

- 1999: Killing of Diallo and Filing of Daniels

After the killing of Amadou Diallo by the NYPD Street Crimes Unit, CCR and others file *Daniels v. City of New York*, challenging the constitutionality of the stop and frisk practices of the NYPD Street Crimes Unit along with the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights and MXGM members as Plaintiffs.

- 2003: Daniels Settlement

We settle with NYPD who agrees to disband the Unit, and adopt and a written policy against racial profiling and stop and frisk paperwork audit system. In the years since, **the number of stops and frisks skyrockets**, with the vast majority of stops in communities of color.

- 2008: Floyd v. the City of NY

CCR and co-counsel file *Floyd v. the City of New York*, a federal class action lawsuit against the City of New York that challenges the NYPD's practices of racial profiling and unconstitutional stops and frisks. We receive and make public detailed data from the NYPD about its use of stops.

- March - May 2013: Trial in Floyd

Impacted community members pack the court for 9 weeks of trial. Over 100 witnesses testify.



August 12, 2013: LANDMARK VICTORY!

A federal judge finds NYPD liable for a widespread practice of unconstitutional and racially discriminatory stops and frisks. She appoints an independent monitor to oversee a process for developing reforms that must include the input of communities most heavily impacted by stop and frisk.

- August - October 2013: City Appeals

The City appeals to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and asks to halt the reform process. The Police unions file motions to intervene in the case. In response, **a broad base of New Yorkers files declarations about the importance of the reform process.**

- October – November 2013: Appeals Court Halts Reform Process

A three-judge panel for the Second Circuit Court of Appeals halts the reform process and removes the district court judge from the case. There is public outcry over the judge's removal. CCR and others, including the judge, file motions for reconsideration before the entire Appeals Court. Importantly, the panel's decision does NOT overturn the district court's August rulings.

- November – December 2013:

Mayor-elect Bill de Blasio promises to drop the appeals in 2014. The Court puts on hold the police unions' motions to intervene in order to give de Blasio and the Floyd plaintiffs the chance to try to resolve the case in early 2014. The City files a merits brief for the appeal—trying to get in the last word.



2014-2015: Agreement Announced, Reform Process Begins

In January 2014, Mayor de Blasio and Floyd legal team **announce agreement to drop appeal and move forward with reforms.** District Court denies police unions' motions to intervene and agrees to modify the August 2013 remedial order, which defined the term of the court-ordered Monitor. City of New York formally withdraws their appeal and in 2015, Parties begin meeting with the Monitor and facilitator to discuss immediate reforms and the collaborative reform process.

