building.²¹⁶ A passing police van stopped and three officers got out, including two that Jefferson recognized as officers named "Marquez" and "Rodriguez."²¹⁷ Jefferson testified that these officers had previously stopped him inside his building, and had arrested Kieron Johnson for trespass inside Jefferson's building at a time when Jefferson was with him. The officers had also arrested another friend of Jefferson's for trespass.²¹⁸ I

²¹⁵ See *id.* at 359:17–361:14.

²¹⁶ See *id.* at 361:15–362:16.

²¹⁷ *Id.* at 362:18–363:15; Compl. ¶ 83. Officer Luis Rodriguez testified to being a truancy officer who patrolled Selwyn Avenue between April and June 2012. See Tr. 10/22 at 1067:1–18. Rodriguez testified that he recognized Jefferson but did not remember stopping him between April and June 2012. See *id.* at 1068:8–1069:5.

²¹⁸ See Tr. 10/16 at 363:14–364:8.

find it more likely than not that Rodriguez participated in the stop that Jefferson described.

Rodriguez asked Jefferson and Muriel where they were coming from and why they were in the building. The officers also asked Muriel for his ID. Then Jefferson's mother drove by with his aunt.²¹⁹ After his mother got out and approached the officers, Rodriguez stated that Jefferson was "free to go and that he was just talking to me."²²⁰ Jefferson testified that he did not feel free to leave before his mother approached.²²¹

I find Jefferson's testimony largely credible, despite his failure during his deposition to remember the stop to which he testified at the hearing.²²² Given the number of times Jefferson has apparently been stopped, it is understandable that he might forget one and then remember it later, just as it would be understandable if a police officer were unable to remember a relatively brief, unrecorded stop. I find that neither Jefferson nor Muriel provided grounds for

²¹⁹ See *id.* at 364:22–365:17.

²²⁰ *Id.* at 365:7–13.

²²¹ See *id.* at 366:13–15. He also stated that the stop made him feel the officers were biased "because I am being stopped all the time just because of the kind of neighborhood that I live in." *Id.* at 366:16–22.

²²² See *id.* at 370:11–372:3.

suspicion of trespass as they exited Muriel's building, as they responded to the officers' questions, or in any other manner.

3. Expert Testimony Regarding UF-250 Forms

Plaintiffs' expert witness, Dr. Jeffrey Fagan, is a criminologist with expertise in statistics.²²³ Dr. Fagan performed a statistical analysis of data contained on certain UF-250 forms completed by NYPD officers in the Bronx in 2011.²²⁴ As noted above, officers are required to complete a UF-250 form after each stop.²²⁵ The front and back of the form contain various checkboxes and fields in which officers indicate the nature of the stop and the circumstances that led to the stop.²²⁶

Dr. Fagan ultimately concluded that the NYPD recorded 1,663 stops outside a Clean Halls building in the Bronx in 2011 based only on a suspicion of trespass, and without observing any indoor behavior.²²⁷ Of these stops, Dr. Fagan

²²³ See *Floyd v. City of New York*, 861 F. Supp. 2d 274, 279–80 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (describing Dr. Fagan's qualifications).

²²⁴ See Fagan Report at 2. Dr. Fagan extracted the data from the City of New York's Stop, Question, and Frisk Database. See *id.*

²²⁵ See *id.* at 3; Tr. 10/15 at 69:24–70:1. See also *infra* Part V.B.1.a (more detailed discussion of UF-250 forms).

²²⁶ See *infra* Appendix B ("App. B.").

²²⁷ See Fagan Report at 2–6 & nn.2–8 (analysis leading to original count of 1,857 stops); Apps. C–E to Fagan Report (exclusion of stops where indoor

concluded that 1,044 lacked any justification on the front or back of the UF-250 form that would have constituted reasonable suspicion of trespass.²²⁸ In other words, Dr. Fagan concluded that sixty-three percent of the recorded trespass stops outside Clean Halls buildings in the Bronx in 2011 where no indoor behavior was observed were not based on any articulated reasonable suspicion.²²⁹

Defendants offer a number of arguments against Dr. Fagan’s conclusions. *First*, they argue that it is impossible to conclude whether reasonable suspicion existed for a stop based on a UF-250 alone because “it is a conclusory form that does not capture all details, nuances and circumstances that may lead to a stop.”²³⁰ Defendants argue that Dr. Fagan had an obligation to incorporate into his

behavior was observed); Tr. 10/15 at 73:5–77:7 (general search method), 114:23–115:2 (exclusion of alleged NYCHA stops), 117:20–119:20 (recapitulation of general search method); Table 14: Period of Observation of Proximity Stops, Bronx Trespass Stops, 2011 (“Period of Observation Table”), Pl. Ex. 98 (stop totals at various stages of analysis).

²²⁸ See Fagan Report at 15 tbl. 8; App. L to Fagan Report; Tr. 10/15 at 114:4–115:2.

²²⁹ See Tr. 10/15 at 115:1–2.

²³⁰ Def. Findings ¶ 3 n.1. In *Arvizu*, the Supreme Court rejected the Ninth Circuit’s attempt to clarify the reasonable suspicion standard by analyzing various stop factors in isolation as part of what the Supreme Court described as a “reasonable-suspicion calculus.” 534 U.S. at 272. The Supreme Court emphasized the importance of looking to the “totality of the circumstances” in reasonable suspicion analyses. See *id.* at 273 (quoting *Cortez*, 449 U.S. at 417–18). Dr. Fagan’s report, though quantitative, attempts no such mechanistic analysis, because

analysis other sources of information, such as “911 calls or SPRINT Reports, memobooks, arrest and complaint reports, Trespass Crimes Fact Sheets, Owner’s Affidavits and/or criminal court complaints.”²³¹ Defendants also criticize Dr. Fagan for having no expertise regarding police training on street stops and reasonable suspicion, and for having conducted no interviews with police personnel.²³²

If defendants believe that such research would have shown that reasonable suspicion existed for some or all of Dr. Fagan’s 1,044 unlawful stops, defendants were free to conduct such research themselves and introduce evidence rebutting Dr. Fagan’s conclusions regarding specific UF-250 forms. Defendants

it does not claim to be the final word on whether reasonable suspicion existed for any individual stop in the UF-250 database. *See* Fagan Report at 15 (identifying stops “where there *does not appear*” to be any combination of factors justifying a trespass stop (emphasis added)). *Accord Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 293 (noting that “(il)legality of a stop” cannot be “conclusively determined on the basis of paperwork alone,” and clarifying that the UF-250 database “is necessarily an incomplete reflection of the totality of the circumstances leading to each stop”). Unlike a hearing on a single motion to suppress, this hearing aims to determine, based on necessarily limited data, whether the City and NYPD engaged in a widespread practice of constitutional violations.

²³¹ Def. Findings ¶ 7.

²³² *See id.* ¶ 4.

did not.²³³ In general, as I stated when evaluating Dr. Fagan’s methods in *Floyd*, the contents of UF-250s are admissible and probative.²³⁴ As defendants themselves emphasize, officers are required to record all the reasons justifying a stop,²³⁵ and the UF-250 provides spaces for officers to record any reason.²³⁶ To the extent that plaintiffs used the UF-250 database primarily to estimate the magnitude of the problem at issue in this case, plaintiffs were under no legal obligation to supplement “the extremely rich and informative material”²³⁷ contained in the UF-

²³³ Similarly, defendants speculate that some of the buildings Dr. Fagan identified as Clean Halls buildings might not have been enrolled in Clean Halls on the date of the stop. *See id.* ¶ 10. Yet defendants fail to identify a single stop for which this was actually the case.

²³⁴ *See Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 290–91. Defendants’ expert misquotes this earlier opinion as flatly holding that “it would be improper to declare certain stops ‘unjustified’ and others ‘justified’ on the basis of paperwork alone.” Report of Defendant[s]’ Expert Dr. Dennis Smith in Response to Plaintiffs’ Expert Dr. Jeffrey Fagan (“Smith Report”), Def. Ex. JJJJ, at 3 n.3 (quoting *Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 291). In fact, the quoted sentence continues: “*without offering any qualifications*: a perfectly lawful stop cannot be made unlawful because the arresting officer has done a poor job filling out the post-arrest paperwork; nor can an egregiously unlawful stop be cured by fabrication of the paperwork.” *Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 291 (emphasis added). Plaintiffs have presented Dr. Fagan’s conclusions in the instant case with the appropriate qualifications.

²³⁵ *See* Def. Findings ¶ 4 (“NYPD training evidence . . . clearly identifies that its officers are instructed to include *all* circumstances leading to the stop on the worksheet[.]” (citing Tr. 10/15 at 86:12–87:2)); Tr. 10/19 at 849:13–19 (testimony of NYPD Chief James Shea).

²³⁶ *See* App. B.

²³⁷ *Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 292.

250 database with other paperwork or testimony.

In any case, even if there are reasons to believe that Dr. Fagan's exclusive reliance on UF-250s led to inaccuracies, the inaccuracies generally favored defendants, not plaintiffs. UF-250s present a one-sided picture of a stop: they are completed not by neutral third parties, or with the cooperation of the stopped person, but by officers who have obvious incentives to justify the stops they have made.²³⁸ More significantly, evidence from the hearing suggested that many stops take place for which no UF-250 form is ever generated. Sgt. Musick failed to identify a single UF-250 form for any of the eleven stops to which plaintiffs testified,²³⁹ and in both of the stops where officers were clearly identified, the officers admitted that they had failed to complete a UF-250 for the stop.²⁴⁰ Plaintiffs also introduced two reports by the Civilian Complaint Review Board ("CCRB") stating that there is a systemic problem with officers failing to complete

²³⁸ This conclusion receives anecdotal support from Officer Santiago's erroneous paperwork regarding Bradley's arrest, which tended to overstate rather than understate the justifications for the arrest. *See* Bradley Fact Sheet.

²³⁹ *See* Tr. 10/23 at 1125–1143.

²⁴⁰ *See* Tr. 10/22 at 1024:2–7 (Officer Ramdeen's failure to complete UF-250 for Turner's stop); Tr. 10/23 at 1110:3–18 (Officer Santiago's failure to complete UF-250 for Bradley's stop).

UF-250 forms after stops.²⁴¹

In light of the above, I reject defendants' contention that the sole reliance on UF-250 forms as a statistical tool provides a categorically inadequate basis for determining the rough magnitude of unlawful stops in this case. I also find that failures to fill out UF-250 forms likely led to a significant undercounting of both lawful and unlawful stops in Dr. Fagan's analysis.

Second, defendants attack Dr. Fagan's analysis based on his failure to take account of a field on the UF-250 labeled "Period of Observation Prior To Stop."²⁴² Defendants correctly note that the location field that Dr. Fagan matched to Clean Halls addresses indicates not the location of the suspected trespass but the location of the stop.²⁴³ According to defendants' theory, Dr. Fagan's analysis overcounted the number of outdoor stops based on suspicion of trespass in Clean

²⁴¹ See CCRB 2010 Annual Report, Pl. Ex. 78, at 13 (2010 report describing failure to fill out UF-250s as "major failure[.]"); CCRB 2011 Annual Report, Pl. Ex. 79, at 14 (2011 Report describing same as "major categor[y] of failure"). I note that the NYPD Legal Bureau's PowerPoint presentation at Rodman's Neck may be read as suggesting, erroneously, that UF-250s need not be prepared when a stop results in arrest: "If the investigation does not lead to an arrest the individual must be released immediately, and a UF-250 must be prepared." NYPD Legal Bureau, Street Encounters PowerPoint Presentation ("Street Encounters Presentation"), Def. Ex. J, at 27. *But see id.* at 33 (stating that a UF-250 must be prepared for every stop that is based on reasonable suspicion).

²⁴² See Def. Findings ¶ 6; App. B.

²⁴³ See Tr. 10/15 at 45:14–47:4.

Halls buildings because officers may have stopped someone near a Clean Halls building on suspicion of trespass in a nearby building.²⁴⁴ As defendants conceded in their opening argument, however, the possibility of a discrepancy between the location of the suspected trespass and the location of the stop “cuts both ways.”²⁴⁵ Just as Dr. Fagan’s analysis might erroneously include stops that were in fact based on suspicion of trespass in a building near a Clean Halls building, so might his analysis erroneously exclude stops that were based on suspicion of trespass in a Clean Halls building but took place elsewhere.²⁴⁶ I am not persuaded that one effect would be larger than the other.

On the other hand, there is some validity to defendants’ argument that Dr. Fagan’s method might have failed to exclude stops based wholly or in part on observations of indoor behavior, despite Dr. Fagan’s attempt to exclude these stops.²⁴⁷ Dr. Fagan assumed that whenever an officer checked “Outside” rather than “Inside” on a UF-250 and gave no indication elsewhere on the form of having

²⁴⁴ See Def. Findings ¶¶ 6, 10; Tr. 11/7 at 1309:9–1310:22.

²⁴⁵ Tr. 10/15 at 47:1–4. *Accord* Fagan Report at 5–6 (noting underinclusive results of Dr. Fagan’s “exact match” method).

²⁴⁶ I address below defendants’ argument that the period of observation field could contribute to reasonable suspicion.

²⁴⁷ See Def. Findings ¶ 10.

observed indoor behavior,²⁴⁸ the officer’s suspicion was not based at all on an observation of indoor behavior.²⁴⁹ But it is easy to imagine an officer observing behavior inside a Clean Halls building, making a stop outside, checking the “Outside” box as a result of the stop location, describing the location of the outdoor stop in greater detail in the “Type of Location” field, and failing to indicate elsewhere on the form that all or part of the observed behavior took place inside.

Nonetheless, defendants have failed to show why it was necessary for Dr. Fagan to exclude all stops involving the observation of indoor behavior in the first place. An outdoor stop based on the observation of *unsuspicious indoor* behavior may be just as unconstitutional, and just as potentially relevant to establishing a pattern of unlawful trespass stops outside Clean Halls buildings,²⁵⁰ as

²⁴⁸ According to plaintiffs, the UF-250 database fields that could contain text suggesting an observation of indoor behavior included the field called “prename,” as summarized in App. D to the Fagan Report, and the field called “detailSA,” as summarized in App. E to the Fagan Report.

²⁴⁹ See Fagan Report at 3–4; Tr. 10/15 at 73:8–77:7, 128:1–130:16.

²⁵⁰ See Pl. Findings ¶ 69 (stating plaintiffs’ claim as follows: “[T]he defendants have a pattern and practice of unlawful stops on suspicion of trespassing outside TAP buildings in the Bronx.”). Some of the text strings in Fagan Report Appendices D and E that indicate indoor behavior also indicate reasonable suspicion for a trespass stop, such as “DRINKING IN REAR OF BUILDING,” and “STAIRWELL DRINKING.” App. E to Fagan Report. Many others, however, do not. See App. D to Fagan Report (excluding stops with text

a stop based solely on the observation of *unsuspicious outdoor* behavior near a TAP building, or a person exiting a TAP building. Perhaps Dr. Fagan attempted to exclude all stops involving the observation of indoor behavior because these stops as a group tend to have a greater likelihood of being based on *reasonable* suspicion, especially if the officer observed the person indoors for a long period of time. If so, the exclusion was a gesture of methodological conservatism,²⁵¹ and the apparent unfeasibility of perfectly executing the exclusion should not be held against plaintiffs. While Dr. Fagan’s methods may have failed to exclude some stops that were preceded by an observation of indoor behavior, this failure, by itself, is unlikely to have any significant impact on the validity of Dr. Fagan’s conclusions.²⁵²

Third, defendants criticize Dr. Fagan for having departed from

strings such as “LOBBY,” and “VESTIBULE”); App. E to Fagan Report (same with text strings such as “INSIDE CLEAN HALLS,” and “SUSPECT OBSERVED INSIDE CLEAN HALL BUILDING”).

²⁵¹ Dr. Fagan’s testimony suggested that he attempted to exclude any stop that was “not *purely* an outdoor stop.” *See* Tr. 10/15 at 74:3–5 (emphasis added).

²⁵² A similar argument applies to defendants’ assertion that Dr. Fagan’s method failed to exclude some stops that took place outside a Clean Halls building but within the legal limits of the property on which the building sits. *See* Def. Findings ¶ 10; Tr. 10/15 at 128:1–9. An unconstitutional stop outside a Clean Halls building but within the property line can support the existence of a pattern of unconstitutional stops outside Clean Halls buildings just as well as an unconstitutional stop a few steps outside the lot boundary.

methods he used to analyze UF-250 forms in *Davis* and *Floyd*.²⁵³ I decline to evaluate Dr. Fagan's simple methods in the instant case through the circuitous route proposed by defendants of analyzing Dr. Fagan's far more complicated methods in the other two cases, determining whether those methods were valid, comparing those methods to Dr. Fagan's methods in the instant case, analyzing whether Dr. Fagan's methods in the instant case are consistent with the methods in the other two cases, and then, if any inconsistency arises, rejecting Dr. Fagan's methods in the instant case on that basis. Instead, I will simply evaluate the validity of Dr. Fagan's methods in the instant case on their own terms.

Furthermore, it would be entirely understandable if the application of the method from *Floyd* to the instant case resulted in a lower count of unlawful stops than the method Dr. Fagan used here. The explanation for such a discrepancy is apparent. Dr. Fagan used more conservative assumptions throughout *Floyd* than in the instant case, and with valid reason.²⁵⁴ The universe of stops that *Floyd* analyzes for unconstitutionality is vastly larger than the universe

²⁵³ See Def. Findings ¶ 4 (citing generally Dr. Fagan's analyses in *Floyd* and *Davis*).

²⁵⁴ For example, Dr. Fagan assumed in *Floyd* and *Davis*, which also dealt with a far larger universe of stops, that Furtive Movements in combination with High Crime Area should be coded as constituting reasonable suspicion. See Tr. 10/15 at 151:2–5.

analyzed for unconstitutionality as part of the instant motion — 2.8 million stops versus 1,663.²⁵⁵ As a result, the plaintiffs in *Floyd* have less of a need for precision than plaintiffs in the instant case. That does not mean that plaintiffs' precision in the instant case is spurious. Dr. Fagan's credibility should hardly be questioned in the instant case simply because, for whatever strategic or pragmatic reasons, he chose cautious but more manageable methods in another case that might result in a large number of unlawful stops being coded as lawful. Once again, the relevant question in evaluating Dr. Fagan's methods in the instant case is whether the methods are valid here, not whether they are identical to the methods used in a different case based on a different universe of stops.²⁵⁶

Fourth, defendants persuasively note that Dr. Fagan's analysis,

²⁵⁵ Compare *Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 278, with Period of Observation Table.

²⁵⁶ In addition, I note that the method in *Floyd* aims to identify stops for which no reasonable suspicion of *any* crime exists, whereas the method in the instant case aims to identify stops for which no reasonable suspicion of *trespass* exists. Given a universe of forms recording stops based only on suspicion of trespass, there may be some forms containing data that could arguably constitute reasonable suspicion of some crime, but not of trespass. The *Floyd* method will identify these stops as arguably lawful, while Dr. Fagan's method in the instant case will identify them as apparently unlawful. As a result, Dr. Fagan's method in the instant case will result in a higher count of unlawful stops than his method in *Floyd*. This does not imply bad faith or a contradiction in Dr. Fagan's methods, much less prove the invalidity of Dr. Fagan's method in the instant case. *Floyd* and *Ligon* simply aim to assess different sets of stops.

standing alone, does not provide a convincing methodology for establishing a causal nexus between the Clean Halls program and the stops that Dr. Fagan analyzed.²⁵⁷ As Dr. Smith, stated in his report:

Professor Fagan’s methodology, by its very nature, cannot distinguish between whatever impact Clean Halls may have had on the pattern of *Terry* stops in the Bronx [and] the impact other factors . . . might have had on that same pattern. . . . [I]t would be invalid to conclude that Professor Fagan has demonstrated that the Clean Halls program itself, and its implementation, *caused* the outcomes Professor Fagan observes and the Plaintiffs challenge.²⁵⁸

In essence, Dr. Fagan selected a set of stops from the UF-250 database based on several selection criteria — the stops had to be in the Bronx, on suspicion of trespass only, at the location of a Clean Halls address, outside, and so on²⁵⁹ — and then determined how many of the stops in the set were unjustified. This approach cannot show whether stops in the set were more likely to be unjustified than stops in the UF-250 database in general, or stops in some other relevant set. Much less can this approach show that belonging to the set *causes* an increased likelihood that a stop will be unjustified. Just as Dr. Fagan analyzed the number

²⁵⁷ See Def. Findings ¶ 3 (citing Tr. 10/23 at 1172–77; Smith Report at 7–29).

²⁵⁸ Smith Report at 8 (emphasis added).

²⁵⁹ See Fagan Report at 8 tbl.1; Tr. 10/15 at 83:15–85:7, 124:25–126:17 (excluding stops at NYCHA addresses).

and percentage of trespass stops outside Clean Halls buildings that were unjustified, one could analyze the quantity of unjustified trespass stops outside any arbitrary category of building — such as green buildings, or buildings with odd-numbered addresses. If, hypothetically, the police were making a large number of unjustified stops throughout New York City, the analysis would show that a large number of stops outside odd-numbered buildings were unjustified. It would obviously be inappropriate to infer from this that the police had a customary practice of making unlawful stops outside odd-numbered buildings, or to grant a preliminary injunction requiring the police to conduct specific training regarding stops outside odd-numbered buildings.²⁶⁰

Thus, defendants are correct that Dr. Fagan’s analysis, standing alone, cannot establish a causal nexus between Clean Halls buildings and unlawful trespass stops. But plaintiffs have already established a clear likelihood of proving such a nexus based on other evidence. ADA Rucker credibly testified to the police

²⁶⁰ Plaintiffs imply in their Reply Memorandum of Law in Support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction (“Reply Mem.”) that it is not necessary for plaintiffs to prove “that officers are stopping people *because* the building is enrolled in the Clean Halls program.” Reply Mem. at 3. But as the analogy to the odd-numbered building hypothetical suggests, this cannot be correct. Plaintiffs’ request for preliminary relief depends on there being a *specific* problem involving stops outside Clean Halls buildings, a problem that can only be partially solved by improving the *general* training regarding the law of stop and frisk.

repeatedly making unjustified trespass stops and arrests outside Clean Halls buildings *because* they were Clean Halls buildings.²⁶¹ One plaintiff testified that an officer explained an unlawful trespass stop based on the fact that it took place outside a Clean Halls building.²⁶² As discussed below, an officer in the NYPD’s Legal Bureau learned through focus groups with sergeants and lieutenants that they believed it was legal to approach and question, if not stop, anyone in a TAP building even without a reason for doing so.²⁶³ Finally, on 417 of the UF-250s in Dr. Fagan’s original universe of 1,857 trespass stops outside Clean Halls buildings, officers handwrote phrases or words to the effect of “Clean Halls” or “Trespass Affidavit.”²⁶⁴ The purpose of a UF-250 is to record the circumstances that led to an

²⁶¹ See *supra* Part IV.A.1.

²⁶² See Tr. 10/17 at 481:7–482:8 (Hispanic officer in Turner stop). I also note — though the evidence does not relate directly to the *outdoor* stops at issue in this case — that Officer Santiago testified that even after receiving the NYPD’s stop and frisk training at Rodman’s Neck, he still believed there was legal justification to ask anyone in the lobby or hallways of a Clean Halls building for an ID, even in the absence of any suspicion, reasonable or otherwise. See Tr. 10/23 at 1111:2–1113:10. Officer Santiago attempted to qualify this rule by stating that the building needed to be in a high crime area in order to justify a request for ID. See *id.* at 1111:9–22. He then undermined this qualification by stating, categorically, that all Clean Halls buildings are in high crime areas. See *id.* at 1111:24–1112:1.

²⁶³ See Tr. 10/18 at 648:18–649:16.

²⁶⁴ See Tr. 10/15 at 124:18–24.

officer's stop.²⁶⁵ The frequency with which officers took the time to note "Clean Halls" on a form, even though there is no specific field or checkbox and no reason for doing so,²⁶⁶ suggests that many officers thought a building's enrollment in Clean Halls contributed to the justification for the stop.

Fifth, defendants challenge the methods and assumptions Dr. Fagan followed in processing the information contained on UF-250 forms into conclusions regarding the number of unlawful stops.²⁶⁷ Not surprisingly, defendants argue that many of the forms Dr. Fagan identified as lacking an articulation of reasonable suspicion in fact contained such an articulation. Because these arguments involve mixed questions of fact and law that depend on a fine-grained analysis of what constitutes reasonable suspicion, I will address them in my conclusions of law below.²⁶⁸ In any case, the facts regarding how Dr. Fagan counted the number of unlawful stops are not in material dispute.

Based on the testimony of plaintiffs and others, the decline to prosecute forms, and the statistical analysis performed by Dr. Fagan and discussed

²⁶⁵ *See id.* at 123:17–20.

²⁶⁶ *See id.* at 124:14–17; Tr. 10/22 at 1058:24–1059:2, 1072:9–19; Tr. 10/23 at 1110:23–1111:1; App. B.

²⁶⁷ *See* Def. Findings ¶¶ 3, 6, 8–10.

²⁶⁸ *See infra* Part V.B.1.a.

in greater detail below, I find that plaintiffs have shown a clear likelihood of laying a sufficient factual foundation to prove that defendants have engaged in a widespread practice of making unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx.

B. Steps Taken by the NYPD in 2012

TAP began in the early 1990s in Manhattan.²⁶⁹ Despite the program's name, TAP was originally focused not on trespass but on narcotics sales taking place in the common areas of private buildings, such as lobbies, stairwells, and rooftops.²⁷⁰ An officer who testified regarding the origins of TAP stated that “[t]he more that we cracked down on drug sales on the street, the more that you saw drug dealers move indoors.”²⁷¹ Before TAP, officers had to deal informally with

²⁶⁹ See Tr. 10/17 at 519:8–520:16; Smith Report at 10–11; NYPD Legal Bureau, Trespass Affidavit Program: Legal Guidelines for Citizen Encounters in Trespass Affidavit Buildings (“1999 TAP Legal Guidelines”), Def. Ex. O, at 1. When TAP expanded to the Bronx, it was called “Clean Halls,” though as of May 2012 the NYPD has begun referring uniformly to the program as TAP. See Tr. 10/17 at 520:17–521:7. In Queens, TAP was referred to, inexplicably, as “FTAP.” See *id.*

²⁷⁰ See Tr. 10/17 at 519:23–520:16. For the historical background of the War on Drugs, see WILLIAM J. STUNTZ, *THE COLLAPSE OF AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE* 23–26, 267–74 (2011); MICHELLE ALEXANDER, *THE NEW JIM CROW* 40–58 (2010).

²⁷¹ Tr. 10/17 at 519:14–16.

landlords to get permission to enter private buildings in search of drug sales.²⁷²

TAP provided a formal process for building owners to permit officers to conduct “vertical patrols” inside the buildings.²⁷³

Defendants were unable to produce a single written policy or procedure governing any aspect of TAP between the program’s origins in the early 1990s and the issuance of two orders in 2012, discussed below.²⁷⁴ Nor did defendants produce evidence that the NYPD conducted any training or created any training materials specific to TAP before 2012.²⁷⁵ Nor did the NYPD have an

²⁷² See *id.* at 519:8–520:6.

²⁷³ See *id.* at 519:23–520:6.

²⁷⁴ See *id.* at 633:13–17. In 1999, the NYPD’s Legal Bureau created its “Legal Guidelines for Citizen Encounters in Trespass Affidavit Buildings.” See 1999 TAP Legal Guidelines. One passage of the fourteen-page document states: “IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT WHEN AN OFFICER IS NOT IN THE BUILDING (E.G., SITTING ACROSS THE STREET IN AN R.M.P.), MERELY OBSERVING AN INDIVIDUAL ENTERING AND EXITING THE BUILDING, OR SIMPLY EXITING THE BUILDING, IS NOT ENOUGH TO CONDUCT A STOP.” *Id.* at 6; Tr. 10/18 at 684:2–4. But Inspector Sweet testified that he did not know of anyone to whom the document had been distributed. See Tr. 10/18 at 654:5–7. Defendants argue that a document from 2000 called Patrol Guide 212-59, “Vertical Patrol” (P.G. 212-59), Def. Ex. FFFF, governed TAP before the 2012 Interim Orders. See Def. Findings ¶ 26 & n.15 (citing P.G. 212-59). But P.G. 212-59 provides general guidelines for conducting vertical patrols and makes no mention of TAP or Clean Halls. See Tr. 10/18 at 679:20–25.

²⁷⁵ For the first TAP-specific training and the absence of prior training, see the numerous citations to the record at Pl. Findings ¶ 48 & n.7.

accurate and complete count of buildings enrolled in TAP prior to a survey conducted in the summer of 2012.²⁷⁶

1. NYPD Recognition of a Problem in TAP

The improvements to TAP in 2012 had their roots in earlier years. Inspector Kerry Sweet, the executive officer of the NYPD Legal Bureau, testified that by early 2010, he had become involved in a group that was examining vertical patrols and trespass issues in NYCHA buildings.²⁷⁷ Inspector Sweet received approval to examine these issues in the TAP program as well.²⁷⁸ In the summer of 2010 through 2011, Inspector Sweet conducted focus groups with sergeants and lieutenants involved with TAP, and then with prosecutors and various NYPD officials.²⁷⁹ Inspector Sweet learned that “there really wasn’t a lot of direction about the administration of the program.”²⁸⁰ During his deposition, Inspector Sweet testified that he also learned of “some confusion” regarding TAP stops:

[O]fficers believe their role might have been as doorman [or]

²⁷⁶ See Tr. 10/19 at 773:23–775:14. The survey revealed that there were over eight thousand buildings enrolled in TAP, including over three thousand in the Bronx. *See id.*

²⁷⁷ See Tr. 10/17 at 511:10–514:17.

²⁷⁸ See *id.* at 521:13–23.

²⁷⁹ See *id.* at 523:13–524:5, 528:11–13, 531:6–533:1.

²⁸⁰ *Id.* at 524:6–7.

custodian, rather than a strict application of *De Bour*. And once again, understanding that they needed that articulate reason to approach somebody and that if you were a doorman, you could approach everybody, but that is not the case. . . . [I]n TAP buildings, you have to have a reason to approach people.

...

I wasn't getting the sense necessarily that they were stopping people in their tracks, but they may have been asking everybody coming into a building, what are you doing here, what is your reason for being here. And that obviously isn't what we want them to do nor is it probably the right thing to do under the *De Bour* standard.²⁸¹

Inspector Sweet testified that Katherine Lemire, special counsel to Police

Commissioner Raymond Kelly, attended meetings with Inspector Sweet where this problem was discussed.²⁸²

2. Interim Orders 22 and 23 of 2012

After completing the focus groups in 2010 and 2011, Inspector Sweet helped to draft two new regulations to govern the TAP program: Interim Orders

²⁸¹ Tr. 10/18 at 648:18–649:16. I note that Inspector Sweet's testimony regarding what officers said at the focus groups appears to refer to the practice of stops without reasonable suspicion *inside* TAP buildings, and thus does not necessarily indicate that Inspector Sweet was aware of the problem of unlawful stops outside TAP buildings. At the hearing, Inspector Sweet also emphasized that his concern was with unlawful *approaches*, not unlawful *stops*. *See id.* at 649:20–650:7.

²⁸² *See id.* at 650:18–651:17.

(“IOs”) 22 and 23, both published in May 2012.²⁸³ IO 23 of 2012 addresses various administrative issues relating to TAP, including procedures for enrolling buildings in the program.²⁸⁴ IO 22 of 2012 lays out procedures for the conduct of vertical patrols *inside* TAP buildings, with an emphasis on trespass arrests.²⁸⁵ It provides explicit guidance regarding when stops are lawful based on the suspicion of trespass in a TAP building. The second page of the Order begins with an italicized warning:

*A uniformed member of the service may approach and question persons if they [sic] have an objective credible reason to do so. However, a uniformed member may not stop (temporarily detain) a suspected trespasser unless the uniformed member reasonably suspects that the person is in the building without authorization.*²⁸⁶

The next page, in a separate section, repeats the first sentence of this note, and then continues, again in italics:

When reasonable suspicion exists, a STOP, QUESTION AND FRISK REPORT WORKSHEET shall be prepared as per P.G. 212-11, “Stop and Frisk.” Some factors which may contribute to

²⁸³ See Tr. 10/17 at 534:6–536:1; Interim Order 22 of 2012 (“IO 22 of 2012”), Def. Ex. A; Interim Order 23 of 2012 (“IO 23 of 2012”), Def. Ex. B. An “Interim Order” is a revision to a patrol guide procedure and becomes the policy of the NYPD upon publication. See Tr. 10/17 at 522:2–13.

²⁸⁴ See IO 23 of 2012.

²⁸⁵ See IO 22 of 2012 at 1 (¶ 1, “SCOPE,” and “PROCEDURE”).

²⁸⁶ *Id.* at 2.

*“reasonable suspicion” that a person is trespassing, in addition to those factors set forth in P.G. 212-11, “Stop and Frisk,” are contradictory assertions made to justify presence in the building and/or assertions lacking credibility made to justify presence in the building.*²⁸⁷

The section continues by stating that a trespass arrest requires probable cause, and that refusal to answer questions is insufficient to establish probable cause.²⁸⁸

As plaintiffs correctly note, however, IO 22 of 2012 makes no reference to stops *outside* TAP buildings.²⁸⁹ It does not explicitly state that stops outside TAP buildings require reasonable suspicion, and that merely exiting a TAP building is insufficient to establish reasonable suspicion, even in a high crime area.²⁹⁰

At the hearing, defendants offered evidence of numerous steps that have been taken to support the implementation of IOs 22 and 23 of 2012.²⁹¹ After

²⁸⁷ *Id.* at 3.

²⁸⁸ *See id.*

²⁸⁹ *See* Pl. Findings ¶ 54.

²⁹⁰ *See* IO 22 of 2012.

²⁹¹ I give little weight to an August 20, 2012 memo from Chief of Patrol James P. Hall to all commanding officers. *See* 8/20/12 Memo from Chief of Patrol to Commanding Officer, All Patrol Boroughs, Def. Ex. E. The letter, distributed as the preliminary injunction hearing approached, contains a number of ambitious orders, such as that platoon commanders must personally critique all interior or exterior “street encounters” involving TAP buildings, including all stops. *See id.* ¶ 3. At the hearing, the executive officer of the Patrol Services Bureau testified

any trespass *arrest*, officers must now complete a “Trespass Crimes – Fact Sheet” documenting the facts that established probable cause.²⁹² The Chief of Patrol distributed IOs 22 and 23 to 2012 to all commanding officers with a brief synopsis,²⁹³ pursuant to a two-page plan to promote knowledge of criminal trespass offenses among uniformed servicemembers.²⁹⁴ Legal Bureau and other personnel offered instruction on IOs 22 and 23 of 2012 to training sergeants and special operations lieutenants,²⁹⁵ who were then expected to pass along the information to “the rank and file” at training sessions during roll call.²⁹⁶ Legal Bureau and other

that he was unaware of any supervisors conducting critiques of stops inside or outside of TAP buildings. *See* Tr. 10/19 at 759:6–15.

²⁹² *See* Tr. 10/17 at 545:15–546:1, 559:24–560:7; Trespass Crimes – Fact Sheet, Def. Ex. H. While the use of this fact sheet may be a welcome development, it will do nothing to clarify officers’ confusion regarding the standards for making a *stop* outside a Clean Halls building. There is also a new “Trespass Crimes – Owner’s Affidavit” in support of the administrative goals of IO 23 of 2012. *See* Tr. 10/17 at 526:21–528:7; Trespass Crimes – Owner’s Affidavit, Def. Ex. G.

²⁹³ *See* 8/12/12 Memo from Chief of Patrol to Commanding Officers, All Patrol Boroughs, Def. Ex. C.

²⁹⁴ *See* 6/18/12 Memo from Chief of Patrol to Chief of Department (“Trespass Law Plan”), Def. Ex. D, ¶ 2.

²⁹⁵ *See id.* ¶ 3.

²⁹⁶ Tr. 10/19 at 789:19–790:5.

personnel provided separate instruction to borough and precinct commanders.²⁹⁷

Some of the training involved the use of a newly prepared video on “Stop,

Question, and Frisk,”²⁹⁸ and an updated version of the Chief of Patrol Field

Training Guide.²⁹⁹

Many of these steps are peripheral to the concerns of this case. The video and the Training Guide, for example, deal with stop and frisk in general, and make no specific reference to trespass stops outside TAP buildings.³⁰⁰ In addition, as discussed below, some of the training materials contain inaccurate or misleading information that could exacerbate rather than resolve the problem of

²⁹⁷ See Tr. 10/18 at 711:24–714:11.

²⁹⁸ See, e.g., Tr. 10/22 at 996:2–4.

²⁹⁹ See Trespass Law Plan ¶ 6; July 2012 Chief of Patrol Field Training Unit Program Guide (“Training Guide”), Def. Ex. N. The Police Student’s Guide, which is hundreds of pages long, has also been revised to include several pages on IO 22 of 2012. See Police Student’s Guide (excerpt) (“Police Student’s Guide”), Def. Ex. RRR, at 30–34; Tr. 10/22 at 915:7–919:17.

³⁰⁰ See Training Guide at 10–24; NYPD Stop Question & (Possibly) Frisk Video Series, “Frisk,” (“SQF Training Video No. 5”), Def. Ex. T; Script of SQF Training Video No. 5, Def. Ex. U; Tr. 10/22 at 942:25–943:3 (nothing in film deals specifically with TAP). One page of the Training Guide, which was distributed only to the supervisors of IMPACT officers, reiterates IO 22 of 2012 by stating that reasonable suspicion is required for stops based on suspicion of trespass in a TAP building. See Training Guide at 65; Tr. 10/23 at 1252:1–3. The page makes no specific reference to stops outside TAP buildings, and could easily be read, in context, as a discussion of stops during vertical patrols. See Training Guide at 65.

unconstitutional stops.³⁰¹

3. Absence of Steps Meaningfully Addressing Outdoor TAP Stops

During the hearing, defendants emphasized the training that officers receive throughout their careers regarding the laws governing stop and frisk *in general*.³⁰² This training has recently been supplemented by a refresher course on stop and frisk at the Rodman's Neck training center in the Bronx.³⁰³ More than three thousand officers have attended the training course since its development in 2012.³⁰⁴

The root problem that led to unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx, however, based on ADA Rucker's testimony and the other evidence introduced at the hearing, is that officers perceived trespass stops in the proximity of TAP buildings as *exceptions* to the general rules governing stop and frisk. Improving the training surrounding stop and frisk in general may do nothing to dispel the notion that there is an exception for stops outside TAP buildings.

IO 22 of 2012 makes clear that presence inside a TAP building is not

³⁰¹ See *infra* Part V.B.1.b.

³⁰² See Def. Findings ¶¶ 35–36.

³⁰³ See Tr. 10/17 at 571:25–572:23.

³⁰⁴ See Tr. 10/19 at 888:1–2; Tr. 10/22 at 955:8–13.

a sufficient basis for a stop, and that stops made during vertical patrols of TAP buildings must be based on reasonable suspicion. But IO 22 of 2012 and the training introduced in support of it present themselves as guides to conducting vertical patrols *inside* a TAP building, not guides for making trespass stops and arrests *outside* TAP buildings. The difference may seem insignificant when viewed in the abstract. In theory, officers should be able to infer from the rules in IO 22 of 2012 how to perform lawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings.

In practice, however, the evidence at the hearing suggests that NYPD officers are trained to carry out their duties according to a set of standard operating procedures. The NYPD's training reduces the unpredictable, confusing challenges that arise on patrol to a manageable set of standard situations and orderly procedures for addressing them.³⁰⁵ If a recurring, problematic situation is not

³⁰⁵ IO 22 of 2012, for example, defines the standard scenario for a vertical patrol in a TAP building, lays out various common problems that may arise during such a patrol, and prescribes what to do and what not to do in response to them, including specific questions to ask. *See* IO 22 of 2012 at 2. After receiving training on IO 22 of 2012, including role-play simulations, *see* Tr. 10/19 at 836:7–840:13, an officer will have less need to improvise under pressure or base his or her responses on inferences from general principles or analogies to other scenarios. In this sense, the NYPD's training follows the model of a traditional Western military academy, which aims “to reduce the conduct of war to a set of rules and a system of procedures — and thereby to make orderly and rational what is essentially chaotic and instinctive.” JOHN KEEGAN, *THE FACE OF BATTLE* 18 (1976). On the functioning of standard operating procedures in bureaucracies generally, *see* GRAHAM ALLISON & PHILIP ZELIKOW, *ESSENCE OF DECISION* 143–96 (2d ed. 1999) .

included in the training, officers may categorize it in the wrong way and employ inappropriate responses — such as stopping someone simply because he exited a TAP building. The evidence at the hearing, as summarized in the previous section, strongly supports the conclusion that many officers took such actions before 2012.³⁰⁶ Yet none of the steps taken by the NYPD in 2012 were directly and meaningfully focused on uprooting the misconceptions regarding trespass stops outside TAP buildings that resulted in the constitutional violations in this case.

In fact, based on the evidence at the hearing, the only piece of instruction that has been provided to officers on a systematic basis and that specifically targets the problem of outdoor trespass stops at TAP buildings is a single bullet point included in a PowerPoint presentation offered by the Legal Bureau as part of the Rodman’s Neck training.³⁰⁷ The bullet point, which takes up

³⁰⁶ As plaintiffs stated in their summation: “We have a 20-year program. There is a culture around these stops. So [corrective instruction] needs to happen periodically . . . so that people get the message.” Tr. 11/7 at 1373:2–6.

³⁰⁷ See Street Encounters Presentation at 40; Tr. 10/17 at 572:24–573:6; Tr. 10/18 at 663:13–664:1. A former commanding officer of the New York City Police Academy testified that the role-playing at Rodman’s Neck sometimes involves individuals standing outside of TAP buildings, but the individuals appear to play the role of civilian bystanders and witnesses, not suspects. See Tr. 10/19 at 815:11–14, 838:25–840:9. Chief Hall testified that “we have made [it] clear” to officers that “we do not want” them “stopping an individual outside of [a] Clean Halls building simply because they are exiting a building, without more.” Tr. 11/23 at 1244: 6–12. Chief Hall did not provide specifics as to how this was made clear. See *id.*

one third of a page of a forty-five-page presentation, states:

Observation of an individual exiting a NYCHA/TAP Building, without more, is *not* an objective, credible reason to approach that individual.³⁰⁸

As common sense would suggest, and evidence at the hearing confirmed, attendees at the Rodman's Neck training do not always absorb the lesson contained in this bullet point, or even recall having seen it. One officer who had recently attended the refresher course at Rodman's Neck testified that he did not remember any discussion of TAP,³⁰⁹ and both he and another officer testified that they could not remember any training involving outdoor stops on suspicion of trespass.³¹⁰

In light of the above, and in the absence of reliable statistics regarding stops in 2012, I find that defendants failed to introduce persuasive evidence regarding whether the improvements undertaken by the NYPD in 2012 have affected the magnitude of unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx.³¹¹

³⁰⁸ Street Encounters Presentation at 40.

³⁰⁹ *See* Tr. 10/22 at 1043:17–1044:13.

³¹⁰ *See id.*; Tr. 10/23 at 1111:2–8.

³¹¹ Defendants introduced evidence of a dramatic reduction in declines to prosecute for trespass *arrests*, in general, in the Bronx in 2012. *See, e.g.*, Tr. 10/18

V. DISCUSSION

A. Standing

As a preliminary matter, defendants argue that plaintiffs lack standing to seek injunctive relief.³¹² I addressed this issue extensively in *Floyd*, and again in *Davis*, and the same analysis applies here.³¹³ *First*, “[c]oncrete injury is a prerequisite to standing and a ‘plaintiff seeking injunctive or declaratory relief cannot rely on past injury to satisfy the injury requirement but must show a likelihood that he or she will be injured in the future.’”³¹⁴ *Second*, “[t]he possibility of recurring injury ceases to be speculative when actual repeated incidents are documented.”³¹⁵ *Third*, “‘the presence of one party with standing is sufficient to satisfy Article III’s case-or-controversy requirement.’”³¹⁶

at 726:18–727:7; Tr. 10/23 at 1249:7–17. But this obviously does not provide a reliable basis for inferring that unlawful trespass *stops* outside TAP buildings have declined.

³¹² See Def. Findings ¶ 47.

³¹³ See *Davis*, 2012 WL 4813837, at *26; *Floyd*, 283 F.R.D. at 169.

³¹⁴ *Floyd*, 283 F.R.D. at 169 (quoting *Deshawn v. Safir*, 156 F.3d 340, 344 (2d Cir. 1998)).

³¹⁵ *Davis*, 2012 WL 4813837, at *26 n.225 (quoting *Nicacio v. United States Immigration & Naturalization Serv.*, 768 F.2d 1133, 1136 (9th Cir. 1985)).

³¹⁶ *Id.* at *26 (quoting *Rumsfeld v. Forum for Academic & Institutional Rights*, 547 U.S. 47, 53 (2006)).

Abdullah Turner testified to two specific unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx, and J.G. and Jovan Jefferson both referred to having been stopped multiple times outside TAP buildings.³¹⁷ The evidence suggests that both of Turner's stops were on suspicion of trespass.³¹⁸ Furthermore, Turner has lived since 2008 in a TAP building,³¹⁹ where, based on the evidence presented at the hearing, he will likely be the target of future unlawful stops — if such stops continue to take place as they have in the past.³²⁰ This is sufficient to

³¹⁷ See *supra* Part IV.A.2.b, c, i. Jefferson testified to being stopped seven to eight times outside TAP buildings. See Tr. 10/16 at 361:12–14.

³¹⁸ See *supra* Part IV.A.2.b.

³¹⁹ See Tr. 10/17 at 471:11–472:19, 486:9–487:1.

³²⁰ I also note, as I did in *Floyd*, that in light of the frequency of unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx, even those plaintiffs who have only been subjected to such a stop one time would likely have standing, provided that they continue to live in or visit TAP buildings. “[T]here is no per se rule requiring more than one past act, or any prior act, for that matter, as a basis for finding a likelihood of future injury.” *Floyd*, 283 F.R.D. at 170 n.106 (quoting *Roe v. City of New York*, 151 F. Supp. 2d 495, 503 (S.D.N.Y. 2001)). *Accord Battle v. City of New York*, No. 11 Civ. 3599, 2012 WL 112242, at *3–4 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 12, 2012) (concluding that plaintiffs, each of whom had only one alleged wrongful experience with NYPD officers under program involving searches of livery cars, had standing to pursue injunctive relief against NYPD, based on number of cars enrolled in the program and plaintiffs’ reliance on such cars); *National Cong. for Puerto Rican Rights v. City of New York*, 75 F. Supp. 2d 154, 161–62 (S.D.N.Y. 1999) (concluding that frequency of NYPD stops and plaintiffs’ belonging to groups distinctly affected by NYPD stop practices gave plaintiffs standing to seek injunctive relief).

confer standing on plaintiffs.³²¹

B. Preliminary Injunctive Relief

Plaintiffs seek a variety of injunctive remedies that would require the NYPD to act in ways that depart from the status quo, including the development and implementation of new formal policies, new training procedures, and burdensome new supervisory and monitoring procedures.³²² Because the preliminary injunctive relief sought by plaintiffs is thus mandatory rather than prohibitory, plaintiffs must show (1) that they are clearly or substantially likely to prove at trial that defendants are engaged in an ongoing custom of making trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx in the absence of reasonable suspicion, in violation of the Fourth Amendment; (2) that plaintiffs are likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of injunctive relief; (3) that the balance of equities tips in plaintiffs' favor; and (4) that an injunction is in the public interest.³²³

³²¹ Of course, plaintiffs would not be likely to suffer injury in the future if the NYPD no longer had a custom of making unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings. But while defendants have introduced evidence of certain changes in the NYPD's policies and training in 2012, defendants have not proven that the NYPD's custom of making unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings has ended. *See supra* Part IV.B.3; *infra* Part V.B.1.b.

³²² *See* Pl. Findings ¶¶ 72–75. The remedies proposed in this Opinion, though not identical to those requested by plaintiffs, remain largely mandatory in nature. *See infra* Part V.C.

³²³ *See supra* Part II.

The following sections address each of these factors in turn.

1. Clear or Substantial Likelihood of Success on the Merits

Because plaintiffs do not assert that defendants have an explicit or formally approved policy of making trespass stops without reasonable suspicion outside TAP buildings in the Bronx, plaintiffs must show a clear or substantial likelihood of proving at trial that defendants have a custom or usage of making such stops. Specifically, plaintiffs argue that defendants “have a pattern and practice” of making unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings, and that “the City of New York has been deliberately indifferent” to this practice “by failing to supervise and train.”³²⁴

My analysis of plaintiffs’ claim proceeds in two steps. *First*, I analyze plaintiffs’ deliberate indifference claim and conclude that plaintiffs have shown a clear likelihood of establishing that defendants’ longstanding failure to train officers regarding the legal standards for trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx, despite actual or constructive notice that this omission was causing city employees to violate individuals’ constitutional rights, has risen to the level of deliberate indifference. Whether plaintiffs’ deliberate indifference claim is

³²⁴ Pl. Findings ¶¶ 69–70. Plaintiffs present the former as a “constructive acquiescence” claim, and the latter as a deliberate indifference claim based on failure to train. *See id.* Because constructive acquiescence is merely a way of proving deliberate indifference, I analyze the claims together.

analyzed in terms of the general standard in *Connick*, the three-part *Walker* standard, or the constructive acquiescence standard, plaintiffs have shown a clear likelihood of success on their *Monell* claim. *Second*, I analyze whether defendants have rebutted plaintiffs' evidence of deliberate indifference based on the steps taken by the NYPD in 2012. I conclude that these steps have not meaningfully addressed the specific problem of unconstitutional trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx.

a. Deliberate Indifference

Applying the law of *Terry* stops to my findings of fact, above, plaintiffs offered more than enough evidence at the hearing to support the conclusion that they have shown a clear likelihood of proving at trial that the NYPD has a practice of making unlawful trespass stops outside of TAP buildings in the Bronx:

i. ADA Rucker's Testimony

As described above, ADA Rucker credibly testified that NYPD officers have treated proximity to a TAP building as a factor contributing to reasonable suspicion, and have frequently made trespass stops outside TAP buildings for no reason other than that the officer had seen someone enter and exit

or exit the building.³²⁵ These stops were made *because* the building was enrolled in TAP, and they were not based on any reasonable suspicion of trespass.³²⁶ ADA Rucker’s testimony is corroborated by the accounts of stops and arrests in the twenty-six decline to prosecute forms, as well as by the hundreds of UF-250s on which officers wrote “Clean Halls” as a justification for a stop.³²⁷ As discussed below, Dr. Fagan’s analysis of UF-250s provides further corroboration of ADA Rucker’s testimony.³²⁸

ii. Plaintiffs’ Stops

The conclusion that the NYPD has repeatedly made trespass stops outside TAP buildings without reasonable suspicion is further supported by the credible and mutually corroborating testimony of named plaintiffs regarding the circumstances leading to their encounters with police.³²⁹ *First*, with the exception of Ledan’s two police encounters, each of plaintiffs’ encounters with the police constituted *Terry* stops requiring reasonable suspicion. As Ledan’s first encounter illustrates, it is possible for an officer to approach a person outside a TAP building

³²⁵ *See supra* Part IV.A.1.

³²⁶ *See id.*

³²⁷ *See* Tr. 10/15 at 124:18–24; Fagan Report at 13.

³²⁸ *See infra* Part V.B.1.a.iii.

³²⁹ *See supra* Part IV.A.2.

and ask the person her name, where she is coming from, whether she lives in the building, and if not, whether she knows anyone in the building, all the while acting in such a way that a reasonable person would feel free to terminate the encounter and go about her business. But the other plaintiffs' testimony showed that many trespass-related encounters outside TAP buildings involve aggressive, coercive, and threatening police behavior that would not leave a reasonable person feeling free to terminate the encounter.

Bradley was stopped when an officer in a van gestured for him to come over, he came over, and the officer asked "What are you doing here?"³³⁰ Turner was stopped when three officers approached and one "snatched the phone out of [his] hand,"³³¹ abruptly and aggressively ending his call and taking control of his property, without any request for permission to do so. The stop continued as the officer asked Turner what he was doing and whether he lived in the building beside which he was standing.³³² Turner was stopped a second time when a police car pulled up in front of him as he and others were exiting a Clean Halls building,

³³⁰ Tr. 10/16 at 266:3.

³³¹ Tr. 10/17 at 477:8.

³³² *See id.* at 478:13–22, 479:8–11.

an officer got out, questioned the group, and requested Turner's identification.³³³ J.G. was stopped when five officers approached him outside his building, stopped him, and asked him where he was coming from, where he was headed, and what he had in his bag. He was surely stopped when the officers made him raise his hands, frisked him, and searched inside his pockets and his grocery bag.³³⁴ Jerome Grant was stopped when two officers approached with flashlights, questioned him and his friends to determine whether they were trespassing, and in response to questions from those who were stopped, replied with strong words such as "I'm the one that's talking here,"³³⁵ and "hush up."³³⁶ Roshea Johnson was stopped when a black van pulled up in front of him with police officers inside and one of them began questioning him about trespassing.³³⁷ He was certainly stopped — and arrested — a moment later when he was placed in handcuffs in the back of the van.³³⁸

No reasonable person would have felt free to leave in these plaintiffs'

³³³ *See id.* at 486:9–490:25.

³³⁴ *See id.* at 437:17, 439:4–443:2.

³³⁵ *Id.* at 456:13.

³³⁶ *Id.* at 456:18–19.

³³⁷ *See id.* at 399:21–400:17.

³³⁸ *See id.* at 400:17–401:18.

circumstances once an officer or officers approached, caused the plaintiff to stop through a command, gesture, accusatory introduction, or by taking possession of the person's property, and then began asking questions that were clearly intended to elicit incriminating responses regarding trespassing.

Any doubt that these plaintiffs were free to leave after the commencement of intrusive investigatory questioning is resolved by looking to the instances in the decline to prosecute forms when suspects attempted to terminate their encounters. In one encounter, "the defendant attempted to walk away[,] at which time [the officer] grabbed the defendant[']s arms."³³⁹ After a struggle, the defendant was arrested.³⁴⁰ In another encounter, "[t]he arresting officer stopped defendant and defendant clenched his fists on his sides and spread his feet apart and . . . stated . . . YOU'RE NOT GOING TO TOUCH ME. YOU'RE NOT GOING TO TOUCH ME. YOU'RE NOT PUTTING YOUR HANDS ON ME."³⁴¹ The arresting officer then handcuffed the defendant and placed him in a patrol vehicle.³⁴² Similarly, when various defendants simply refused to answer an

³³⁹ App. A ¶ 12.

³⁴⁰ *See id.*

³⁴¹ *Id.* ¶ 20.

³⁴² *See id.*

officer's questions, it became clear that they were not free to terminate the encounter in this way either.³⁴³ In one encounter, the arresting officer "approached the defendant and asked her where she was coming [from], what was she doing in the building[,] and what apartment number was she visiting. Defendant responded in sum and substance: I WAS VISITING A FRIEND. I AM NOT TELLING YOU THE APARTMENT NUMBER OR THE NAME."³⁴⁴ The defendant was then arrested for trespass.³⁴⁵

The responses of the police officers as summarized in the decline to prosecute forms do not tell a surprising story. Indeed, they are what a reasonable person would have expected under the circumstances. When a person considers walking away from an officer who has stopped her and begun asking accusatory questions, it is objectively reasonable for the stopped person to believe that the officer will attempt to prevent her from doing so. Persons who are stopped by the police in circumstances like those described by the plaintiffs (other than Ledan)

³⁴³ See, e.g., *id.* ¶¶ 4, 15, 22, 25, 26. In *Davis*, I held that "the Fifth Amendment prohibits police from arresting an individual for refusing to provide 'testimonial' evidence." *Davis*, 2012 WL 4813837, at *14. Whether refusal to provide testimonial evidence may contribute to reasonable suspicion of trespass is a distinct issue, and one not raised by the parties at this stage of the litigation.

³⁴⁴ App. A ¶ 4.

³⁴⁵ See *id.*

reasonably conclude that they are *not* free to terminate the encounter. As a result, such stops are *Terry* stops under the Fourth Amendment, and *DeBour* Level 3 stops under New York state law, and require that the officer have a “reasonable suspicion” that criminal activity may be afoot.

Second, all but two of the eleven encounters to which plaintiffs testified appear to have been based on suspicion of trespass, but lacked the reasonable suspicion of trespass needed to support a *Terry* stop. The two exceptions are Jerome Grant’s stop and Letitia Ledan’s second encounter.³⁴⁶

iii. Decline to Prosecute Forms

There remains the question of how widespread the practice of unlawful stops was. Plaintiffs argue that the decline to prosecute forms independently support the finding of a widespread practice of unlawful stops outside of TAP buildings.³⁴⁷ Their rather complicated argument proceeds as

³⁴⁶ In Grant’s case, his cousin’s or his friend’s knocking loudly and perhaps angrily on the door of a Clean Halls building may have provided a minimal level of objective justification for suspecting that Grant and the others were attempting to enter unlawfully. *See supra* Part IV.A.2.d. As noted above, Ledan initiated her second encounter, which was most likely consensual and thus did not require reasonable suspicion. Even if the stop had been nonconsensual, under the circumstances her interest in the detention of her husband and friends may have provided adequate grounds for brief questioning. *See supra* Part IV.A.2.f.

³⁴⁷ *See* Pl. Findings ¶ 17.

follows: *First*, plaintiffs assume the City's expert was correct in reporting that approximately thirteen percent of the trespass stops analyzed by Dr. Fagan resulted in arrest.³⁴⁸ From this, plaintiffs infer a rough, general rule that thirteen percent of trespass stops in the Bronx in 2011 resulted in arrest — or in other words, for every recorded trespass *arrest*, there were roughly 7.7 trespass *stops*.³⁴⁹ *Second*, in three randomly selected months in 2011, the Bronx DA's office produced at least twenty-six decline to prosecute forms describing arrests that were apparently based only on a person entering or exiting a TAP building.³⁵⁰ Because entry or exit from a TAP building does not provide reasonable suspicion, there were at least twenty-six arrests in the three sample months that were preceded by stops that were not based on reasonable suspicion. *Third*, if the twenty-six decline to prosecute forms reflect only thirteen percent of the suspicionless trespass stops outside TAP

³⁴⁸ See Smith Report at 6.

³⁴⁹ See Pl. Findings ¶ 17.

³⁵⁰ See *supra* Part IV.A.1. In the absence of more detailed evidence or testimony regarding the initial police encounters described in the decline to prosecute forms, I assume that the encounters were likely similar to those described by plaintiffs, and thus that the intrusiveness of the encounters likely rose to the level of a *Terry* stop at or shortly after the time that the officer or officers initiated questioning. See *generally* App. A. I also note that in many of the encounters described in the decline to prosecute forms, the defendant's behavior as described in the form never gave rise to reasonable suspicion, even after the stop began. See App. A ¶¶ 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 24.

buildings in the three sample months in 2011, and if the sample months were representative of the year, then eight hundred trespass stops took place outside TAP buildings in the Bronx in 2011 without reasonable suspicion.³⁵¹

Assuming as I do that the decline to prosecute forms contain largely accurate descriptions of stops, plaintiffs' reasoning is persuasive. If anything, plaintiffs undercount the number of suspicionless stops suggested by the decline to prosecute forms. Dr. Smith's thirteen percent figure is the arrest rate for *all* the trespass stops outside TAP buildings in Dr. Fagan's study, including both stops based on and stops lacking reasonable suspicion.³⁵² Common sense would suggest, however, that the arrest rate for stops lacking reasonable suspicion — for example, stops based on nothing more than a person exiting a TAP building — should be significantly lower than the combined arrest rate for lawful and unlawful stops. The lower the arrest rate for unlawful stops, the higher the number of unlawful stops that would be required to generate twenty-six arrests based on such stops. If the arrest rate for unlawful stops were five percent, for example, the existence of twenty-six arrests in three months based on unlawful stops would imply a yearly

³⁵¹ I have altered plaintiffs' calculations to account for the two decline to prosecute forms containing revisions of other forms. *See supra* Part IV.A.1.

³⁵² *See* Smith Report at 6. Dr. Fagan calculated arrest rates (or, as he called them, "hit rates") in *Floyd*, but does not appear to have done so in the instant case. *Compare Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 284–85, *with* Fagan Report.

total of more than two thousand (2,080) unlawful stops.

iv. Dr. Fagan's Analysis

Dr. Fagan's analysis of the UF-250 database provides further evidence that plaintiffs have a clear likelihood of being able to prove at trial that the NYPD's practice of unlawful stops was widespread. In order to understand Dr. Fagan's claim that 1,044 trespass stops within his set apparently lacked reasonable suspicion, it is necessary to understand the basic features of a UF-250 form.³⁵³ I have included a copy of a blank UF-250 form as Appendix B to this Opinion.

The UF-250 form has two sides.³⁵⁴ On Side 1 there is a section labeled "What Were Circumstances Which Led To Stop? (MUST CHECK AT LEAST ONE BOX)." Inside the section are several boxes that officers may check, such as "Fits Description" and "Actions Indicative of Acting As A Lookout." There is also a checkbox for "Other Reasonable Suspicion Of Criminal Activity (Specify)" (the "Other" box) that officers can check and then supplement with a handwritten note. On the back of the form, Side 2, there is a section labeled "Additional Circumstances/Factors: (Check All That Apply)." Inside this section there are other checkboxes, such as "Report From Victim/Witness" and "Evasive,

³⁵³ See Fagan Report at 15 & tbl.8; App. L to Fagan Report ("Stop Factor List"), Pl. Ex. 64.

³⁵⁴ See App. B.

False Or Inconsistent Response To Officer’s Questions.” As noted above, officers are required to record all the reasons justifying a stop.³⁵⁵

In an appendix to Dr. Fagan’s report, he lists the combinations of factors from UF-250 forms that he counted as indicative of a stop apparently lacking reasonable suspicion of trespass.³⁵⁶ The list descends from the most common combinations of factors to the least common.³⁵⁷ On all of the forms that Dr. Fagan identified as apparently lacking reasonable suspicion, the officer had checked at most one of the listed “circumstances” on Side 1.³⁵⁸ In some cases the officer had also checked the “Other” box on Side 1 and handwritten a text string, which Dr. Fagan also analyzed.³⁵⁹

The most frequent combination of stop factors identified by Dr. Fagan as apparently inadequate were “Furtive Movements” (Side 1) and “Area Has High

³⁵⁵ See Def. Findings ¶ 4 (“NYPD training evidence . . . clearly identifies that its officers are instructed to include *all* circumstances leading to the stop on the worksheet[.]” (citing Tr. 10/15 at 86:12–87:2)); Tr. 10/19 at 849:13–19 (testimony of Chief Shea); Police Student’s Guide at 20.

³⁵⁶ See Fagan Report at 15 & tbl.8; Stop Factor List.

³⁵⁷ See Stop Factor List at 1. The final four pages of the six page list contain the many allegedly inadequate combinations that appeared on only one UF-250. See *id.* at 3–6.

³⁵⁸ See Fagan Report at 11–15.

³⁵⁹ See *id.*

Incidence Of Reported Offense Of Type Under Investigation” (Side 2), referred to in Dr. Fagan’s shorthand as the “High Crime Area” box.³⁶⁰ On ninety-one forms, these two factors were the only recorded basis for the stop.³⁶¹

Of the 1,044 trespass stops that Dr. Fagan identified as apparently unlawful, 503 were based on the ten most frequent combinations of stop factors.³⁶² In each of these ten combinations, which offer a manageable illustration of Dr. Fagan’s assumptions, the officer filling out the form recorded only the following basis for the trespass stop. *First*, on Side 1, the officer offered one of the following three factors:

- 1) “Furtive Movements.”
- 2) “Other Reasonable Suspicion Of Criminal Activity (Specify)” (the “Other” box), and a text string referring to “Clean Halls,” “Trespass,” or both as the sole notation.³⁶³

³⁶⁰ See Stop Factor List at 1.

³⁶¹ See *id.*

³⁶² See *id.*

³⁶³ See Fagan Report at 13 (explaining “Clean Halls/Trespass” category); “detailSA Stop Factor Analysis” (“Other’ Text Strings”), App. F to Fagan Report at 5–6 (listing the text strings in this category, including “CLEAN HALLS,” “CLEAN HALLS BLDG,” “CRIM TRES,” and “CLEAN HALLS PROGRAM-CRIM TRES”).

- 3) The “Other” box and words indicating the suspect was observed exiting the building.³⁶⁴

Second, on Side 2, under “Additional Circumstances/Factors,” the officer either checked no box, or offered one of the following five justifications:

- 1) High Crime Area.
- 2) “Time Of Day, Day Of Week, Season Corresponding To Reports Of Criminal Activity” (the “Time of Day” box).
- 3) Both High Crime Area and Time of Day.
- 4) “Proximity To Crime Location” (the “Proximity to Scene” box).
- 5) “Changing Direction At Sight Of Officer/Flight” (the “Change Direction” box).

Standing alone, Dr. Fagan’s categorizations leave a great deal of room for skepticism. The Supreme Court has “recognized that nervous, evasive behavior is a pertinent factor in determining reasonable suspicion.”³⁶⁵ It is possible to

³⁶⁴ See “Other” Text Strings at 7–8 (listing text strings in the “Observed Exit” category, including many variations on the phrase “EXITING CLEAN HALLS BUILDING”).

³⁶⁵ *Wardlow*, 528 U.S. at 124 (citing numerous cases). On the other hand, “furtive behavior absent additional indicia of suspicion generally does not suffice to establish reasonable suspicion.” *United States v. Bellamy*, 592 F. Supp. 2d 308, 318–19 (E.D.N.Y. 2009) (collecting cases). In *Bellamy*, the court held that the following stop factors did not give rise to reasonable suspicion that Bellamy was trespassing in a building:

imagine scenarios in which an officer observing behavior that would probably give rise to reasonable suspicion might reasonably record that behavior by checking nothing more than “Furtive Movements.” For example, an officer might observe a person standing nervously outside a TAP building, pretending to walk away whenever others approach, then returning after they are gone, and finally entering the building without a key, nervously looking both ways before opening the door. I also note that in each of the twenty stops where the officer checked “Change Direction” on Side 2, the officer also checked “Furtive Movement” on Side 1.³⁶⁶ If these forms were based on an officer seeing someone engage in the behavior described above, and then run away at the sight of the officer, the officer almost certainly had reasonable suspicion of trespass.³⁶⁷

(1) the officers’ knowledge that the . . . building was located in a high-crime, drug-prone neighborhood; (2) the officers’ knowledge that the . . . building had experienced problems with drug trafficking and trespassing; (3) the officers’ understanding that the building had participated in FTAP; (4) Bellamy’s presence in the [building’s] vestibule; (5) the presence of the supposed “crack addict” outside of the . . . building; and (6) Bellamy’s furtive gestures.

Id. at 317.

³⁶⁶ See Stop Factor List.

³⁶⁷ See *Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 298 (discussing *Wardlow*, which “held that a defendant’s ‘presence in an area of heavy narcotics trafficking’ and ‘unprovoked flight upon noticing the police’ were together sufficient to raise

On the other hand, there are good reasons to doubt that most, or even many, of the forms marked with the combinations listed above were in fact based on such suspicious behavior. *First*, many of the 503 forms in the top ten on Dr. Fagan's list contain stop factor combinations providing no basis whatsoever for reasonable suspicion. 205 of these forms simply indicate that the person was stopped outside a Clean Halls building, or for criminal trespass, neither of which explains why the officer's suspicion was *reasonable*; or that the person was observed exiting, which also contributes nothing to reasonable suspicion; and that the stop took place in a high crime area and/or at a suspicious time of day, neither of which can establish reasonable suspicion in the absence of some additional contributing factor.³⁶⁸ Thus, at a bare minimum, over two hundred of the five hundred stops at the top of Dr. Fagan's list provide no basis for a finding of suspicious behavior.

Second, Dr. Fagan reported that in his original universe of stops, officers had checked the Other box on nearly forty percent of the UF-250 forms.³⁶⁹

reasonable suspicion and justify a stop" (quoting *Wardlow*, 528 U.S. at 124)).

³⁶⁸ "Reasonable articulable suspicion does not exist merely on the basis of [High Crime Area and Time of Day]: many people live in high crime areas and many crimes occur at night; simply being in a high crime area at night is not suspicious behavior." *Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 298 (citations omitted).

³⁶⁹ *See* Fagan Report at 11.

Officers were clearly willing and able to describe suspicious behavior when they observed it.³⁷⁰ In fact, officers frequently took the time to write notes that do not contribute to reasonable suspicion.³⁷¹ Given the evident eagerness of officers to check the Other box and write notes — even when they had no basis for doing so — it is doubtful that many officers observed the kind of highly suspicious behavior hypothesized above and then merely checked the Furtive Movements box.³⁷²

Third, as Dr. Fagan notes, when police officers are in an area where they are primed to look for signs that “crime is afoot,” they may be more likely to perceive a gesture as an indicator of criminality.³⁷³ Recent psychological research

³⁷⁰ See, e.g., “Other” Text Strings at 7 (“Observed Entry” text strings including, for example, “RAN INTO BLDG”). The NYPD Legal Bureau’s PowerPoint presentation at Rodman’s Neck contains a number of examples of concise, easily written descriptions of furtive behavior that could give rise to reasonable suspicion. See Street Encounters Presentation at 22–23.

³⁷¹ See *id.* (listing text strings accompanying checked Other boxes).

³⁷² In addition, many behaviors that would, like the behaviors hypothesized above, lead to a suspicion of trespass would presumably also provide grounds to check “Actions Indicative [o]f ‘Casing’ Victim Or Location” or “Actions Indicative of Acting As A Lookout” on Side 1. See App. B.

³⁷³ See Fagan Report at 11 n.12 (citing Robert J. Sampson & Steven W. Raudenbush, *Seeing Disorder: Neighborhood Stigma and the Social Construction of “Broken Windows”*, 67 SOC. PSYCHOL. Q. 319 (2004); Geoffrey P. Alpert, John M. MacDonald, & Roger G. Dunham, *Police Suspicion and Discretionary Decision Making During Citizen Stops*, 43 CRIMINOLOGY 407 (2005)).

has provided evidence of such cognitive distortions.³⁷⁴ Thus the category of Furtive Movements may be inherently prone to overuse on UF-250s. Given the nature of their work on patrol, officers may have a systematic tendency to see and report furtive movements where none *objectively* exist.³⁷⁵

Dr. Fagan raised further doubts in *Floyd* regarding the general validity of assuming reasonable suspicion based on Furtive Movements.³⁷⁶ Dr. Fagan's report in *Floyd* showed that "the *arrest rates* in stops where the high crime area or furtive movement boxes are checked off is actually *below average*."³⁷⁷ Officers may have a tendency to check these boxes when they are unable to articulate any other basis for a stop — perhaps because the suspicion leading to the stop was, in fact, not reasonable.

Defendants attack the accuracy of Dr. Fagan's categorization scheme

³⁷⁴ *See id.* Indeed, this is an area in which further training may be highly beneficial.

³⁷⁵ *See Bayless*, 201 F.3d at 133 ("Reasonable suspicion is an *objective* standard; hence, the subjective intentions or motives of the officer making the stop are irrelevant." (emphasis added)).

³⁷⁶ *See Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 284–85; Fagan Report at 11 n.12 (citing Dr. Fagan's report in *Floyd*).

³⁷⁷ *Floyd*, 861 F. Supp. 2d at 285 (emphasis added).

in various ways.³⁷⁸ *First*, defendants criticize Dr. Fagan for neglecting to factor into his analysis a field on Side 1 of the UF-250 form labeled “Period Of Observation Prior To Stop.”³⁷⁹ Though defendants’ reasoning is not explicit, I take it they assume that a long enough period of observation, combined with some of the stop factor combinations in Dr. Fagan’s list of unlawful stops, might justify removing a stop from the list.³⁸⁰ *Second*, defendants’ expert noted a few dozen text strings accompanying the Other box that Dr. Fagan included in his count of unlawful stops but that defendants argue could justify a *Terry* stop.³⁸¹ For example, Dr. Fagan categorized “RAN INTO BLDG” as an instance of an observed entry into a TAP building, and thus not a basis for a stop.³⁸² *Third*,

³⁷⁸ See Def. Findings ¶¶ 6 (“Period of Observation”), 8 (metacategories for “Other” text strings), 9 (“Furtive Movements,” “Ongoing Investigation”).

³⁷⁹ See *id.* ¶ 6; App. B.

³⁸⁰ See Def. Findings ¶ 6. According to the UF-250 database, in sixty-five percent of the trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx in 2011, the Period of Observation was less than one minute, and in eighty-four percent of those stops, the period of observation was less than two minutes. See Period of Observation Table. Only five of the 1,044 unlawful stops identified by Dr. Fagan involved periods of observation of greater than ten minutes. See Table 15: Distribution of Period of Observation, Pl. Ex. 99.

³⁸¹ See Def. Findings ¶ 8; Smith Report at 34–39. Neither Dr. Smith nor defendants offer a total of the number of stops contested by Dr. Smith in this way. Plaintiffs state that Dr. Smith identified thirty-six stops with contestable text strings out of Dr. Fagan’s 1,044. See Pl. Findings ¶ 12.

³⁸² See Smith Report at 34–35.

defendants argue that Dr. Fagan’s list of unlawful stops should not have included the forty-one stops in which an officer marked Furtive Movement on Side 1 and a box on Side 2 labeled “Ongoing Investigations, e.g., Robbery Pattern” (the “Ongoing Investigations” box).³⁸³

Rather than addressing each of these claims individually, it is enough to note that even if the one hundred forty-three stops involving observation periods over two minutes, the thirty-six stops with contestable text strings, and the forty-one stops with both Furtive Movements and Ongoing Investigations marked were excluded from Dr. Fagan’s grand total of 1,044 unlawful stops, the total would still show that out of the 1,663 stops in Dr. Fagan’s revised set of trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx in 2011, over eight hundred (824) were unconstitutional. That is, even if defendants’ arguments on these points are accepted — and I am not convinced that they should be — Dr. Fagan’s report would still show that on hundreds of occasions in the Bronx in 2011, people were stopped without basis outside of TAP buildings, in violation of their rights under the U.S. Constitution, and required to answer questions from an officer with the power to arrest them if they answered incorrectly.

The essential fact, sufficiently established by Dr. Fagan’s analysis

³⁸³ See Def. Findings ¶ 9; App. B.

when viewed in combination with the other evidence discussed above, is that a very large number of constitutional violations took place outside TAP buildings in the Bronx in 2011. Whether the percentage of trespass stops that were unconstitutional was thirty or sixty, and whether one assumes that officers failed to fill out UF-250s ten, twenty, or fifty percent of the time, plaintiffs have succeeded in showing a clear likelihood that they will be able to prove that the City of New York and its agents displayed deliberate indifference toward the violation of the constitutional rights of hundreds and more likely thousands of individuals prior to 2012.

v. Notice to Defendants

By 2011 city policymakers were on actual notice of a practice of unconstitutional trespass stops by city employees outside TAP buildings in the Bronx.³⁸⁴ As early as 1999, the NYPD Legal Bureau was aware that it was unlawful to stop someone simply for entering and exiting a TAP building.³⁸⁵ By July 2010, as Inspector Sweet testified, the NYPD was on actual notice that officers were unlawfully approaching people entering or inside TAP buildings to

³⁸⁴ See *supra* Part IV.B.1.

³⁸⁵ See 1999 TAP Legal Guidelines at 6; Tr. 10/18 at 684:2–4.

question them about their presence.³⁸⁶ The special counsel to Commissioner Kelly attended meetings where the problem was discussed.³⁸⁷ In February 2011, a number of NYPD officials received letters from ADA Rucker on behalf of the Bronx DA's office clarifying the unconstitutionality of stopping people merely for entering or exiting a TAP building.³⁸⁸ Throughout this period, the NYPD received copies of decline to prosecute forms describing arrests in which officers apparently stopped people for no reason other than their proximity to a TAP building.³⁸⁹

vi. Legal Analysis

Deliberate indifference is “a stringent standard of fault,”³⁹⁰ especially when it is based on a failure to train.³⁹¹ Nevertheless, “deliberate indifference may be inferred where ‘the need for more or better supervision to protect against constitutional violations was obvious,’ but the policymaker ‘fail[ed] to make

³⁸⁶ See Tr. 10/18 at 648:18–649:16.

³⁸⁷ See *id.* at 650:18–651:17.

³⁸⁸ See *id.* at 659:20–660:17.

³⁸⁹ See Tr. 10/16 at 256:8–13.

³⁹⁰ *Connick*, 131 S.Ct. at 1360.

³⁹¹ See *id.* at 1359 (citing *Tuttle*, 471 U.S. at 822–23).

meaningful efforts to address the risk of harm to plaintiffs[.]”³⁹²

Based on the conclusions above, plaintiffs have shown a clear likelihood of proving deliberate indifference under any of the prevailing ways of framing that standard. Stated in terms of *Connick*'s general standard for failure-to-train claims, plaintiffs have shown a clear likelihood of proving that city policymakers were on actual notice by 2011, and constructive notice prior to then, that the failure to train NYPD officers regarding the legal standard for trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx was causing city employees to violate the constitutional rights of a large number of individuals.³⁹³ Stated in terms of the three-part *Walker* test for deliberate indifference through failure to train, plaintiffs have shown a clear likelihood of proving (1) city policymakers knew to a moral certainty that NYPD officers, who regularly patrol in and around TAP buildings in the Bronx, would confront the question of when it was legally permissible to stop people outside those buildings; (2) the decline to prosecute forms, ADA Rucker's letters, and the hundreds of UF-250 forms that failed to articulate reasonable suspicion for trespass stops outside TAP buildings provided an extensive record of NYPD officers mishandling these stops; and (3) when NYPD officers made the

³⁹² *Cash*, 654 F.3d at 334 (quoting *Reynolds*, 506 F.3d at 192; *Vann*, 72 F.3d at 1049).

³⁹³ *See Connick*, 131 S.Ct. at 1359.

wrong choice in these stops, the deprivation of constitutional rights frequently resulted.³⁹⁴ Thus, plaintiffs have shown a clear likelihood of proving that city policymakers should have known that their inadequate training and supervision regarding trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx was “so likely to result in the violation of constitutional rights,” that their failure to train constituted deliberate indifference.³⁹⁵ Stated in terms of the constructive acquiescence standard, plaintiffs have shown a clear likelihood of proving that there was “a sufficiently widespread practice among police officers” of unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings “to support reasonably the conclusion that such abuse was the custom of the officers,” and that “supervisory personnel must have been aware of it but took no adequate corrective or preventive measures.”³⁹⁶

In fact, plaintiffs presented some evidence suggesting that the practice of making stops outside TAP buildings without regard for reasonable suspicion might have been “so persistent and widespread as to practically have the force of law.”³⁹⁷ In addition to the sheer magnitude of apparently unlawful stops, ADA

³⁹⁴ See *Walker*, 974 F.2d at 297–98.

³⁹⁵ *Id.* at 298 (quoting *Canton*, 489 U.S. at 390).

³⁹⁶ *Jones*, 691 F.3d at 82.

³⁹⁷ *Connick*, 131 S.Ct. at 1359.

Rucker offered testimony suggesting that prior to her legal research into the standards governing stops outside TAP buildings, she had been explicitly advising officers that it was permissible to stop a person simply because he had exited a TAP building, so long as the officer had observed the person in the vestibule first.³⁹⁸ Even defendants seemed to recognize that the similarities among the stops described in this case support the conclusion that officers' behaviors were the result of uniform training.³⁹⁹

b. Failure to Rebut Deliberate Indifference Claim Based on Steps Taken by NYPD in 2012

Defendants spent a great deal of time at the hearing introducing evidence concerning steps the NYPD took in 2012 to improve TAP and provide training regarding stop and frisk practices.⁴⁰⁰ Yet in spite of receiving actual notice of NYPD officers carrying out widespread constitutional violations outside TAP buildings, and in spite of already being engaged in changes to the TAP program and the training related to stop and frisk more generally, the NYPD has failed to take meaningful action to address the *specific* and narrow problem at issue in this

³⁹⁸ See Tr. 10/15 at 176:14–23.

³⁹⁹ See Def. Findings ¶ 29 n.16 (“Defendants contend that any similarity in the interactions [between officers and plaintiffs] demonstrates that officers are being uniformly trained.”).

⁴⁰⁰ See *supra* Part IV.B.

case: the problem of unconstitutional trespass stops *outside* TAP buildings in the Bronx. To date, as noted above, the only piece of instruction that has been provided to officers on a systematic basis and that specifically targets the problem at issue in this case is a single bullet point in a single slide show during a single part of the Rodman's Neck training.⁴⁰¹ This has been the NYPD's most meaningful specific response to the problem that caused Charles Bradley's unlawful stop and arrest, Abdullah Turner's unlawful stop and arrest, the unlawful stop of J.G. that led Jaenean Ligon to fear for her son's life, Roshea Johnson's stop and interrogation in an unmarked NYPD van, all the other indignities that the other plaintiffs were obliged to suffer, and the hundreds of other unlawful stops, recorded and unrecorded, whose precise details this Court will never know.

The Rodman's Neck bullet point is plainly insufficient to rebut plaintiffs' showing of a clear likelihood of success on the merits of their deliberate indifference claim. Nor did defendants provide reliable statistics regarding stops in 2012 that might have rebutted plaintiffs' claim. Defendants have provided no evidence that the NYPD has ceased its practice of making unlawful trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx.

The evidence introduced by defendants of broader reforms to TAP

⁴⁰¹ See Street Encounters Presentation at 40; Tr. 10/17 at 572:24–573:6; Tr. 10/18 at 663:13–664:1.

and stop and frisk undertaken by the NYPD in 2012 also does not rebut plaintiffs' case that city policymakers have displayed deliberate indifference to an ongoing practice of constitutional violations by city employees based on unlawful stops outside TAP buildings. To the contrary, many of the training materials introduced by defendants may serve to further entrench the problem of these unconstitutional stops. In some cases, defendants' introduction of training materials not only failed to rebut plaintiffs' case, but made plaintiffs' case stronger.

Most strikingly, within the last year the NYPD has produced a video on stop and frisk that has now been shown in every precinct.⁴⁰² Chief Shea testified that "it would be fair to say that every single member of a patrol borough has probably" seen the video by now.⁴⁰³ The video, whose script was also entered into evidence, begins by briefly summarizing the four levels of police encounters recognized by New York state courts. Then the video provides the following description of what constitutes a stop requiring reasonable suspicion, that is, a *Terry* stop:

Your authority to conduct a Stop Question and Frisk

⁴⁰² See Tr. 10/19 at 900:21–904:20; Tr. 10/22 at 942:13–24; SQF Training Video No. 5; Script of SQF Training Video No. 5.

⁴⁰³ See Tr. 10/22 at 22–24. Chief Shea also testified that the information in the video is "consistent with the training that recruit officers receive at the academy" regarding reasonable suspicion. See Tr. 10/19 at 904:16–20.

encounter is limited to public places within the City of New York. . . . A forcible stop can take many different forms. It can be constructive in nature, such as using verbal commands or blocking a subject's path. Or it could be an actual stop, such as grabbing or holding the subject.

The courts will look to an officer's actions in making this determination. They consider: if the officer's gun was drawn; if the person was physically prevented from moving; the number and tone of verbal commands; the content of the commands; the number of officers present; and the location of the encounter.

Usually just verbal commands, such as STOP, POLICE!!!, will not constitute a seizure. However, a verbal command, *plus other actions* may be considered a seizure — other actions, such as: using physical force to subdue a suspect; physically blocking a suspect's path; grabbing a suspect by the arm, shirt or coat; pointing a gun at a suspect; using an ASP or baton to contain a suspect; or placing a suspect against a wall or on the ground.⁴⁰⁴

This misstates the law. It is incorrect in its specific claim that if an officer yelled “STOP, POLICE!!!” and the person stopped, the result would not “[u]sually” constitute a *Terry* stop.⁴⁰⁵ Indeed, it is difficult to imagine many contexts in which

⁴⁰⁴ Script of SQF Training Video No. 5 at 58–59 (formatting altered), beginning at roughly 6:35 in SQF Training Video No. 5.

⁴⁰⁵ Perhaps the video reflects a misunderstanding of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Hodari D.*, 499 U.S. at 626–28. *Cf.* Def. Findings ¶ 42 n.19 (citing *Hodari D.*). In *Hodari D.*, the Court explained that the word “seizure” “does not remotely apply . . . to the prospect of a policeman yelling ‘Stop, in the name of the law!’ at a fleeing form that continues to flee. That is no seizure.” *Id.* at 626. The Court's point was that there is no seizure unless the individual is in fact *seized*, in the sense of being *stopped*, either by physical force, or by submission to the assertion of the officer's authority — *not* that a *Terry* stop requires a display of authority beyond shouted commands. *See Swindle*, 407 F.3d at 572 (interpreting *Hodari D.*).

an officer shouting this command, followed by the person stopping, would *not* constitute a *Terry* stop. As noted above, the test for a *Terry* stop is whether “a reasonable person would feel free ‘to disregard the police and go about his business.’”⁴⁰⁶ If the “reasonable person” of Fourth Amendment law would feel free to disregard an officer yelling “STOP, POLICE!!!” and go about his business, then this “reasonable person” bears little or no resemblance to the many reasonable people who have been or will be affected by the NYPD’s stop and frisk practices.

The video is also incorrect in its more general suggestion that an officer must deploy something resembling physical force or the threat of such force in order for an encounter to constitute a stop. It is true that *Terry* stops are sometimes referred to as “forcible stops.”⁴⁰⁷ But the test for a *Terry* stop, again, is not the use of force: it is whether a “reasonable person” would feel free “to disregard the police and go about his business.”⁴⁰⁸ The Second Circuit has held, for example, that a stop took place where an officer twice ordered a person to “hold on a second,” and after the second order the person stopped.⁴⁰⁹ The Second Circuit

⁴⁰⁶ *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 434 (quoting *Hodari D.*, 499 U.S. at 628).

⁴⁰⁷ *See, e.g., Alabama v. White*, 496 U.S. 325, 328 (1990) (referring to *Terry* stop as “forcible stop”).

⁴⁰⁸ *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 434 (quoting *Hodari D.*, 499 U.S. at 628).

⁴⁰⁹ *Simmons*, 560 F.3d at 101, 105–06.

also held that a stop occurred where an officer pointing a spotlight at a person said, “What, are you stupid? Come here. I want to talk to you,” and then told the person to show his hands.⁴¹⁰ In *Davis*, the City of New York conceded, and I held, that a person was stopped when he encountered an officer in a stairway, the officer asked if he lived in the building, the officer asked for his ID, and then the officer asked him to step out of the stairwell and into the lobby.⁴¹¹ I also held in *Davis* that a person was stopped “when she attempted to walk to the elevator, was told to ‘come back’ by [an officer], and stopped walking,” because the officer’s “order to ‘come back’ was an order to stop and [she] obeyed the order.”⁴¹²

The Second Circuit held more than twenty years ago, in a case that remains good law, that the following factors are indicative of a “seizure,” which can mean either an arrest or a *Terry* stop:

the threatening presence of several officers; the display of a weapon; the physical touching of the person by the officer; language or tone indicating that compliance with the officer was compulsory; prolonged retention of a person’s personal effects, such as airplane tickets or identification; and a request by the

⁴¹⁰ *Brown v. City of Oneonta, N.Y.*, 221 F.3d 329, 340 (2d Cir. 2000). On the other hand, the court held that where a person encountered two officers in his dorm lobby, and the officers asked him to show them his hands, he was not seized. *See id.* at 341.

⁴¹¹ *See Davis*, 2012 WL 4813837, at *5–6.

⁴¹² *Id.* at *14.

officer to accompany him to the police station or a police room.⁴¹³

Because the yelled command “STOP, POLICE!!!” contains both language and a tone indicating that compliance is compulsory, the NYPD’s video is incorrect to suggest that other actions would usually be required for an encounter to constitute a *Terry* stop. Indeed, some of the “other actions” described by the NYPD’s video — “using physical force to subdue a suspect; physically blocking a suspect’s path; grabbing a suspect by the arm, shirt or coat; pointing a gun at a suspect; using an ASP or baton to contain a suspect; or placing a suspect against a wall or on the ground”⁴¹⁴ — go significantly beyond the level of coercion suggested by the Second Circuit’s list of factors that define a *Terry* stop. While any evaluation of whether a *Terry* stop has taken place requires consideration of the totality of the circumstances, it is clear that the NYPD’s video conflicts with the Second Circuit’s guidance: there is a certain range of conduct that a viewer of the video would identify as insufficiently coercive to constitute a *Terry* stop, while a reader of the Second Circuit’s list would identify the same conduct as falling squarely within the parameters of a *Terry* stop.

By raising the *Terry* bar above where it was set by the Second Circuit,

⁴¹³ *United States v. Glover*, 957 F.2d 1004, 1008 (2d Cir. 1992) (quoting *Lee*, 916 F.2d at 819).

⁴¹⁴ Script of SQF Training Video No. 5 at 58–59.

the NYPD trains its officers that they do not need reasonable suspicion to engage in conduct that the Second Circuit would identify as sufficiently coercive to qualify as a *Terry* stop. In other words, the NYPD's video, which was produced in 2012, which has now been seen by nearly every officer in the patrol bureau, and which defendants continue to present as a sign of their lack of deliberate indifference,⁴¹⁵ trains officers that it is acceptable to engage in conduct that amounts to a *Terry* stop without reasonable suspicion.

The Chief of Patrol Field Training Unit Program Guide, which is distributed to supervisors in Operation IMPACT,⁴¹⁶ also reflects the tendency of NYPD training materials to exaggerate how intrusive a police encounter must be in order to constitute a *Terry* stop. The Guide states that with something less than reasonable suspicion,⁴¹⁷ an officer may approach a person and engage in “pointed, invasive, and accusatory” questioning that is “intended to elicit an incriminating response,” and even “ask for permission” to search the person.⁴¹⁸ While “[t]he

⁴¹⁵ See Def. Findings ¶ 42.

⁴¹⁶ See Tr. 10/19 at 744:2–6.

⁴¹⁷ Using the language of *De Bour* Level 2, not Level 3, the Training Guide requires a “founded suspicion that criminal activity is afoot” in order to approach and engage in an encounter of this kind. See Training Guide at 17.

⁴¹⁸ *Id.* (emphases omitted). The Guide clarifies that the officer “may not touch the person, display a weapon, or act in a threatening manner,” but notes that

Fourth Amendment does not proscribe all contact between the police and citizens,”⁴¹⁹ it is difficult to imagine many circumstances in which a reasonable person being aggressively interrogated by the police regarding suspected criminal activity could feel free “to disregard the police and go about his business.”⁴²⁰ The more realistic outcome would be for the person to assume that if he refused to answer, walked away, gave the wrong answers, or made a false move, serious consequences would follow.⁴²¹ As Abdullah Turner testified, “I don’t know anyone . . . who ever just walked away from a cop in the middle of a conversation.”⁴²² Given the high stakes of any encounter in which an officer interrogates someone regarding his suspected criminal activity, it is fanciful to say that a reasonable person would as a rule feel free in the midst of such an

“[i]f a confronted citizen walks away without answering, the officer may follow to continue questioning.” *See id.* at 17–18.

⁴¹⁹ *Delgado*, 466 U.S. at 215.

⁴²⁰ *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 434 (quoting *Hodari D.*, 499 U.S. at 628).

⁴²¹ Indeed, based on the accounts of stops in the decline to prosecute forms, this appears to be an accurate expectation. *See* App. A ¶¶ 12, 20, discussed below. Moreover, it would not be surprising to learn that based on the experiences of their families, friends, and neighbors, the residents of these buildings fully appreciate the consequences that will follow if they attempt to walk away from the police during questioning.

⁴²² Tr. 10/17 at 491:22–23.

interrogation to ““terminate the encounter””⁴²³ at will.

A lesson on TAP that was added to the Guide in 2012 similarly reflects a model of policing in which the investigative questioning of suspects routinely *precedes* rather than *follows* reasonable suspicion:

A uniformed member of the service may not stop (temporarily detain) a suspected trespasser unless the uniformed member reasonably suspects that the person is in the building without authority. . . . Some factors which may contribute to “reasonable suspicion” that a person is trespassing . . . are contradictory assertions made to justify presence in the building and/or assertions lacking credibility made to justify presence in the building.⁴²⁴

⁴²³ *Drayton*, 536 U.S. at 202 (quoting *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 436).

⁴²⁴ Training Guide at 65; Tr. 10/19 at 743:6–7. I recognize that many of the NYPD’s training materials purport to derive from *De Bour*, as defendants have emphasized. *See, e.g.*, Def. Findings ¶ 42 & n.19. Because plaintiffs have brought their case under the Fourth Amendment, and not New York law, Pl. Findings ¶¶ 64–71, it would lie beyond the scope of this Opinion to make general statements regarding the precise relations between the law of *De Bour* and the case law interpreting the Fourth Amendment. I note, however, that in theory, *De Bour* should provide *greater* protection than the Fourth Amendment by restricting police action even in encounters whose level of invasiveness falls below the minimum threshold for Fourth Amendment scrutiny. *See, e.g., De Bour*, 40 N.Y.2d at 381 (prohibiting any investigative encounter, even at Level 1, if it is based on “intent to harrass” or “mere whim, caprice, or idle curiosity”).

Some commentators have expressed skepticism regarding the practical virtues of *De Bour*’s multi-level analysis. LaFave questions whether *De Bour*’s more sophisticated articulation of *Terry*’s balancing approach is advantageous, or is likely to result in “such confusion and uncertainty that neither police nor courts can ascertain with any degree of confidence precisely what it takes to meet any of these standards.” LAFAVE, SEARCH & SEIZURE § 9.4(e). *Accord* Emily J. Sack, *Police Approaches and Inquiries on the Streets of New York: The Aftermath of*

Instead of reasonable suspicion providing a basis for investigative questioning, the NYPD's training materials suggest that the standard scenario is for investigative questioning to lead to reasonable suspicion. The NYPD Legal Bureau's PowerPoint presentation at Rodman's Neck similarly suggests that even when an officer lacks reasonable suspicion for a stop, the officer may not only approach and ask accusatory questions, but during the encounter may "place [his] hand on [his] holstered firearm" or "draw and conceal" his weapon, all without escalating the encounter to a *Terry* stop.⁴²⁵

What is most troubling about these materials is not the suggestion that

People v. De Bour, 66 N.Y.U. L. REV. 512, 520, 548–53 (1991) (arguing that "the courts routinely conflate the *De Bour* standards and use inappropriately low levels of suspicion to justify police intrusions," and that "the multitiered structure of the *De Bour* model allows inadequately justified low-level intrusions to escalate quickly into inappropriate forcible stops and arrests"). See also Anthony G. Amsterdam, *Perspectives on the Fourth Amendment*, 58 MINN. L. REV. 349, 394 (1974) (a "sliding scale approach" to the Fourth Amendment may "produce more slide than scale").

The NYPD's training materials may illustrate the risk created by the multi-level doctrine of *De Bour*. The mere existence of *De Bour* Level 2, and the inevitable difficulty of clearly distinguishing an encounter on the more intrusive end of Level 2 from an encounter on the less intrusive end of Level 3, creates problems of administrability. In practice, the possibility of classifying a stop as Level 2 or even Level 1 may lead police to perform a large number of stops — in the ordinary sense of the word, but inevitably often in the *Terry* sense as well — without the minimal foundation in reasonable suspicion required by the U.S. Constitution.

⁴²⁵ Street Encounters Presentation at 16, 19.

investigative questioning might under certain circumstances lawfully precede reasonable suspicion, but that it should do so as a matter of course, routinely, as the rule rather than the exception. If the difference between a *Terry* stop and a less intrusive encounter hinges on indefinite factors such as the demeanor and positioning of the officers; and if it is safe to assume that officers routinely display their authority and power through aggressive behavior, as many of the officers did in their encounters with plaintiffs in the instant case; then a training program that invites officers to approach large numbers of people and question them without reasonable suspicion will inevitably result in frequent *Terry* stops that lack reasonable suspicion, effectively guaranteeing the commission of widespread constitutional violations. The evidence of numerous unlawful stops at the hearing strengthens the conclusion that the NYPD's inaccurate training has taught officers the following lesson: stop and question first, develop reasonable suspicion later.⁴²⁶

The NYPD's training failures may also help to explain why no UF-250s were located for any of the plaintiffs in the instant case. Based on training

⁴²⁶ I note that the NYPD's stop practices also appear to conflict with the considered judgment of the New York State Legislature, which enacted New York's stop and frisk law. This law states that without a warrant, "a police officer may stop a person . . . when he reasonably suspects that such person is committing, has committed, or is about to commit" a crime, "and may demand of him his name, address and an explanation of his conduct." CPL § 140.50. In other words, the New York State Legislature envisioned reasonable suspicion preceding the request for a name, address, and purpose.

materials like those above, the officers who stopped plaintiffs may very well have perceived themselves as not engaged in *Terry* stops at all, but in something less intrusive. The NYPD Legal Bureau’s PowerPoint presentation at Rodman’s Neck continues to encourage this belief, and the constitutional violations that will naturally follow from it, by redefining the standards for stops and arrests. Thus, the final slide on arrests states: “If you are at probable cause, you have made an arrest.”⁴²⁷ This is not correct. If you have arrested someone, you have made an arrest; whether or not you had probable cause only determines whether the arrest was constitutional. Similarly, the presentation states: “When an individual is stopped *based upon Reasonable Suspicion* a UF-250 must be prepared.”⁴²⁸ IO 22 of 2012 offers a similar message: “*When reasonable suspicion exists, a STOP, QUESTION AND FRISK REPORT WORKSHEET shall be prepared*” Both of these statements are incorrect. Whether a stop constitutes a *Terry* stop and thus requires the completion of a UF-250 form does not depend on whether the stop is based on reasonable suspicion, but on whether a reasonable person would have felt free to terminate the encounter.⁴²⁹

⁴²⁷ Street Encounters Presentation at 37 (capitalization altered).

⁴²⁸ *Id.* at 33 (emphasis altered).

⁴²⁹ *See Drayton*, 536 U.S. at 202.

In response to criticisms directed at the NYPD’s training materials, defendants have argued that the materials reflect New York state law, and in particular *De Bour* and its progeny.⁴³⁰ Defendants assert that “New York Law applies” in the instant case.⁴³¹ But practices that violate the Fourth Amendment cannot be saved by proving that they comply with state law.⁴³² To the extent that *De Bour* suggests a police officer, without reasonable suspicion, may lawfully stop and question an individual in such a way that a reasonable person would not feel free to terminate the encounter, that suggestion would be incorrect.

2. Irreparable Harm

In addition to showing a clear likelihood of success on the merits, plaintiffs have the burden of showing that they are “likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief.”⁴³³ Plaintiffs have moved for class

⁴³⁰ See, e.g., Def. Findings ¶ 42 & n.19.

⁴³¹ *Id.*

⁴³² As I noted in the Introduction, the Supreme Court held in *Sibron* that “New York is, of course, free to develop its own law of search and seizure to meet the needs of local law enforcement. . . . It may not, however, authorize police conduct which trenches upon Fourth Amendment rights, regardless of the labels which it attaches to such conduct.” 392 U.S. at 60–61. *Sibron* makes clear that any conflict between the Fourth Amendment and New York state law must be resolved in favor of the Fourth Amendment.

⁴³³ *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20.

certification in connection with their motion for a preliminary injunction.

Plaintiffs' putative class is "comprised of individuals who have been or are at risk of being subjected to the New York City Police Department's practice of stopping individuals outside of buildings enrolled in Operation Clean Halls in the Bronx on suspicion of trespassing inside those buildings."⁴³⁴

While I have not yet ruled on plaintiffs' motion, "[i]t is well established that '[c]ertain circumstances give rise to the need for prompt injunctive relief for a named plaintiff or on behalf of a class' and that the 'court may conditionally certify the class or otherwise award a broad preliminary injunction, without a formal class ruling, under its general equity powers.'"⁴³⁵ Based on the conclusions in the preceding section, the putative class in this case is threatened with imminent violations of their constitutional rights in the absence of preliminary relief.⁴³⁶ The frequency of unconstitutional trespass stops outside Clean Halls buildings reflected in the decline to prosecute forms and Dr. Fagan's report

⁴³⁴ Class Mem. at 1.

⁴³⁵ *Strouchler v. Shah*, — F. Supp. 2d —, 2012 WL 3838159, at *8 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 4, 2012) (quoting ALBA CONTE & HERBERT NEWBERG, NEWBERG ON CLASS ACTIONS § 9:45 (4th ed. 2002)).

⁴³⁶ *See id.* at *6 ("In order to merit preliminary relief, the threat of irreparable harm must be imminent." (citing *Rodriguez v. DeBuono*, 175 F.3d 227, 235 (2d Cir. 1999)).

establishes that members of plaintiffs’ putative class will likely be subject to such stops between now and the completion of trial if this Court does not act. Because “[t]he violation of a constitutional right . . . constitutes irreparable harm for the purpose of a preliminary injunction,”⁴³⁷ plaintiffs have carried their burden of showing likely irreparable harm on behalf of the putative class.

3. Balance of Equities

In order to qualify for a preliminary injunction, plaintiffs must show “that the balance of equities tips in [their] favor.”⁴³⁸ Given that a preliminary injunction is “an extraordinary remedy never awarded as of right,”⁴³⁹ it would be inappropriate to award such an injunction if doing so would result in an arrangement less fair to the parties than the status quo, such as an arrangement in which the hardship imposed on one party outweighed the benefit to the other. “[T]he Court should ‘balanc[e] . . . the equities to reach an appropriate result protective of the interests of both parties.’”⁴⁴⁰

⁴³⁷ *Ligon*, 2012 WL 3597066, at *1 (citing *Johnson v. Miles*, 355 F. App’x 444, 446 (2d Cir. 2009)).

⁴³⁸ *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20.

⁴³⁹ *UBS Fin. Servs.*, 660 F.3d at 648 (quoting *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 24).

⁴⁴⁰ *Sterling Drug, Inc. v. Bayer AG*, 14 F.3d 733, 747 (2d Cir. 1994) (quoting *Soltex Polymer Corp. v. Fortex Indus., Inc.*, 832 F.2d 1325, 1330 (2d Cir. 1987)) (emphasis omitted).

I do not take lightly the burden on defendants of altering NYPD policies and training procedures. It is partly out of concern for defendants' hardships that I have rejected some of plaintiffs' proposed remedies.⁴⁴¹ Nevertheless, the burden on putative class members of continued unconstitutional stops goes far beyond administrative inconvenience. As I stated in *Floyd*:

The right to physical liberty has long been at the core of our nation's commitment to respecting the autonomy and dignity of each person: "No right is held more sacred, or is more carefully guarded, by the common law, than the right of every individual to the possession and control of his own person, free from all restraint or interference of others, unless by clear and unquestionable authority of law."⁴⁴²

Eliminating the threat that the kinds of stops described by plaintiffs might occur at any moment, without legal justification, in the vicinity of one's home and the homes of one's friends and family, is itself an important interest deserving of judicial protection.

Equally important are the potential consequences of an unlawful stop. The stakes of "field interrogation"⁴⁴³ by the police have dramatically risen since *Terry* was decided in 1968. The use of incarceration has increased, sentences have

⁴⁴¹ See Pl. Findings ¶¶ 73–75.

⁴⁴² *Floyd*, 283 F.R.D. at 158–59 (quoting *Union Pac. R. Co. v. Botsford*, 141 U.S. 250, 251 (1891)).

⁴⁴³ *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 12, 14.

grown, the threat of lengthy incarceration has created new incentives to plead guilty, and the collateral consequences of a conviction — on employment, housing, access to government programs, and even the right to vote or serve on a jury — have become more common and more severe. If an unjustified stop happens to lead to an unjustified arrest for trespassing, as it did in Charles Bradley’s case, not every overburdened public defender will have the wherewithal to obtain a notarized letter from the defendant’s host explaining that the defendant was invited, as Bronx Defender Cara Suvall did on behalf of Bradley.⁴⁴⁴ When considering the relative hardships faced by the parties, it is important to consider the potentially dire and long-lasting consequences that can follow from unconstitutional stops.⁴⁴⁵

⁴⁴⁴ See Tr. 10/16 at 269:2–9; Rappa Letter.

⁴⁴⁵ Though it is unnecessary to reach the issue in this Opinion, I note that the appropriate form of Fourth Amendment analysis may differ depending on the quantity and nature of stops being scrutinized, and the remedies available. Not only are the consequences of stops different today than they were in 1968, but the frequency of stops is far higher as well. See *Floyd*, 283 F.R.D. at 159 (over 2.8 million stops by NYPD between 2004 and 2009). As the stops have increased in frequency, they have also become more standardized and predictable. In *Terry*, the Supreme Court emphasized “the myriad daily situations in which policemen and citizens confront each other on the street.” *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 12. “No judicial opinion can comprehend the protean variety of the street encounter, and we can only judge the facts of the case before us.” *Id.* at 15. In the instant case, by contrast, the contested police encounters are strikingly uniform. The stops in the decline to prosecute forms echo the stops of plaintiffs, which in turn echo aspects of the training materials introduced at the hearing. See, e.g., IO 22 of 2012 at 2

Weighing the equities in light of the totality of the circumstances, the administrative burdens that defendants will face in revising the NYPD's policies and training materials are real, but are outweighed by plaintiffs' interest in not being subjected to unconstitutional stops outside their homes and the homes of their family and friends.

4. Public Interest

Any preliminary injunction must be "in the public interest."⁴⁴⁶ Courts

(¶ 11). *Terry* envisions street stops as uniquely tailored to unforeseen circumstances. The stops in the instant case are more like the products of fixed, repeatable processes. The NYPD training materials that teach these processes can be scrutinized in ways that an individual officer's discretionary act cannot. Because of this, a different constitutional analysis may be appropriate.

In addition, the constitutional framework for the *ex post* evaluation of highly individualized, discretionary stops, where exclusion is the only remedy, may not be appropriate to the *ex ante* evaluation of routinized, highly scripted, largely predictable stops, where the remedy can involve changes in training. Ultimately, "the central inquiry under the Fourth Amendment" is "the reasonableness in all the circumstances of the particular governmental invasion of a citizen's personal security." *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 19. An invasion of privacy that is reasonable when it occurs on an *ad hoc* basis and is weighed in the context of the exclusionary rule may not be reasonable when it occurs as a matter of programmatic policy on a far larger scale.

Terry itself seems to invite scrutiny of stops falling below the intrusiveness of *Terry* stops, provided that the remedies applied are less severe than the exclusion of evidence. "[O]f course, our approval of legitimate and restrained investigative conduct undertaken on the basis of ample factual justification should in no way discourage the employment of other remedies than the exclusionary rule to curtail abuses for which that sanction may prove inappropriate." *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 15.

⁴⁴⁶ *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20.

have no special institutional competence in determining what the public interest is, and the parties presented little evidence at the hearing directly addressing this issue. Nevertheless, the public interests at issue in plaintiffs' motion are familiar from a long line of cases concerning "the power of the police to 'stop and frisk' . . . suspicious persons."⁴⁴⁷ In these cases, there is a recurring conflict between liberty and dignity on the one hand, and safety on the other.⁴⁴⁸

Because any member of the public could conceivably find herself outside a TAP building in the Bronx, the public at large has a liberty and dignity interest in bringing an end to the practice of unconstitutional stops at issue in this case. Even if the constitutional violations described by plaintiffs were confined to the members of a discrete community, the public has a clear interest in protecting the constitutional rights of all its members. At the same time, enforcing constitutional restrictions on the NYPD's ability to stop and potentially frisk people outside TAP buildings could conceivably inhibit the NYPD's ability to provide security to the residents of those buildings and their communities.

In light of these considerations, and taking account of all the evidence presented at the hearing, I find that the public interest lies with the enforcement of

⁴⁴⁷ *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 10.

⁴⁴⁸ *See Davis*, 2012 WL 4813837, at *1.

the Constitution. It is “‘clear and plain’”⁴⁴⁹ that the public interest in liberty and dignity under the Fourth Amendment trumps whatever modicum of added safety might theoretically be gained from the NYPD making unconstitutional trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx. I am not ordering the abolition or even a reduction of TAP, which appears to be a valuable way of using the NYPD’s resources to enhance the security in voluntarily enrolled private buildings.⁴⁵⁰ My ruling today is directed squarely at a category of stops lacking reasonable suspicion. Precisely because these stops lack rational justification, they are presumably of less value to public safety than would be the stops of individuals who displayed objectively suspicious behavior.

C. Appropriate Scope of Injunctive Relief

Injunctive relief “‘should be narrowly tailored to fit specific legal violations.’”⁴⁵¹ In addition, “great[] caution is appropriate where a federal court is asked to interfere by means of injunctive relief with a state’s executive functions, a

⁴⁴⁹ *Reynolds*, 506 F.3d at 198 (quoting *Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362, 378 (1976)).

⁴⁵⁰ *See, e.g.*, Tr. 10/18 at 593:15–594:3 (testimony of landlord to the advantages of enrollment in Operation Clean Halls).

⁴⁵¹ *Patsy’s Ital. Res., Inc. v. Banas*, 658 F.3d 254, 272 (2d Cir. 2011) (quoting *Patsy’s Brand, Inc. v. I.O.B. Realty, Inc.*, 317 F.3d 209, 220 (2d Cir. 2003)). *Accord City of New York v. Mickalis Pawn Shop, LLC*, 645 F.3d 114, 143–44 (2d Cir. 2011) (summarizing limitations on scope of injunctive relief).

sphere in which states typically are afforded latitude.”⁴⁵² Prudence counsels in favor of the exercise of restraint and caution when the important interests of policing and safety may conflict with the equally important interests of protecting the constitutional rights of all those who are or may be affected by police practices in New York City.⁴⁵³ Nevertheless, where the levers of municipal democracy have failed, leaving in place practices that violate constitutional rights, courts have a duty to intervene. As I stated in *Floyd*, safeguarding the liberties guaranteed under the Fourth Amendment “is quintessentially the role of the judicial branch.”⁴⁵⁴

In light of these considerations, as well as the findings of fact and conclusions of law detailed above, I impose the following preliminary relief:

1. Immediate Relief

⁴⁵² *Reynolds*, 506 F.3d at 198.

⁴⁵³ Some recent scholarship has argued that the NYPD’s stop and frisk program may be partly responsible for the decline in crime in New York City in recent decades. See FRANKLIN E. ZIMRING, *THE CITY THAT BECAME SAFE: NEW YORK’S LESSONS FOR URBAN CRIME AND ITS CONTROL* (2011). The issue in this case, however, is not whether trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx are effective at reducing crime, but whether they are constitutional. No matter how effective a police practice may be, if it violates the Fourth Amendment, the Constitution requires the government to find other means of achieving its goals. For example, while preventive detention might be an effective law enforcement tool, police departments are not allowed to employ it, because doing so would violate the Constitution.

⁴⁵⁴ *Floyd*, 283 F.R.D. at 159.

The NYPD is ordered immediately to cease performing trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx without reasonable suspicion of trespass, in accordance with the law as set forth and clarified in this Opinion.⁴⁵⁵ To summarize: as the Fourth Amendment has been interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court and the Second Circuit, an encounter between a police officer and a civilian constitutes a *Terry* stop whenever a reasonable person would not feel free to ““terminate the encounter.””⁴⁵⁶ The stops in this case illustrate that the threat or use of force is not a necessary or even typical element of *Terry* stops. Encounters involving nothing more than commands or accusatory questioning can and routinely do rise to the level of *Terry* stops, provided that the commands and questioning would lead a reasonable person to conclude he was not free to

⁴⁵⁵ Defendants appear to believe that an order prohibiting stops outside TAP buildings that lack reasonable suspicion is “a simple command that the defendant obey the law,” and thus is not legally cognizable. *See* Def. Findings ¶ 54 n.21 (quoting *S.C. Johnson, Inc. v. Clorox Co.*, 241 F.3d 232, 240 (2d Cir. 2001) (interpreting Rule 65(d)). But as I stated prior to the preliminary injunction hearing, “the City misapprehends the purpose of Rule 65.” *Ligon*, 2012 WL 3597066, at *3–4. Cases like *S.C. Johnson* do not prohibit courts from ordering parties to obey the law, but rather require that such orders be *specific* and *clear*. *See S.C. Johnson*, 241 F.3d at 240. “[A]n injunction must ‘be specific and definite enough to apprise those within its scope of the conduct that is being proscribed.’” *Id.* at 240–41. The immediate relief ordered here is specific, clear, and necessary to correct the misconceptions of NYPD officers that led to the violations of constitutional rights at issue in this case.

⁴⁵⁶ *Drayton*, 536 U.S. at 202 (quoting *Bostick*, 501 U.S. at 436).

terminate the encounter.

In order for an officer to have “reasonable suspicion” that an individual is engaged in criminal trespass, the officer must be able to articulate facts providing “a minimal level of objective justification for making the stop,”⁴⁵⁷ which means “something more than an inchoate and unparticularized suspicion or hunch.”⁴⁵⁸ In particular, an individual observed exiting or entering and exiting a TAP building does not establish reasonable suspicion of trespass, even if the building is located in a high crime area, and regardless of the time of day. For the reasons described above, “furtive movement” is a problematic basis for a trespass stop, especially when it is offered as a stand-alone justification. If an officer is unable to articulate *anything* more specific than that a person displayed “furtive movement,” including anything *about* the person’s furtive movement that suggested trespass, then the statement that a person displayed “furtive movement” is nothing more than an unparticularized suspicion or hunch, and does not constitute reasonable suspicion.

2. Proposed Additional Relief

In addition to the immediate relief ordered above, I *propose* to enter

⁴⁵⁷ *Wardlow*, 528 U.S. at 123.

⁴⁵⁸ *White*, 496 U.S. at 329 (quoting *Sokolow*, 490 U.S. at 7) (certain quotation marks omitted).

the preliminary relief described under the following subheadings. I present this relief as a proposal for two reasons. *First*, the parties in *Ligon* had little opportunity to argue and present evidence at the preliminary injunction hearing concerning the appropriate scope of relief. *Second*, the preliminary relief I propose is similar though not identical to the relief sought by plaintiffs in the *Floyd* action, where I have already certified a city-wide class of plaintiffs alleging that they have or will be victims of unconstitutional stops. *Floyd* is scheduled for trial on March 11, 2013. As part of the proof in that case, plaintiffs intend to present evidence regarding the remedies they seek.

Because of the rapidly approaching trial date in *Floyd* and the inefficiency of hearing separate arguments regarding the closely related remedies at issue in *Ligon* and *Floyd*, I am ordering the consolidation of the remedies hearing in the instant case with the remedies portion of the *Floyd* trial. Thus, the relief proposed under the subheadings below will not take effect until the parties in this case have had the opportunity to participate in a hearing at which they may present evidence or argument as to whether the proposed relief is insufficient or too burdensome or otherwise inappropriate, as well as regarding the appropriate timeline for relief. This remedy hearing will be held in conjunction with the *Floyd*

trial, following the phase of the trial dealing with proof of liability.⁴⁵⁹ Plaintiffs' counsel in *Ligon* and *Floyd* must coordinate their presentations with respect to appropriate remedies.⁴⁶⁰ Submissions by counsel in *Ligon* related solely to remedies must be filed no later than February 22, 2013, and may not exceed twenty-five pages per side.

a. Policies and Procedures

The NYPD is ordered to develop and adopt a formal written policy specifying the limited circumstances in which it is legally permissible to stop a person outside a TAP building on a suspicion of trespass. The policy must reflect the fact that trespass stops outside TAP buildings are governed not only by New York state law, but by the Fourth Amendment. Guidance in drafting this policy should be drawn from the legal discussion found in this Opinion.

⁴⁵⁹ I emphasize that this ruling should in no way be taken to indicate that I have already concluded that plaintiffs will prevail in *Floyd*. The evidence presented by both sides in *Floyd* will be judged on its own merits. While the Applicable Law section of this Opinion — *see supra* Part III — certainly applies to issues raised in *Floyd*, the Findings of Fact section does not. As I have noted throughout this Opinion, this case relates *solely* to trespass stops outside of TAP buildings in the Bronx. It is only because of the unavoidable overlap between the steps that are necessary to address plaintiffs' harms in the instant case, and the steps that *would be* necessary to address plaintiffs' harms in *Floyd* if plaintiffs prevailed there, that I am ordering the consolidation of the remedies presentations.

⁴⁶⁰ In the interests of efficiency, counsel in *Floyd* and *Ligon* are also permitted, but not required, to invite the participation of counsel in *Davis* in the presentation on appropriate remedies.

A draft of the written policy governing trespass stops outside TAP buildings shall be provided to the Court (or a monitor appointed by the Court) for approval prior to distribution, with a copy to plaintiffs' counsel.

b. Supervision

First, the City is ordered to take all necessary steps to ensure that UF-250s are completed for *every* trespass stop outside a TAP building in the Bronx. Again, a "stop" in the relevant sense is defined as any police encounter in which a reasonable person would not feel free to terminate the encounter.

Second, the City is ordered to implement a system of review modeled on the one ordered by Chief Hall in paragraph 3 of Exhibit E. Supervisory personnel in each Bronx precinct must review, on a quarterly basis, each UF-250 completed for a trespass stop outside a TAP building in the Bronx. To the extent that such review reveals nonconformity with the formal written policy described above, the City will take specific steps to retrain the officer. The results of these reviews and any retraining will be periodically reported to the relevant precinct commander, a designated member of the Bronx Borough Command, a designated member of the Chief of Patrol's Office, and plaintiffs' counsel. Copies of all reviewed UF-250s shall be provided to plaintiffs' counsel.

c. Training

The City is ordered to revise the NYPD's training materials and training programs to conform with the law as set forth in this Opinion. The instruction must be sufficient to uproot the longstanding misconceptions that have afflicted TAP in the Bronx. It must include, but need not be limited to, the following reforms: (1) The formal written policy governing trespass stops outside TAP buildings, described above, must be distributed to each Bronx NYPD member, and then redistributed two additional times at six-month intervals. (2) The stop and frisk refresher course at Rodman's Neck must be altered to incorporate instruction specifically targeting the problem of unconstitutional trespass stops *outside* TAP buildings. Whether the instruction includes additional slides, role-playing, or exams, it must be sufficient to convey to all officers who attend the course that reasonable suspicion of trespass is required before making a trespass stop outside a TAP building. Training regarding these stops must also be provided to new recruits and to officers who have already attended the Rodman's Neck refresher course and are not scheduled to do so again. (3) Chapter 16 of the Chief of Patrol Field Training Guide must be revised to reflect the formal written policy governing trespass stops outside TAP buildings described above. (4) SQF Training Video No. 5 must be revised to conform with the law as set forth in this Opinion. I recognize that this step, like some of the others above, will involve

alterations to training materials used outside the Bronx and outside the context of TAP. But such steps are necessary to correct the longstanding misconceptions that led to the violations of plaintiffs' constitutional rights described in this Opinion.

Drafts of the written or scripted training materials described above shall be provided to the Court (or a monitor appointed by the Court) for approval prior to use, with a copy to plaintiffs' counsel.

d. Attorneys' Fees

Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs will be rewarded as appropriate, on application.

In closing, I stress that my conclusions in this Opinion are based on the limited evidence presented at the preliminary injunction hearing. It could be the case that the development and implementation of IOs 22 and 23 of 2012, as well as the changes to NYPD training in 2012, have resolved the problem of unconstitutional trespass stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx. Because these changes were so recent, however, and so late in the two-decade history of TAP, they were insufficient to rebut plaintiffs' evidence at the hearing of defendants' deliberate indifference to a practice of unconstitutional stops. At any time that defendants develop persuasive evidence, supported by reliable statistics, that unconstitutional trespass stops are no longer taking place outside TAP buildings in

the Bronx, defendants may move for the dissolution of this preliminary injunction and the proposed relief.

VI. CONCLUSION

For the reasons explained above, plaintiffs' motion is granted, although the full extent of the relief has not yet been determined.⁴⁶¹ No action is required by the Clerk of the Court, because plaintiffs' motion has already been closed.

SO ORDERED:



Shira A. Scheindlin
U.S.D.J.

Dated: February 14, 2013
New York, New York

⁴⁶¹ Subsequent to the publication of the original version of this Opinion on January 8, 2013, I stayed the immediately ordered relief granted above. *See Ligon v. City of New York*, No. 12 Civ. 2274, 2013 WL 227654 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 22, 2013). The publication of this Amended Opinion does not have the effect of lifting the stay.

APPENDIX A

Excerpts from Decline to Prosecute Affidavits:

1. The Arresting Officer observed the defendant exit the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Apartment Building, and asked defendant, why were you in the building? Defendant stated in sum and substance: VISITING A FRIEND. The Arresting Officer then observed defendant to have a white powdery substance on his nose . . . however, the amount was too small to field test or recover.

The Arresting Officer arrested Defendant and charged him with violating New York State Penal Law section 140.15 (Criminal Trespass). However, the Arresting Officer failed to ask defendant [redacted] you know anyone in the building; if so, what is the person's name and apartment number.

2. [T]he defendants were observed exiting a clean halls building. The defendants stated that they were there to visit a tenant . . . After being arrested a tenant from the building did corroborate the defendant's statements and the tenant stated that both defendants were in the building as his guests.

3. The Arresting Officer . . . observed defendant exiting the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Apartment Building. The Arresting Officer . . . approached the defendant and asked the defendant do you live in the building and defendant stated in sum and substance: NO. The Arresting Officer further asked the defendant what apartment did you come from and defendant stated in sum and substance: I MET WITH [redacted] IN THE LOBBY. The Arresting Officer further asked defendant what apartment does [redacted] live in and defendant stated in sum and substance: I DON'T KNOW THE APARTMENT NUMBER. [Another officer then went inside the building and asked two people exiting if they knew anyone by the name of the defendant's host. When they said no, the defendant was arrested for trespass.]

4. . . . Arresting Officer observed defendant enter and exit a Clean Halls Building. Arresting Officer approached the defendant and asked her where she was coming [from], what was she doing in the building and what apartment number was she visiting. Defendant responded in sum and substance: I WAS VISITING A FRIEND. I AM NOT TELLING YOU THE APARTMENT NUMBER OR THE NAME. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

5. Defendants entered . . . a clean halls building, and exited. Defendant was stopped outside of the location. When the arresting officer questioned the defendant, defendant stated, in sum and substance, I'M JUST CHILLING. Defendant did not admit that he was in the location. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

6. [A]rresting officer . . . observed the defendant enter and exit the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Apartment Building, asked defendant does he live there and defendant did not respond. The arresting officer then asked the defendant if he knows anyone in the apartment and defendant did not respond. Arresting officer then asked defendant what was he doing in the building and defendant stated in sum and substance I WASN'T THERE TO BUY DRUGS. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

7. Arresting Officer observed the defendant enter and exit the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Apartment building, and asked defendant do you live in the building, do you know anyone in the building, what are you doing in the building, to which defendant stated in sum and substance: NO, NO, I WAS INSIDE FOR A COUPLE OF MINUTES MAKING A PHONE CALL. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

8. Arresting Officer . . . observed both defendants exit the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Apartment Building and asked defendants what was their purpose inside of said building and defendant [redacted] stated in sum and substance: I WAS VISITING MY COUSIN [redacted] IN [redacted] but defendant [redacted] remained silent. [Another officer] entered the building to investigate further, however, the arresting officer was unable to articulate how [the other officer] disproved [the speaking defendant's] claim. [Both defendants were arrested for trespass.]

9. Police Officer . . . observed the defendant exiting the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Apartment Building and asked defendant whether he lived in the building and defendant stated in sum and substance: NO. [The officer] then asked the defendant, were you visiting anyone in the building, and defendant stated in sum and substance: YES. [The officer] then asked the defendant for the name of the person he was visiting and the apartment number and defendant stated in sum and substance: I DON'T KNOW. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

10. Arresting Officer observed the defendant enter and exit the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Building, and radioed defendant's description. Arresting Officer's partner asked defendant why did you go into the building, do you know anyone in the building, to which defendant stated in sum and substance: I CAME OUT OF A FRIEND[']S APARTMENT. I WAS INSIDE FOR ABOUT AN HOUR. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

11. [T]he arresting officer observed the defendant enter into [a Clean Halls building] and exit after approximately five (5) minutes. . . .
. . . The defendant was not observed in an area of the building that is not open to the public such as the hallways, lobby and stairwells. [The defendant was arrested for trespass.]

12. [A police officer] observed the defendant enter a Clean Halls Building and exit moments later. . . . [W]hen the defendant exited the building, [the officer] asked the defendant if he lived in the building, to which the defendant stated in sum and substance, NO. . . . [The officer] did not ask the defendant if he was a guest of a tenant in the building. . . . [T]he defendant attempted to walk away at which time [the officer] grabbed the defendant[']s arms, and the defendant pulled away. [A struggle ensued, and the defendant was then arrested in part for trespass.]

13. [T]he defendants entered a Clean Halls building, stayed there approximately five minutes, and then left. The arresting officer stopped the defendants and asked them where they were coming from. The defendants replied, in sum and substance, WE'RE COMING FROM . . . WE'RE COMING FROM . . . , and could not provide a name or apartment number. The officer placed both defendants under arrest and searched them.

14. The Arresting Officer observed the defendant exit the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Apartment Building, approached defendant and asked, Do you live in the building?, defendant stated in sum and substance: NO. The Arresting Officer then asked the defendant, Do you know anyone in the building?, defendant stated in sum and substance: YES, A FRIEND. The Arresting Officer then asked the defendant, What's your friend's name? What apartment does your friend live in?, defendant stated in sum and substance: I DON'T KNOW HIS NAME. HE'S IN [redacted]. The Arresting Officer went to [redacted] however, the apartment was unoccupied, and as a result, the Arresting Officer was unable to locate anyone who

could verify defendant's claim. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

15. The Arresting Officer observed the defendant exit the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Apartment Building and [another officer] approached defendant on the sidewalk and asked defendant, Do you live in the building?, and defendant stated in sum and substance: NO. [The officer] asked defendant, What was your reason for being in the building?, and defendant stated in sum and substance: LOOKING FOR A GIRL. [The officer] then asked the defendant, What's the name of the girl?, and defendant refused to provide an answer to the aforementioned question. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

16. Arresting Officer observed the defendant enter and exit the lobby of . . . a clean halls Building. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.] However, arresting Officer could not obtain a clean halls affidavit.

17. [I]n front of . . . a Clean Halls building, [the arresting officer] observed defendant and several unapprehended individuals exit the lobby [The officer] approached defendant and asked defendant if he knew anyone in above-mentioned location and defendant stated in sum and substance: NO. I'M JUST LOOKING FOR MY FRIEND [redacted]. NO [redacted] DOESN'T LIVE HERE. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

18. [D]efendant was observed entering and exiting the lobby of [a Clean Halls building].

Arresting officer asked defendant what he was doing in the building and defendant stated in sum and substance I WAS IN THE BUILDING LOOKING FOR WORK. Arresting officer asked defendant what kind of work he was looking for and defendant stated in sum and substance I WAS LOOKING FOR MY FRIEND [redacted]. Arresting officer asked defendant where his friend lived and defendant stated in sum and substance I DON'T KNOW WHERE HE LIVES. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

19. Arresting officer observed defendant enter . . . a clean halls building and observed defendant exit said building. Arresting officer approached and asked defendant, what were you doing in the building and defendant stated in sum and substance: I WAS THERE TO VISIT A FRIEND. I DON'T KNOW WHAT APARTMENT THEY LIVE IN. [The officer then searched the defendant, found crack-cocaine and a pipe, and arrested defendant in part for trespass.]

20. The arresting officer . . . observed defendant exiting the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Apartment Building. The arresting officer stopped defendant and defendant clenched his fists on his sides and spread his feet apart and . . . stated in sum and substance YOU'RE NOT GOING TO TOUCH ME. YOU'RE NOT GOING TO TOUCH ME. YOU'RE NOT PUTTING YOUR HANDS ON ME. [The arresting officer then handcuffed defendant and placed him in the patrol vehicle.]

21. [D]efendant was observed entering the above location, a Clean Halls Apartment building, and was also observed exiting said location minutes later. Arresting police officer . . . asked defendant if he lived in the building and defendant stated in sum and substance, I'M NOT THERE, I'M IN [redacted]. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

22. Arresting Officer observed the defendant exit the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Apartment Building. Arresting officer approached defendant and asked him, do you live in the building, do you know anyone in the building, what apartment does your friend live [in], what is his name[,] to which defendant stated in sum and substance: . . . NO I DON'T, YES I'M VISITING MY FRIEND ON THE [redacted] FLOOR, NO I'M NOT GOING TO GIVE YOU MY FRIEND'S NAME. [The officer then patted down the defendant and arrested him in part for trespass.]

23. Arresting officer observed defendant enter . . . a clean halls building and observed defendant exit said building. Arresting officer approached and asked defendant, what were you doing in the building and do you know anyone in the building and defendant stated in sum and substance: NO, I DON'T KNOW ANYONE AND I WENT TO BUY DRUGS. [The defendant was then arrested in part for trespass.]

24. The Arresting Officer states that . . . he observed defendant exiting . . . a Clean Halls Apartment Building. The Arresting Officer approached defendant and asked defendant if he lives in the building and defendant stated in sum and substance: NO. The Arresting Officer further asked the defendant where are you coming from and defendant stated in sum and substance: I'M COMING FROM THE [redacted] FLOOR. The Arresting Officer asked the defendant what apartment are you coming from and defendant stated in sum and substance: I DON'T KNOW THE APARTMENT NUMBER BUT I'LL SHOW IT TO YOU. [The officer went with the defendant to the apartment. No one answered the door.]

The defendant was arrested for trespass.]

25. Arresting Officer observed the defendant enter and exit the lobby of . . . a Clean Halls Building. Arresting Officer told defendant that he observed him enter said building along with separately apprehended [redacted] . . . and separately apprehended stated in sum and substance WE WERE IN THE BUILDING. Arresting Officer then asked separately apprehended and defendant what apartment they were visiting, and neither defendant nor separately apprehended provided a response. [The defendant was then arrested for trespass.]

. . . [T]he Arresting Officer did not observe defendant to go beyond the public vestibule of said building, nor did defendant admit to being inside of said building, beyond the public vestibule.

26. The arresting officer states that . . . inside of . . . a Clean Halls Building, she observed defendant and separately apprehended [redacted] enter the lobby of said location and exit shortly thereafter. Arresting officer stopped defendant and asked him if he lived in the building and defendant stated in sum and substance I DON'T LIVE IN THE BUILDING. Arresting officer asked defendant what he was doing in the building and defendant stated in sum and substance I WAS WAITING FOR A FRIEND. Arresting officer asked defendant for the name of the person he was waiting for and defendant did not reply. Arresting officer asked defendant for his identification and defendant was unable to produce one at which time arresting officer attempted to handcuff defendant and defendant ran.

APPENDIX B

Blank UF-250 Form

(COMPLETE ALL CAPTIONS)

**STOP, QUESTION AND FRISK
REPORT WORKSHEET**
 PD344-151A (Rev. 11-02)

Pct. Serial No.	
Date	Pct. Of Occ.

Time Of Stop	Period Of Observation Prior To Stop	Radio Run/Sprint #
Address/Intersection Or Cross Streets Of Stop		
<input type="checkbox"/> Inside	<input type="checkbox"/> Transit	Type Of Location
<input type="checkbox"/> Outside	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing	Describe:
Specify Which Felony/P.L. Misdemeanor Suspected		Duration Of Stop

What Were Circumstances Which Led To Stop?
(MUST CHECK AT LEAST ONE BOX)

<input type="checkbox"/> Carrying Objects In Plain View Used In Commission Of Crime e.g., Slim Jim/Pry Bar, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Fits Description. <input type="checkbox"/> Actions Indicative Of "Casing" Victim Or Location. <input type="checkbox"/> Actions Indicative Of Acting As A Lookout. <input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious Bulge/Object (Describe) <input type="checkbox"/> Other Reasonable Suspicion Of Criminal Activity (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Drug Transaction. <input type="checkbox"/> Furtive Movements. <input type="checkbox"/> Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Violent Crimes. <input type="checkbox"/> Wearing Clothes/Disguises Commonly Used In Commission Of Crime. <input type="checkbox"/> Refusal To Comply With Officer's Direction(s) Leading To Reasonable Fear For Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Violent Crime Suspected <input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious Bulge/Object (Describe)
---	--

Name Of Person Stopped	Nickname/ Street Name	Date Of Birth
Address		Tel. No.

Identification: Verbal Photo I.D. Refused
 Other (Specify) _____

Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male	Race: <input type="checkbox"/> White	<input type="checkbox"/> Black	<input type="checkbox"/> White Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/> Black Hispanic	
<input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaskan Native			
Age	Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes	Build

Other (Scars, Tattoos, Etc.) _____

Did Officer Explain If No, Explain:
 Reason For Stop Yes No

Were Other Persons Stopped/ Questioned/Frisked?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If Yes, List Pct. Serial Nos.
---	--	-------------------------------

If Physical Force Was Used, Indicate Type:

<input type="checkbox"/> Hands On Suspect	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing Firearm
<input type="checkbox"/> Suspect On Ground	<input type="checkbox"/> Baton
<input type="checkbox"/> Pointing Firearm At Suspect	<input type="checkbox"/> Pepper Spray
<input type="checkbox"/> Handcuffing Suspect	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe)
<input type="checkbox"/> Suspect Against Wall/Car	

Was Suspect Arrested?	Offense	Arrest No.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Was Summons Issued?	Offense	Summons No.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Officer In Uniform?	If No, How Identified? <input type="checkbox"/> Shield <input type="checkbox"/> I.D. Card
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal

Was Person Frisked? Yes No **IF YES, MUST CHECK AT LEAST ONE BOX**

Inappropriate Attire - Possibly Concealing Weapon Furtive Movements

Verbal Threats Of Violence By Suspect Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Violent Crimes

Knowledge Of Suspects Prior Criminal Violent Behavior/Use Of Force/Use Of Weapon

Other Reasonable Suspicion Of Weapons (Specify) _____

Was Person Searched? Yes No **IF YES, MUST CHECK AT LEAST ONE BOX** Hard Object Admission Of Weapons Possession

Outline Of Weapon Other Reasonable Suspicion Of Weapons (Specify) _____

Was Weapon Found? Yes No **IF YES, Describe:** Rifle/Shotgun Assault Weapon Knife/Cutting Instrument

Machine Gun Other (Describe) _____

Was Other Contraband Found? Yes No **IF YES, Describe Contraband And Location** _____

Demeanor Of Person After Being Stopped
 Remarks Made By Person Stopped _____

Additional Circumstances/Factors: (Check All That Apply)

Report From Victim/Witness

Area Has High Incidence Of Reported Offense Of Type Under Investigation

Time Of Day, Day Of Week, Season Corresponding To Reports Of Criminal Activity

Suspect Is Associating With Persons Known For Their Criminal Activity

Proximity To Crime Location

Other (Describe) _____

Pct. Serial No.	Additional Reports Prepared: Complaint Rpt. No.	Juvenile Rpt. No.	Aided Rpt. No.	Other Rpt. (Specify)
-----------------	---	-------------------	----------------	----------------------

REPORTED BY: Rank, Name (Last, First, M.I.)	Tax#	Command	Signature
Print	Print	Print	Signature

- Appearances -

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EXHIBIT D

CORRECTED MANDATE

13-3123; 13-3088

Ligon, et al. v. City of New York, et al.; Floyd, et al. v. City of New York, et al.

United States Court of Appeals FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of October, two thousand thirteen.

Present:

John M. Walker, Jr.,
José A. Cabranes,
Barrington D. Parker,
Circuit Judges.

Jaenean Ligon, et al.,

Plaintiffs-Appellees.

v.

City of New York, et al.,

Defendants-Appellants,

13-3123
(Corrected)

David Floyd, et al.,

Plaintiffs-Appellees.

v.

City of New York, et al.,

Defendants-Appellants,

13-3088

Pending before the Court is a motion filed by Appellants City of New York et al. seeking a stay of the District Court's August 12, 2013 remedial order and preliminary injunction ("Remedies Opinion").

It is hereby ORDERED that the District Court's January 8, 2013 "Opinion and Order," as well as the August 12, 2013 "Liability Opinion" and "Remedies Opinion," each of which may or will have the effect of causing actions to be taken by defendants or designees of the District Court, or causing restraints against actions that otherwise would be taken by defendants, are STAYED pending the disposition of these appeals.

The appeal by defendants in both (consolidated) actions shall continue in the normal course, under the following schedule:

Defendants shall perfect their appeals by January 24, 2014.

Plaintiffs shall file by February 28, 2014.

Defendants shall reply by March 14, 2014.

Oral argument shall be heard on a date after March 14, 2014, to be set by the Court in due course.

The cause is REMANDED to the District Court for the sole purpose of implementation of this Order, and the mandate shall otherwise remain with this Court until the completion of the appeals process.

Upon review of the record in these cases, we conclude that the District Judge ran afoul of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, Canon 2 ("A judge should avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all activities."); *see also* Canon 3(C)(1) ("A judge shall disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned . . ."), and that the appearance of impartiality surrounding this litigation was compromised by the District Judge's improper application of the Court's "related case rule," *see* Transfer of Related Cases, S.D.N.Y. & E.D.N.Y. Local Rule 13(a),¹ and by a series of media

¹ In a proceeding on December 21, 2007 involving the parties in *Daniels v. City of New York*, No. 99 Civ. 1695 (S.D.N.Y. filed Mar. 8, 1999), the District Judge stated, "[I]f you got proof of inappropriate racial profiling in a good constitutional case, why don't you bring a lawsuit? You can certainly mark it as related." She also stated, "[W]hat I am trying to say, I am sure I am going to get in trouble for saying it, for \$65 you can bring that lawsuit." She concluded the proceeding by noting, "And as I said before, I would accept it as a related case, which the plaintiff has the power to designate." Two of the attorney groups working on behalf of plaintiffs in *Daniels*, a case

interviews and public statements purporting to respond publicly to criticism of the District Court.²

Accordingly, we conclude that, in the interest, and appearance, of fair and impartial administration of justice, UPON REMAND, these cases shall be assigned to a different District Judge, chosen randomly under the established practices of the District Court for the Southern District of New York. This newly-designated District Judge shall implement this Court's mandate staying all proceedings and otherwise await further action by the Court of Appeals on the merits of the ongoing appeals.

In taking these actions, we intimate no view on the substance or merits of the pending appeals, which have yet to be fully briefed and argued.

The mandate shall ISSUE FORTHWITH for the sole purpose of implementation of this Order and shall otherwise remain in this Court.

In the interest of judicial economy, any question, application, or further appeal regarding the scope of this Order or its implementation shall be directed to this panel, which will hear the case on the merits in due course.

FOR THE COURT:
Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk




A True Copy

Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit




challenging the New York Police Department's stop-and-frisk practices, helped file *Floyd* the next month. *See generally* Joseph Goldstein, *A Court Rule Directs Cases Over Friskings to One Judge*, N.Y. Times, May 5, 2013.

² *See, e.g.*, Mark Hamblett, *Stop-and-Frisk Judge Relishes her Independence*, N.Y. Law Journal, May 5, 2013; Larry Neumeister, *NY "Frisk" Judge Calls Criticism "Below-the-Belt,"* The Associated Press, May 19, 2013; Jeffrey Toobin, *A Judge Takes on Stop-and-Frisk*, The New Yorker, May 27, 2013.

A True Copy

Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit




EXHIBIT E

D429flo1

1 THE COURT: Good morning everyone. Please be seated.

2 Are we starting with those tapes.

3 MR. CHARNEY: We are, your Honor. But I did want to
4 ask. We had submitted a letter.

5 THE COURT: Yes. I read the letter.

6 MR. CHARNEY: Do you want us to wait to hold off to
7 address that?

8 THE COURT: My problem is I'm sure the city wants to
9 write a letter or be heard.

10 MR. CHARNEY: Then the only concern we have --

11 THE COURT: Tell us, Ms. Grossman. Do you want to be
12 heard or write later or what?

13 MS. GROSSMAN: I think we can address it now.

14 THE COURT: So you don't want to write a letter?

15 Okay. What do you want to say?

16 Ms. Grossman or Ms. Cooke.

17 MS. COOKE: Well two things, your Honor. I'll take
18 the RAND report issue first. This was the subject of a motion
19 in limine. On January 4 -- at the January 4, 2013 conference
20 the defendants raised the intention of the RAND report as an
21 exhibit. The plaintiffs objected on the very same grounds
22 they're objecting now. You ruled that, in fact, the city
23 intended to use it not for its truth but to show the lack --
24 that we didn't -- weren't deliberately indifferent.

25 THE COURT: Sorry? Again.

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1 MS. COOKE: That we intend to use it to show that
2 we're not deliberately indifferent. That's the purpose for
3 which we'd use it.

4 Professor Fagan, and the plaintiffs as well, have
5 taken testimony in depositions from city witnesses with respect
6 to the RAND report and the city's work with respect to the RAND
7 report. They're on notice of how we intend to use it. They're
8 calling most of the city witnesses on their case in chief.

9 The suggestion that Professor Fagan should be
10 permitted to be recalled to rebut makes no sense. He should be
11 put to the end of the order if he wants to hear the city
12 witnesses' testimony at trial with respect to the RAND report
13 first before he testifies.

14 Professor Smith and Purtell, in their reports, have
15 addressed the RAND report. That's in the report. To the
16 extent that they will address it, it's in the four corners of
17 their report. They're on notice of that.

18 We see no need to revisit the motion in limine ruling
19 or permit Professor Fagan to take the stand twice in
20 anticipation of what the plaintiffs will be presenting in their
21 case.

22 THE COURT: I'll get to the RAND report later I
23 actually thought the other issue was more important at the
24 moment.

25 MS. COOKE: With respect to the other issue, your
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1 Honor, you know, it's 2012 data that's been recently produced
2 to the plaintiffs in this case in December and in March of
3 2013. This is a 2013 trial seeking injunctive relief,
4 potentially awarding some time later in 2013. We think it's
5 relevant that the court have all of the available 2012 data
6 before the court at this trial. We did -- the experts did
7 tallies of the data. The charts and figures represent tallies
8 of the UF 250 data for the entirety of 2012. Because prior
9 both experts' reports had only covered up through June of 2012.

10 THE COURT: Right. But we don't get the third and
11 fourth quarter information until December 10, 2012 and March 8,
12 2013. When that finally comes in on March 8 --

13 MS. COOKE: March 1.

14 THE COURT: It says March 8 in their letter.

15 MR. CHARNEY: We didn't get it until March 8.

16 MS. COOKE: Or March 8.

17 THE COURT: It seems to me that if you thought you
18 wanted to use that information at this trial there were still
19 ten days before we even began the trial when you should have
20 said we've now produced the third and fourth quarters of 2012.
21 We want our expert to analyze it. Obviously, the plaintiffs'
22 expert will want to analyze it. They may reach different
23 conclusions.

24 But nobody tells anybody anything. You don't tell the
25 court. You don't tell the adversary.

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1 But on March 31, on a Sunday night in the middle of
2 the trial, you produce a report with no permission, calling it
3 a supplemental report, and you expect to be able to use it when
4 they haven't had their expert look at this data, their expert
5 test the report of your expert.

6 It's totally unfair and there was a way around it.
7 All you had to do on March 8 or March 1 -- you had it on
8 March 1, apparently the plaintiffs didn't get it until
9 March 8 -- is somewhere between that time period you should
10 have talked to me about it, said: We have two new quarters.
11 We want to bring this current. We'll want our expert to do it.
12 Surely the plaintiffs' expert will want to do the same thing.
13 So why don't we talk together and give a date for both experts
14 to analyze these two new quarters. And if they need to be --
15 produce something in a short written report and be redeposed,
16 we can work it all out. But instead silence. March 31.
17 Mid trial. Out comes your report. I can't allow you to use
18 it. There is no fairness to that. I just don't see the
19 fairness. It's simple fairness. I know no way around that
20 fairness problem now. So we have to just stop the data in
21 June 2012 a if we just don't have those two quarters.

22 MS. COOKE: With all due respect --

23 THE COURT: With all due respect is not a helpful
24 statement. It doesn't mean anything. Skip that and get to the
25 point. Because it's not respectful. I just told you it lacks

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1 fairness. All I want is a fair trial. There are two new
2 quarters of data. You knew about that March 1, for sure, the
3 second of those two quarters. Why didn't you come to the court
4 say we have to talk to you. We need a conference.

5 We were conferencing constantly. We conferenced right
6 through I think March 15, the Friday before trial. Talk to me.
7 Tell me the problem. Tell the plaintiffs the problem. Give --
8 tell them what you intend to do and they will probably want to
9 do the same and then we could have used it. Now I can't.

10 There is no fairness. So skip the due respect and tell me your
11 idea.

12 MS. COOKE: The second point, your Honor, with respect
13 to the Ligon case, you specifically ordered in your liability
14 finding in Ligon, you invited the city to review additional
15 data.

16 THE COURT: You did.

17 MS. COOKE: We did attempt to produce and use in the
18 Ligon liability phase of the preliminary injunction. We have
19 done that. I have produced that on the same date, on Sunday,
20 of the 2012 data.

21 THE COURT: I have no problem with the production of
22 the data on December 10 and March 8 to the plaintiffs. But
23 what didn't happen was your alerting people that you intended
24 for the expert to do an analysis of this data and produce a new
25 expert report in this case in the middle of trial three days

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1 before their expert takes the stand. Their expert hasn't done
2 the same. Their expert hasn't seen Purtell's analysis, hasn't
3 had a chance to question Purtell's analysis or try to replicate
4 the work. I can't allow it. You've made it harder for me.
5 There was a really easy way to do this. Say we're getting the
6 new quarters coming in. We'd like to get our data current.
7 We'd like both sides' experts to have a chance to look at it.
8 Instead, you hit the ball.

9 MS. COOKE: I apologize your Honor we repeatedly told
10 by the plaintiffs we have a continuing obligation to produce
11 discovery and data in this case.

12 THE COURT: And you do. But data -- the data has been
13 produced. I cannot let the Purtell analysis of that data in.
14 That's what I can't do. If you can use the data in some way
15 without an expert -- I don't know how, maybe you can put it in
16 front of me -- say here's the data, Judge, you figure it out --
17 I mean I'm allowed to look at the data.

18 I did ask you to keep it current. You've always
19 produced quarters; quarter, after quarter, after quarter for
20 years. That's fine. And the plaintiff had the data. Maybe
21 not the same day you did, sounds like seven days later. But I
22 can't have Purtell's analysis.

23 MS. COOKE: I think I'm mistaken on March 1. March 8
24 was my birthday. I didn't think it was my birthday. But the
25 letter does say March 8 the plaintiffs say we presented it, it

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1 was March 8. I apologize, your Honor, with respect to the lack
2 of notice. It was my understanding --

3 THE COURT: But there's real prejudice. This is not
4 just a little tiff where I say to lawyers: Oh, you should have
5 written this letter or oh, you know, during the years of
6 discovery. That would be a little problem. It would be a
7 little slap on the wrist. We'd be done with it.

8 This is prejudicial. This is a problem. I have no
9 way to cure that problem in the middle of this trial.

10 So yes, you had an ongoing obligation to produce this
11 data, and the data can be brought current. But we can't have
12 this report and analysis.

13 MS. COOKE: With respect to the Ligon, you
14 specifically did invite the parties in the January decision --

15 THE COURT: I remember.

16 MS. COOKE: -- to update and provide.

17 THE COURT: You always had an obligation to update
18 anyway.

19 MS. COOKE: No. To provide the updated analysis of
20 2012 data. So with respect to that analyses, and the fact that
21 the remedies phase of this trial is not for several weeks, I
22 would ask that you be permitted to use those figures and charts
23 with respect to the proximity stops for the Ligon remedy phase.

24 THE COURT: I don't have the Ligon plaintiffs' lawyer
25 here. It would be inappropriate to discuss that now.

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1 MS. COOKE: I just wanted to raise it.
2 THE COURT: You raised it. But I can't possibly rule
3 on it until the other side is here. So the next time you find
4 Mr. Dunn in the court tell him we would like to have a
5 conference.
6 MS. COOKE: So with respect to the 2012 data.
7 THE COURT: Of the last two quarters.
8 MS. COOKE: The last two quarters. To the extent the
9 city can present tallies or counts of that data that's usable
10 to the court, you would permit that.
11 THE COURT: The data is the data. The data --
12 MS. COOKE: Counts of how many --
13 THE COURT: Counsel has had the data the same time you
14 had the data. You've had an obligation to update the data.
15 What I can't allow is his analysis.
16 MS. COOKE: So counts of how many happened per month.
17 THE COURT: Just counting.
18 MS. COOKE: Counts.
19 THE COURT: I've guess so.
20 MR. CHARNEY: Then just to clarify, your Honor,
21 because the stuff they produced on Sunday included --
22 THE COURT: I carefully didn't look at it.
23 See that's the point. This is a nonjury trial. So I
24 read the three-page letter but I purposely did not look at the
25 exhibits. Otherwise, I'm tainted. I don't want to look at

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1 what I'm not allowed to look at.

2 MR. CHARNEY: I understand.

3 So I'm just going to represent to you that we are a
4 little unclear on what tallies mean because some of what they
5 produced are simply --

6 THE COURT: Can you talk to each other and leave me
7 out of it?

8 MR. CHARNEY: I understand.

9 THE COURT: The purpose of this --

10 MR. CHARNEY: We will do that.

11 THE COURT: Good.

12 MR. CHARNEY: Hopefully we can resolve it.

13 THE COURT: With the guidance of the ruling I just
14 gave you, you have to learn to work it out.

15 Now -- now we can come back to the RAND report, which
16 I thought was the lesser of the two problems.

17 Now you've heard, Mr. Charney, you've heard what
18 Ms. Cooke said. Your response.

19 MR. CHARNEY: Our response is that we understand that
20 your Honor has said it can come in on the deliberative
21 indifference issue. But we still don't know exactly how the
22 city plans to use it. Are they going to put a certain witness
23 on to explain why they relied on it, or how they relied on it,
24 or what portion of it they relied on? And at this point we
25 really don't know what they're going to say about that because

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D4p9flo4 Shea - cross

1 Q. And this is also sometimes called a forcible stop, correct?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. So if I say forcible stop you'll understand that I mean a
4 stop where a reasonable person does not feel free to leave,
5 correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And under the constitution to make a forcible stop the
8 officer must have reasonable suspicion that a person has just,
9 is committing, or is about to commit a crime, correct?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And a police officer should fill out a UF 250 and enter
12 details into their memo book whenever that police officer makes
13 a forcible stop, correct?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. But the recent training materials given to officers at
16 Rodman's Neck did not instruct police officers on that
17 standard, did it?

18 A. Pardon me?

19 Q. The recent training materials that were given to the active
20 duty police officers who attended the training at Rodman's Neck
21 didn't instruct officers on that standard, did it?

22 A. I believe it did.

23 (Continued on next page)

24

25

D4P8FLO5

Shea - cross

1 that they should prepare the UF-250 for encounters that achieve
2 reasonable suspicion?

3 A. Yes. But that's the standard for the Terry stop, is
4 reasonable suspicion.

5 Q. Isn't it true that this presentation does not instruct
6 officers to fill out a UF-250 when they have made a forcible
7 stop?

8 A. I would not agree with that statement.

9 Q. Can you tell me where it says on this page that they should
10 prepare a UF-250 for encounters that are forcible stops?

11 A. It doesn't use the words forcible stops, but a reasonable
12 suspicion stop is a forcible stop. They are interchangeable.

13 Q. So, in your view, any stop that has reasonable suspicion is
14 a forcible stop?

15 A. If an officer stops someone at the level of reasonable
16 suspicion, yes, that person is not free to leave until the
17 investigation is completed. So that is by definition a
18 forcible stop, even if you don't use force.

19 Q. But officers can sometimes make a forcible stop without
20 reasonable suspicion, isn't that true?

21 A. No, they cannot.

22 Q. Isn't it true that in the real world, there are possibly
23 officers who will make a forcible stop without proper
24 reasonable suspicion?

25 THE COURT: You mean a bad stop?

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D4P8FLO5 Shea - cross

1 MS. HOFF VARNER: Yes.

2 THE COURT: I guess sometimes people make a bad stop.

3 A. Is it possible? Yes.

4 Q. And this document doesn't instruct officers, who make
5 forcible stops but who lack reasonable suspicion, that they
6 should fill out a UF-250, isn't that true?

7 A. They shouldn't be stopping the person at all if they lack
8 reasonable suspicion.

9 THE COURT: What she is saying is, but if they do,
10 which they shouldn't, they should still fill out the form? I
11 guess that's what she is saying.

12 A. I don't think we would be training them though, if you do a
13 bad stop, also fill out the form. I would be training them
14 don't do the bad stop.

15 Q. I understand that you don't want any officers to make bad
16 stops.

17 THE COURT: He's talking about training. He said he
18 would never train somebody that if you make a bad stop, fill
19 out the form. Because his training is don't make a bad stop.
20 It's one thing to ask him what he thinks in the theoretical
21 world, but in terms of training, he said he would never put
22 down, if you make a bad stop, fill out a form.

23 Q. Would you ever tell officers that they should fill out a
24 UF-250 whenever they have made a forcible stop?

25 A. Again, this is a -- I am telling them that. What we train

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Shea - cross

1 them, a stop based on a reasonable suspicion means that the
2 person is not free to leave until you have concluded your
3 investigation of the offense you have the reasonable suspicion
4 for. What we train them is, at that point it is a forcible
5 stop, even if you do not use force. It doesn't even matter if
6 the person thinks they are allowed to leave. If you know you
7 wouldn't allow them to leave until the investigation is over,
8 you have forcibly stopped them and you will document that on a
9 250. So calling it a reasonable suspicion stop, to me it's
10 synonymous with a forcible stop.

11 Q. Do you worry that officers, who don't maybe have the same
12 background that you do, and who are seeing this on the screen,
13 would perhaps interpret this as only filling out a UF-250 when
14 they have reasonable suspicion?

15 A. No.

16 THE COURT: Well, I may understand where you're
17 heading, but I am not sure we are on the same page.

18 Under the DeBour levels, there seems to be levels of
19 questioning people or talking to people that are less than
20 reasonable suspicion stops, right?

21 THE WITNESS: Yes.

22 THE COURT: They don't have to fill out a 250 for
23 those, right?

24 THE WITNESS: No, they do not.

25 THE COURT: Is that what you're getting at?

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D4U8FLO1 Lehr - direct

1 Q. How do you know that?

2 A. Just in the review process of the stop, question and frisk,
3 any glance at the index, you will see that a number of
4 supervisors that are in the field are endorsing a large portion
5 of the stop, question and frisk reports.

6 Q. Have you provided instruction to the supervisors in your
7 command that you expect, when possible, that squad supervisors
8 sign the 250s?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Now, while you were the CO in the 67 Precinct, how many
11 officers received 2.5 or lower on their evaluation?

12 A. None.

13 Q. Last year?

14 A. None.

15 Q. Now, going back to the questions that I asked you about the
16 civilian complaints, do you have an understanding of
17 approximately how many civilian complaints were filed against
18 officers in your command last year, just ballpark?

19 A. I think it was 46 or 49, around that range. I want to say
20 49, roughly.

21 THE COURT: By last year you mean all of 2012?

22 THE WITNESS: All of 2012.

23 Q. Now, what are the demographics of the officers in your
24 command?

25 MS. HOFF VARNER: Objection.

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D4U8FLO1 Lehr - direct

1 MS. GROSSMAN: Did I ask that yesterday?

2 MS. HOFF VARNER: I do object on relevance.

3 THE COURT: I don't know what the relevance is myself.

4 MS. GROSSMAN: The demographic composition of the
5 officers.

6 THE COURT: What is the relevance?

7 MS. GROSSMAN: I think that in terms of the
8 sensitivity to --

9 THE COURT: I don't think that's fair to make any
10 inference that one race is more sensitive to another race or
11 their own race or anybody else. So I am not going to allow
12 that. That would require him to draw an inference about race,
13 which I don't think is appropriate.

14 Q. Now, are the uniformed staff in your command deployed
15 evenly throughout the precinct?

16 A. No.

17 Q. What determines the deployment of the uniformed staff?

18 MS. HOFF VARNER: Objection. I think all of these
19 questions about deployment were asked and answered yesterday.

20 MS. GROSSMAN: Not these specific questions.

21 THE COURT: Do you think you talked about this
22 yesterday, this particular question?

23 THE WITNESS: Not this particular one.

24 THE COURT: Go ahead.

25 A. The deployment is based on current crime trends and

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1 THE COURT: We are discussing it right now on the
2 record.

3 MS. BORCHETTA: It's a different thing to have all of
4 his arrest records going back to 1987 a part of the public
5 record.

6 THE COURT: I agree. I see no reason for that at all.
7 If somebody wants to write an article about Mr. Provost, we are
8 all stuck now. We are discussing it here on the trial record.

9 Again, the city is directed to file the arrest records
10 under seal.

11 MS. PUBLICKER: I would only point out if --

12 THE COURT: Ms. Publicker, I have had enough of this
13 issue. Thank you. You will file it under seal. The record of
14 today's transcript is not under seal.

15 So that takes care of the statistics. That takes care
16 of Mr. Provost. I am not going to address the proposed Fagan
17 rebuttal till I get the response letter.

18 That leaves the witness who is here. On this issue, I
19 have to say I agree with the plaintiffs and not the city. I
20 think that you're going beyond what I had originally ruled
21 could be done. You're going into the facts and details of a
22 number of stops as to which the plaintiffs do not have the
23 information to rebut the testimony. There is even a part of
24 this letter that says that he was able to refer back to his
25 memo book, and when he referred back to his memo books and

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1 found the names and found the details, then he was able to
2 testify to the details. This doesn't seem appropriate. So
3 there has to be a way to do this in the generalities that I
4 originally said could be done and not in the level of detail
5 that we had, whenever we last had it, Tuesday.

6 So my ruling on this one is in favor of the plaintiff.

7 MS. COOKE: I would just like to add, I don't know if
8 it was contained in Ms. Richardson's letter to the Court, but
9 with respect to the fact that the plaintiffs' expert, Professor
10 Fagan, has opined and drawn expert conclusions with respect to
11 the 4.3 million stops and their apparent reasonable suspicion,
12 there is a category of stops he determined apparently lacked
13 reasonable suspicion, and he is critical of the checking of
14 boxes such as furtive movements or high crime areas.

15 So to the extent that these stops contain those
16 checked boxes, the testimony by Detective Dang with respect to
17 his intent and his use of those boxes would certainly go to
18 rebuttal of Professor Fagan's --

19 THE COURT: One is a statistical analysis based solely
20 on UF-250s of four and a half million stops. One is calling
21 one officer asking him to describe particular stops and when he
22 checked particular boxes. I don't think that rebuts the
23 statistical study.

24 MS. COOKE: If you do recall, professor Fagan has put
25 forward an opinion that officers are using a script.

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1 THE COURT: I understand that, because he is analyzing
2 4.4 million UF-250s, and he is seeing patterns within 4.4
3 million, and there is a statistical analysis at times of the
4 repeating combinations that he saw.

5 MS. COOKE: This witness has been identified for the
6 frequency of his stops being one of the highest UF-250s in the
7 third quarter of 2009 for the entire police department. And
8 the plaintiffs have prepared demonstratives trying to argue
9 with respect to the frequency and the checking of certain
10 boxes. We know that's an opinion that has been offered by the
11 plaintiffs' expert with respect to the aggregate. Here is an
12 officer who has been identified as an officer who has a higher
13 number of stops, and the plaintiffs are in fact attacking the
14 meaning to which he was attributing or lack of meaning --

15 THE COURT: I can't have one rule for the plaintiffs
16 and one rule for the defendants. There was no way for the
17 plaintiffs to investigate the specifics of the stops that he
18 wants to go into. The names are redacted. They can't find the
19 people. They can't even attempt to have the two sides of the
20 story. He does have available to him the names. He can go
21 back to his memo book. He can go back to his records. He can
22 refresh his recollection. It's an argument the city has made
23 itself.

24 What is it, Mr. Hellerman?

25 MR. HELLERMAN: I just want to correct the record. I
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1 believe Ms. Cooke misspoke because Professor Fagan did not
2 opine about a percentage of stops that was based on reasonable
3 suspicion. He opined about a percentage of stops that he
4 believed were apparently justified.

5 THE COURT: That's true.

6 MR. HELLERMAN: He specifically said at the end of his
7 testimony that he does not believe that those apparently
8 justified stops were based on reasonable suspicion.

9 THE COURT: That's a fair correction. I remember him
10 very carefully using the phrase apparently justified.

11 MS. COOKE: I thought I used the word apparent.

12 At any rate, with respect to this witness, if this
13 witness would be able to testify with respect to his intent of
14 the use of those boxes, that would certainly --

15 THE COURT: I think he can in generalities. That's
16 what I said in the first place, and I say it again today. If
17 he wants to describe in general what he means by furtive
18 movements, if he wants to describe in general what he means by
19 suspicious bulge, if he wants to describe in generalities what
20 he means by fits description. He can say, in my experience,
21 that can be either a radio run description, a wanted poster
22 description, a neighborhood source, either anonymous or known
23 description. He can explain what fits description means in
24 various contexts, but not a particular stop, on a particular
25 day, at a particular hour.

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1 MS. COOKE: I think it would be permissible for him to
2 explain the use of that box given the crime suspected that he
3 indicated on that 250, which is available to all parties to
4 review. He can describe what his practice is with respect to
5 furtive movements for burglary.

6 THE COURT: I agree. But not a particular stop, at a
7 particular hour, on a particular day, but his practices. When
8 I am investigating burglary, what kind of movement would I
9 think is a furtive movement.

10 MS. COOKE: I think the location of the stop.

11 THE COURT: Those are generalities. That's fine.

12 MR. COREY: Plaintiffs would just ask, now that we
13 understand your ruling that much of the testimony he gave
14 Tuesday was inappropriate, that we be given some time to
15 identify the certain lines we think should be stricken.

16 THE COURT: Correct.

17 MS. RICHARDSON: I believe that much of the testimony
18 that he did give was intermixed.

19 THE COURT: It was. You have a real problem. I
20 frankly would strike the whole thing and start again. I think
21 that would be the neater way to do it. Just say, we are
22 striking pages X, line Y, through page Z, line A, and then let
23 her do the generalities that we just discussed.

24 MR. COREY: Plaintiffs have no problem with that, your
25 Honor.

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1 MS. RICHARDSON: To be clear, the pages would be
2 stricken starting from when we started utilizing the 250s.

3 THE COURT: I think that's right. It doesn't mean you
4 can't cover much of the same ground because I agree with you
5 that it was intermixed. Some of the material was the
6 generalities. What do you mean by furtive movements? What do
7 you mean by fits description? What do you mean by suspicious
8 bulge? Just divorce it from a specific stop. That's all I am
9 asking. I would cover the same ground again, Ms. Richardson.

10 MS. GROSSMAN: I would just raise the fact of the
11 demonstrative the plaintiffs used with this witness.

12 THE COURT: The one that showed the combination of
13 what he checked most often and showed that 98 percent of the
14 time he checked this or that?

15 MS. GROSSMAN: Yes.

16 THE COURT: You can put it up so I know what we are
17 talking about.

18 MR. COREY: We haven't showed that witness that
19 demonstrative.

20 THE COURT: We have seen it at length.

21 MR. COREY: That's true. We have seen it with the
22 supervisor.

23 MS. GROSSMAN: My concern is that there is testimony
24 that the supervisor gave about stops that Detective Dang made,
25 and there are inferences that I think the plaintiffs are going

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1 to argue and ask the Court to draw inferences from the --

2 THE COURT: The frequency of the combination?

3 MS. GROSSMAN: Not just the frequency, but the fact
4 that there was the gun retrieval or contraband retrieval or
5 about how many led to an arrest.

6 THE COURT: We know all of that. It's a bunch of
7 zeros. Let's put it up there.

8 There it is.

9 MR. MOORE: There are two charts. You're thinking of
10 the other chart. This is from Officer Dang.

11 THE COURT: This is Officer Dang?

12 Which one was I thinking of?

13 MS. MARTINI: The one use with Lieutenant Telford.

14 THE COURT: What was it?

15 MR. COREY: There were similar patterns expressed.

16 THE COURT: Was it about this officer also?

17 MR. COREY: No, your Honor.

18 MR. MOORE: It was about a different officer.

19 THE COURT: What officer?

20 MS. RICHARDSON: The chart that was used with
21 Lieutenant Telford was with respect to two officers, Officer
22 Gonzalez and Officer Noboa, and those are two officers that
23 Lieutenant Telford supervised. This chart was admitted through
24 Sergeant Marino.

25 THE COURT: I don't remember this as well because that

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1 was a little ways back. The other one was more recent.

2 Let me just look at this one for a minute.

3 There was one that had 132.

4 MS. MARTINI: I can find it.

5 THE COURT: Do you know which one I am thinking of?

6 MS. MARTINI: Yes.

7 MR. COREY: While she looks, if the city wants to
8 rebut the inferences we are asking your Honor to draw on these
9 patterns, the proper way to do that would have been to have
10 identified the people so we can get their side of the story.

11 THE COURT: Anyway, that's the one I was thinking of
12 at. Was that this officer?

13 MS. MARTINI: No.

14 THE COURT: Who is this?

15 MS. MARTINI: If I may, your Honor, these refer to
16 UF-250s filled out by Officer Edgar Gonzalez, who we submitted
17 deposition designation testimony for, and his sergeant who
18 oversaw his --

19 THE COURT: This is the one I had in my mind. This is
20 the image. But we can take this down because this isn't this
21 officer. It is not relevant today.

22 Let's go back to the one that relates to him so we can
23 look at it again.

24 With Officer Gonzalez, where we just saw the chart, we
25 didn't have rebuttal where he tried to go into every specific

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1 stop, a sampling of specific stops with the details, did we?

2 MS. RICHARDSON: No. Officer Gonzalez is not being
3 called. We agreed to the designations.

4 THE COURT: I mean, in the portion that is designated,
5 there is no rebuttal where he defends individual stops in
6 detail.

7 MS. GROSSMAN: We have to look at the designations. I
8 personally have not looked at the designated testimony.

9 MS. MARTINI: I believe that's correct.

10 THE COURT: Correct what I said?

11 MS. MARTINI: Yes.

12 THE COURT: I have ruled as to what he can do and what
13 he can't do.

14 MS. GROSSMAN: I understand. The inferences that the
15 plaintiffs will be asking the Court to draw based on this
16 chart, we believe that we need to ask these questions and let
17 the testimony stand to rebut that.

18 THE COURT: I understand what you believe, and I have
19 ruled. The ruling is clear in the record. The record is
20 closed on this issue. I am ready to proceed with questioning
21 the witness. I have given three rulings this morning. You
22 might have noticed, two were favorable to the defense, one was
23 favorable to the plaintiffs, and I am ready to proceed.

24 You can leave that up if it's helpful to him.

25 KHA DANG, resumed.

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D5G8FLO4 Walker - cross

1 Q. I don't actually have a copy. I just wanted to know if you
2 reviewed it.

3 MS. PATEL: He doesn't remember if he reviewed it.

4 THE COURT: That wasn't his answer.

5 The answer was?

6 A. I believe I did, but I would need to see the actual
7 document that you're referring to. I did see documents on the
8 New York State quota bill.

9 Q. Now, just to close up this section, your final
10 recommendation in this area of performance review is that the
11 NYPD should hire an expert in the field, and that expert would
12 evaluate the system and make recommendations, right?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. Now, we took some testimony today about these three consent
15 decrees that were put into evidence and I want to just -- my
16 last area of questioning with you is just going to be going
17 over these a little bit.

18 First of all, in all three of these locations, Puerto
19 Rico, New Orleans and East Haven, all three of the consent
20 decrees say that the police departments need to collect data on
21 stop activity, correct?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Have you seen the forms for any of these locations that
24 those departments use to collect that data?

25 A. No, I have not. All of them are, I believe, 2012, and so

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D5G8FLO4

Walker - cross

1 it's early in the stages of the implementation of those consent
2 decrees so they may or may not exist.

3 Q. Now, you were also asked a few questions about the size of
4 these police departments on direct, and we did some research
5 over the lunch break.

6 Would you agree that if the size of the East Haven
7 police department is 50 police officers, that the reforms that
8 are covered in this consent decree may not be applicable to the
9 City of New York?

10 A. No, I would not. The reforms I am recommending are a
11 generic approach to accountability, and they apply with equal
12 force to departments of all sizes, and with necessary
13 adaptations for particularly large departments and some other
14 changes for the very small ones.

15 Q. Going back to the fact that you haven't seen the forms,
16 possibly because they are not developed yet, I guess my point
17 is, you don't know if in any of the forms that these police
18 departments developed there will be narrative sections?

19 MS. PATEL: I object.

20 THE COURT: I can't allow the question because, of
21 course, he doesn't know what is in a form that's not yet
22 written or not yet published. Of course he doesn't know.

23 Q. Going back to the size of the police departments, you did
24 mention that New Orleans you thought was maybe around 1,000, a
25 little over. We looked it up. It's about 1,400.

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EXHIBIT F

CB74LIG1

1 (Hearing resumed)

2 THE COURT: Let me begin by hoping that everybody has
3 power in their homes at least, comfortable in your home. I
4 know your offices are not comfortable; many of you have
5 problems with your offices. But I do hope everybody is
6 personally well.

7 Let me make sure I know who is here today.

8 Ms. Karteron, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Maer, Mr. Mullkoff,
9 Mr. Concepcion, Ms. Kovel, Mr. Smyth, Ms. Peterson,
10 Ms. Lustbader. That's everybody from plaintiffs' side.
11 Mr. Zuckerman, Ms. Grossman, Ms. Cooke, Mr. Marutollo,
12 Mr. Weingarten, Mr. Vickers. That's everybody at the counsel
13 table.

14 We are ready to begin summations. My chambers have
15 been in touch with you. I understand it's going to be
16 approximately 75 minutes per side. What I suggest we do is
17 after the defense 75 minutes, we take a short recess of
18 hopefully no more than 10 minutes, then we will have
19 plaintiffs' summation. I also understand that both sides are
20 splitting the summations; two attorneys are speaking for each
21 side. Who is beginning for the defense side.

22 MR. ZUCKERMAN: I am, your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Mr. Zuckerman.

24 MR. DUNN: Your Honor, I am sorry, before we start, I
25 just want, there is a letter submitted by the city on Monday at

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1 some point we would like to address, it doesn't need to be now,
2 it may become a subject of summations.

3 THE COURT: It doesn't need to be now but it's on the
4 subject of summations.

5 MR. DUNN: It may come up during their summation.

6 THE COURT: They may refer to it.

7 MR. DUNN: I am going to note we are going to object
8 to it coming into evidence.

9 THE COURT: Is this the same as what you did when I
10 said this is counting and I didn't mean to insult anybody but
11 anybody could count up the information. The information was
12 there and they chose to count it. They checked your counting;
13 you can check their counting. Is it really much more than
14 that.

15 MR. DUNN: Your Honor, that may be true for one of the
16 tables. We think it's harmless; that's OK. The second table
17 that's not true for.

18 THE COURT: I didn't look at it closely enough to know
19 the first table versus the second table, and I didn't bring it
20 to court.

21 MS. COOKE: I have a copy.

22 MR. DUNN: The first table is a further breakdown of
23 the period of observation for stops.

24 THE COURT: If it's merely counting information from
25 material that you have, on the same basis I allowed yours, I am

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1 going to allow this. It's counting, it's a little bit of
2 elementary math, it makes a percentage; that's OK.

3 MR. DUNN: We understand.

4 THE COURT: What's the second.

5 MR. DUNN: The second table purports to be a breakdown
6 by the month of different categories of stops. You may recall,
7 the city attempted to adduce this information from professor
8 Smith on the stand. We objected to that. You sustained the
9 objection on the grounds it was not in his report. He in fact
10 testified, he went through his report and said I thought it was
11 in here, I guess it got taken out. The objection was
12 sustained. This is the exact same information; it's now
13 offered in table form.

14 THE COURT: Ms. Cooke, how can I take information that
15 I ruled out. I sustained the objection.

16 MS. COOKE: You sustained the objection with respect
17 to his opinion. You sustained an objection with respect to
18 professor Smith opining with respect to conclusions that he
19 could draw from the observations. Table 10 is simply a
20 distribution of the number of stops on a monthly basis for the
21 period time January 2011 through June 2012, the monthly stops
22 and the tallies based on professor Fagan's appendix L which
23 considers the front and back of the form and whether or not it
24 falls into the 1044 or it falls into the 800-and-some that he
25 didn't contest. It's just a tally of the 2 columns. It's the

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1 distribution by months.

2 THE COURT: Actually, I don't understand yet at all
3 what the chart is. It is my fault. I don't understand the two
4 headings on the top where it says basis for stop not questioned
5 as per Fagan's appendix L.

6 MS. COOKE: Professor Fagan identified, ultimately
7 appendix L reflects the exclusions, so he identified 1,663
8 stops from 2011 that were proximity stops. Of those 1,663
9 stops, he challenged 1,044. So, there is in that category of
10 2011 approximately 600 roughly stops that are not challenged,
11 so there is not, the basis of the stop is not questioned. So
12 those 600 are reflected in that column.

13 THE COURT: A total of 6 --

14 MS. COOKE: Correct, because this goes through June
15 2012, because 2012 data is available. Professor Fagan has it
16 and is seeking injunctive relief as of today.

17 THE COURT: What are you telling me in the second
18 column, that 9 percent of the stops in January 2011 are not
19 being challenged.

20 MS. COOKE: 9 percent of 875. 9 percent of 875.

21 THE COURT: What I am learning from this chart is that
22 of the non-challenged stops, 9 percent occurred in January.

23 MS. COOKE: If you look at the total column, the
24 second column from the right, in January 2011 there were 216
25 proximity stops identified by professor Fagan analyses. 137 of

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1 those 216 are challenged and they would fall within the 1,044;
2 79 were not challenged. By a month-by-month basis, you can see
3 the distribution of challenged proximity stops for that month
4 versus non-challenged, and it goes through June 2012.

5 THE COURT: I still can't read it. I thought it was
6 totaled to 100; each month X percent were challenged and X
7 percent were non-challenged; shouldn't that be 100 each month.

8 MS. COOKE: That's a different percent calculation;
9 that's not reflected in this chart. The percentage calculation
10 was reflecting of the total stops challenged either 1191 or 875
11 not challenged, what percentage of that month does that number
12 reflect. Looking at the first column, 79 stops in January 2011
13 that are not questioned, that number 79 is 9 percent of the
14 total unchallenged stops which is 875.

15 THE COURT: What is the point, that more stops back in
16 January were not challenged than in June 2012. The percentage
17 of challenges is declining, is that it.

18 MS. COOKE: Correct, in the total, and if you look at
19 the total column, the total number of stops on an allocation of
20 a monthly basis goes from 216 in January 2011 to 16 total
21 stops. That's proximity stops in June 2012, there are 16.

22 THE COURT: Proximity stops are way down.

23 MS. COOKE: Correct. In addition to that you can see
24 the number of challenged versus not challenged also trends
25 down.

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1 THE COURT: OK. I think I now understand this chart.
2 The purpose of this chart is to show that proximity stops are
3 way down and Mr. Fagan, I forget if it is Dr. or Mr., whichever
4 he is, he is challenging less than he used to. The number of
5 stops is down and the challenges are down. So, now I need to
6 know why I should not take this chart now that I understand
7 what it is. It does again sound like mere counting.

8 MR. DUNN: There are two things. First, with respect
9 to the 2011 stops, they have now added 2012 which was never the
10 subject of the hearing. Nothing in their report is about 2012.
11 We didn't get that data until September I think.

12 THE COURT: OK, but it is November and you are seeking
13 a preliminary injunction. I guess the defense is going to be,
14 if we are talking care of our own problems, what's left to
15 enjoin.

16 MR. DUNN: That may be the defense. This goes to your
17 original ruling. In the original ruling they attempted to
18 adduce from Dr. Smith testimony about what they thought was
19 going to be the decline in stops during 2011. We objected to
20 that and I have the page and line number. At one point, Dr.
21 Smith said, I thought I had included that.

22 THE COURT: I remember that. This is the raw data.

23 MR. DUNN: That's what he said he thought he had
24 included in the report.

25 THE COURT: This is the raw data. This is just

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1 counting. You are welcome to check it but they are still
2 saying the number of proximity stops, if you look at 2011 only,
3 decline from a high in February 2011, the lowest number I see
4 is August 2011, that's the challenged. Where is the total.

5 MS. COOKE: August 2011, the total is 49.

6 THE COURT: August 2011. I look at that column. The
7 high, the highest month is February 2011 at 273 stops and the
8 lowest number was August 2011, 49 stops. Of course, it then
9 goes up; in October 2011, it's 110 stops. But whatever I make
10 of it, I make of it, but it's just counting. Unless you check
11 the data and say they are inaccurate, I can take this.

12 MR. DUNN: We will.

13 THE COURT: I gave you great leeway at last-minute
14 counting. It strikes me it really is counting. Your objection
15 about 2012 is interesting. You had data since September but
16 the real point is doesn't the court want a complete picture.
17 This is now November 2012. Shouldn't I want to know what's
18 going on, what's less to worry about.

19 MR. DUNN: I understand that, your Honor, and I am not
20 disputing that. What I am disputing is, for instance, the very
21 first time we learned anything about their intention of relying
22 upon 2012 data was Monday, we have done nothing to look at what
23 might explain this. For all I know, the June 2012 number you
24 see that's a total of 16, that is because they sent out that
25 video and trained everybody in the department to not do 250s

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1 when a police officer says stop police.

2 I don't have any idea what explains these things. We
3 have had no opportunity to explore that. To the extent they
4 are going to suggest as I am sure they will that this reflects
5 as a matter of fact things they have done in 2012. We have no
6 chance to test that. We should have been on notice of that
7 long ago.

8 THE COURT: Your point is well-taken.

9 MS. COOKE: Your Honor, just with respect to 2012, we
10 heard two weeks of testimony about activities the police
11 department has been undertaking during 2012.

12 THE COURT: I understand the police department did
13 many things in 2012 and it's in the record. That's not
14 Mr. Dunn point. He said there may be other explanations for
15 why there are only 16 proximity stops and he gave a very
16 concrete example that people were trained not to even write up
17 a UF-250 for a stop and simply said police stop. Yet if a
18 person is stopped, that person may still feel aggrieved.

19 I am not here to retry this case today. I am here to
20 hear the summations. I went out of my way to create this time;
21 it's a long story you don't want to know. We have to get to
22 summations. I have to reserve on this. The 2011 data, I know
23 I don't have a problem; it's merely counting. I gave the
24 plaintiffs great leeway on counting; you are entitled to the
25 same. I am going to reserve on the 2012. I understood Mr.

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1 Dunn's argument to say we don't have a chance to explore that
2 the number of 250s would have dropped that dramatically or the
3 number of stops. They may not be the same. The UF-250 and the
4 stop could be two different things. And without discovery, he
5 doesn't know. So I am sympathetic to that argument.

6 What's the problem, Ms. Grossman. I do see your face,
7 you know that. What's the problem. You seem concerned. You
8 want to speak, please do.

9 MS. GROSSMAN: I am just surprised that the plaintiffs
10 have not had an opportunity to advance this argument because
11 that's what this whole hearing has been about.

12 THE COURT: He got the 2012 data in September. He
13 didn't conduct any post-receipt discovery because it was never
14 in the report, there was never testimony about 2012, and on the
15 day of summations, suddenly there is an argument, look at
16 January through June and the number of stops has declined
17 dramatically.

18 He's saying, I don't know, these stops are not based
19 on stops but based on the UF-250s reflecting those stops. If
20 there is another explanation for writing left of that, I don't
21 know that, that's his argument not mine, but if there is
22 another explanation, he doesn't know it. He has not had a
23 chance to find out if they are writing them for different
24 reasons or not writing them for different reasons than they
25 used to, yet people might still be stopped but without a

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CB74LIG1

1 UF-250.

2 I am not here to try that case.

3 MS. GROSSMAN: I understand that. You asked me to
4 respond. I do think we have had months of expedited discovery
5 where plaintiffs had the opportunity to explore those very
6 questions. So when they say they have had not an
7 opportunity --

8 THE COURT: But they didn't get the data for the 2012
9 stops showing the decline until September. What do I know;
10 that's what he told me just now. September is two months ago.

11 MS. GROSSMAN: They had the opportunity to look at
12 2012 data. He chose not to.

13 THE COURT: They had a chance to look at the data for
14 sure, but we didn't reopen discovery so he could take
15 depositions of supervisors, whatever, and find out when they
16 are required to write 250s and when they are not required to
17 write 250s. I am not trying this case right now. I thank you
18 for answering my question. I did ask you to and you did.
19 Thank you.

20 MS. COOKE: With respect to the stop police issue, I
21 have a case that I can tell you now with respect to New York
22 law with respect to that. I can provide that you now or wait.

23 THE COURT: I would like to have summations.

24 Mr. Zuckerman.

25 MR. ZUCKERMAN: May it please the court.

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EXHIBIT G

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JAENEAN LIGON, individually and on behalf of her minor son, J.G., FAWN BRACY, individually and on behalf of her minor son, W.B., JACQUELINE YATES, LETITIA LEDAN, ROSHEA JOHNSON, IGERON JOHNSON, JOVAN JEFFERSON, A.O., by his parent DINAH ADAMES, ABDULLAH TURNER, FERNANDO MORONTA, and CHARLES BRADLEY, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

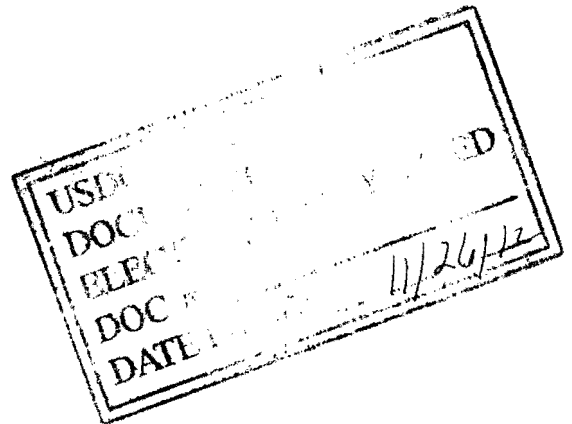
- against -

CITY OF NEW YORK, RAYMOND W. KELLY, COMMISSIONER OF THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, POLICE OFFICER JOHNNY BLASINI, POLICE OFFICER GREGORY LOMANGINO, POLICE OFFICER JOSEPH KOCH, POLICE OFFICER IGERON RAMDEEN, POLICE OFFICER JOSEPH BERMUDEZ, POLICE OFFICER MIGUEL SANTIAGO, and POLICE OFFICERS JOHN DOE 1-12,

Defendants.

ORDER

12 Civ. 2274 (SAS)



SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:

1. Plaintiffs' Table 14, annexed to Plaintiffs' November 16 letter to the court ("11/16/12 Ltr."), is hereby admitted into evidence as part of the record of the Preliminary Injunction Hearing ("PI Hearing") as Exhibit 98.

2. Plaintiffs' Table 15, annexed to the 11/16/12 Ltr., is hereby admitted into evidence as part of the record of the PI Hearing as Exhibit 99.

3. Defendants' Table 9, annexed to Defendants' November 5 letter to the court ("11/5/12 Ltr.") is received into evidence as part of the record of the PI Hearing, subject to reconciling the number of stops in Dr. Fagan's Exhibit 8.

4. Defendants' Table 10, annexed to the 11/15/12 Ltr. is received into evidence subject to deletion of the rows relating to 2012.

Defendants should submit revised Tables 9 and 10 forthwith.

SO ORDERED:


Shira A. Scheindlin
U.S.D.J.

Dated: November 26, 2012
New York, New York

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Docket No. 13-3088-cv

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

DAVID FLOYD et al.

v.

CITY OF NEW YORK

**MOTION FOR MODIFICATION OF THE STAY
ORDER DATED OCTOBER 31, 2013 TO THE
EXTENT OF VACATING THE DISTRICT
COURT'S ORDERS DATED AUGUST 12, 2013.**

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