<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Task No. and Source of Requirement</th>
<th>Essence of Requirement</th>
<th>Text of Requirement</th>
<th>Compliance Definition</th>
<th>Methodology for Assessing and Achieving Compliance</th>
<th>Data Required for Compliance Review</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirements for Policies and Procedures</td>
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<td>Task #1a, Source: Floyd remedial order, p.14</td>
<td>Written policies, procedures, and Training Materials</td>
<td>the NYPD should revise its policies regarding stops and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards and New York state law</td>
<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when the NYPD develops new policies regarding stops which comply with federal and state constitutional standards and which are approved by the Monitor and the Court.</td>
<td>Revise policies for stops to comport with federal and state constitutional standards.</td>
<td>Revisions to PD 212-11.</td>
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<td>Task #1b, Source: Floyd remedial order, p.14</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>the NYPD should revise its policies regarding stops and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards and New York state law</td>
<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when the NYPD develops new policies regarding stops which comply with federal and state constitutional standards and which are approved by the Monitor and the Court.</td>
<td>Percentage of complaint stops must increase over time. Reviews of BWC footage and associated stop reports will be made to assess the accuracy of stop reports and whether the BWC footage and stop reports are consistent. Compliance on this task is dependent on demonstration of compliance with documentation (Task 1c). Compliance must be consistent over time and across commands. Substantial compliance will be assessed by a combination of a quantitative measure (percentage of complaint stops) with a qualitative assessment of the Department's efforts, including RISK Reviews, correction and discipline, and EIS. Compliance or non-compliance with other tasks/requirements will also inform the Monitor's qualitative assessment.</td>
<td>QAD SQF Audits and Command Responses; Stop Reports and accompanying ICAD and thermo books; BWC videos; Command self-inspections. Monitor team to attend RISKS Review; data from NYPD EIS system.</td>
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<td>Creation of Written policies, procedures, and Training Materials</td>
<td>Task #1c, Source: Floyd remedial order, p.14</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>the NYPD should revise its policies regarding stops and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards and New York state law</td>
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<td>Task #2a, Source: Floyd remedial order, p.17</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>the NYPD should revise its policies regarding racial profiling to make clear that targeting “right people” for stops, as described in the Liability Opinion, is a form of racial profiling and violates the Constitution. Racially defined groups may not be targeted for stops in general simply because they appear more frequently in the local crime suspect data. Race may only be considered where the stop is based on a specific and reliable suspect description.</td>
<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when the NYPD develops new policies regarding racial profiling.</td>
<td>Revise policies to ensure race is not used improperly when officers conduct stops.</td>
<td>Revisions to PD 203-25.</td>
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The NYPD should revise its policies ... regarding racial profiling, as described in the Liability Opinion, is a form of racial profiling and violates the Constitution. Racially defined groups may not be targeted for stops in general simply because they appear more frequently in the local crime suspect data. Race may only be considered where the stop is based on a specific and reliable suspect description.

Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:
1. Stops made by NYPD MOS comply with NYPD's new policies and with federal and state standards regarding racial profiling.
2. Data on stops, frisks and searches made by NYPD MOS do not show racial disparities that are not explained by legally justified reasons, and that are practically significant in magnitude and statistically significant, based on analyses conducted by Monitor experts.
3. Communications from NYPD leadership, executives, COs and others and officers stop report narratives do not indicate a targeting of defined racial or ethnic groups for stops because of their prevalence in local crime suspect data.

Assessment of this task will be both qualitative and quantitative. Compliance or non-compliance with other tasks/requirements, such as Task 1c (documentation of stops) and Task 35 (racial profiling investigations), will inform the Monitor's assessment.

Analyses will be conducted to assess whether there are racial disparities that are statistically significant and practically significant, and whether racial disparities are declining over time. Monitor team analyses may include:
1. An analysis of outcomes from stops (frisks, searches, summonses and arrests, force) for Blacks and Hispanics compared to similarly-situated non-Hispanics.
2. An analysis of the recovery rate of contraband and weapons for stops of Blacks and Hispanics compared to similarly-situated non-Hispanics.
3. An analysis of whether there are racial disparities in the stop reports that the Monitor team found deficient in articulating reasonable suspicion for stops, frisks or searches, including an assessment of how MOS are using the term "fits description." The Monitor team will also conduct an analysis that will examine racial disparity by place, over time.

The Monitor team will also conduct analyses for assessing compliance with the Davis case. The Monitor team is currently considering the following types of analyses:
A. Descriptive results and multivariate analyses for 2015-2018, for NYCHA: (1) Comparison of trespass stops, arrest, and summonses over time and in and around NYCHA developments; (2) Comparison of outcomes (frisk, searches, use of force, and enforcement activity) from stops in NYCHA developments and around NYCHA developments over time; (3) Examination of whether outcomes vary by whether an officer is assigned to the Housing Bureau or other NYPD units; (4) Examination of racial disparities in outcomes from stops in NYCHA developments compared to outcomes from stops of individuals stopped under similar contexts.
B. Spatial analysis of overall enforcement activity and disparities by race/ethnicity for Davis case: (5) Assessment of enforcement activity (stops, arrests, summonses) at various distances from NYCHA (inside, immediate surrounding, and further away) and whether the enforcement activity varies by race; (6) Assessment of relative racial disparity in enforcement activity (stops, arrest, summonses) in NYCHA properties compared to disparities in areas with otherwise similar crime rates; (7) Assess whether the rate of each outcome (e.g., level of enforcement activity) per block is similar to what one would expect from other blocks with comparable levels of crime; (8) Assess whether NYCHA developments with comparable levels of crime but different racial distributions of residents have different levels of enforcement activity (crime, arrest, summonses).
**Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task #5b</th>
<th>Source: Floyd remedial order (Ligon remedies section), p.33-34; Ligon stipulation of settlement, p.11</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NYPD shall implement policies and procedures, training, supervision and monitoring programs sufficient to consistently follow, apply and use the standards regarding enforcement in and around TAP buildings specified in Paragraph E(1)(a) through (m) of the Ligon stipulation of settlement.</strong></td>
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<td>The NYPD is ordered to 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 NYPD shall develop, adopt and implement the standards regarding enforcement activities in and around TAP Buildings set out below in Paragraphs E (1)(a-m) and shall implement policies and procedures, training, supervision, and monitoring programs sufficient to consistently follow, apply, and use those standards.</td>
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<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when: 1. Stops made by NYPD MOS at TAP locations comply with NYPD’s new policies and with federal and state standards. 2. Stop reports that do not articulate reasonable suspicion for the stop or the frisk, or do not articulate the basis for the search are identified as deficient by supervisors and the officer is corrected. 3. Stop reports that do not articulate reasonable suspicion are identified by QA/QC and corrective action is taken with respect to the relevant MOS (officers and supervisors); NYPD MOS follow the agreed-upon standards for investigative encounters and trespass enforcement activities in and around TAP buildings.</td>
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<td>Compliance on this task is dependent on the completion of documentation (Task 1c). Compliance must be consistent over time and across commands. Percentage of compliant stops must increase over time.</td>
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**Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials**

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<th>Task #6a</th>
<th>Source: Floyd remedial order (Ligon remedies section), p.34</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Amend Interim Order 22 with specified language regarding mere presence near, entry into or exit out of TAP building</strong></td>
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<td>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, 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 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 is not an “objective credible reason” to approach an individual under a DeBour analysis.</td>
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<td>Completion will be achieved when revisions are made to NYPD policy (P.G. 212-59): on interior patrols in buildings enrolled in the Trespass Affidavit Program, specifying that mere presence outside of or entry into or exit from a TAP building does not constitute an objective credible reason to approach.</td>
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<td>Review and publish PO 212-59</td>
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**Implementation**

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<th>Task #6b</th>
<th>Source: Floyd remedial order (Ligon remedies section), p.34</th>
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<td><strong>NYPD MOS must have OCR to approach person at TAP locations</strong></td>
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<td>Completion will be achieved when NYPD MOS have OCR for Level 1 encounters at TAP locations.</td>
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**Stop Reports and accompanying ICAC and memo books, BWC video; QA/QC audits; various data set out in Ligon Monitoring Workplan**
Plaintiffs and the City have extensively negotiated the Trespass arrest reports; Revisions to Trespass Written policies, Implementation Training Materials

Settlement, p.10, Ligon Davis stipulation of Task #11b Source: (Ligon remedies section), p.34

MOS use Trespass Crime Fact Sheet for Housing trespass arrests

Revision of IO 22 described above must be distributed to each Bronx NYPD member, and then redistributed two additional times at six-month intervals. 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.

Case 1:08-cv-01034-AT Document 752-2 Filed 12/16/19 Page 4 of 14
Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #12a  
Source:  Ligon stipulation of settlement, p.10  
NYPD officers are required to complete a Trespass Crimes Fact Sheet for every trespass arrest made in or around a TAP building.  
NYPD officers must complete a Trespass Crimes Fact Sheet (PD 351-144), under Docket Entry No. 249, attached as Exhibit B, or its electronic equivalent, for every trespass arrest made in or around a TAP building prior to the arraignment of the defendant in the criminal case in order to document the circumstances leading to the officer's encounter with the defendant, the officer's investigation into the defendant's authority to be present in the building, and any arrest evidence or contraband recovered by the officer.  
Compliance with this provision will be achieved when officers are required to complete a Trespass Crimes Fact Sheet for every trespass arrest made in or around TAP buildings prior to arraignment.  

Task #12b  
Source:  Ligon stipulation of settlement, p.10  
NYPD officers must complete a Trespass Crimes Fact Sheet for every trespass arrest made in or around a TAP building.  
NYPD officers must complete a Trespass Crimes Fact Sheet (PD 351-144), under Docket Entry No. 249, attached as Exhibit B, or its electronic equivalent, for every trespass arrest made in or around a TAP building prior to the arraignment of the defendant in the criminal case in order to document the circumstances leading to the officer's encounter with the defendant, the officer's investigation into the defendant's authority to be present in the building, and any arrest evidence or contraband recovered by the officer.  
Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:  
1. Officers complete a Trespass Crimes Fact Sheet for all trespass arrests made in or around TAP buildings prior to arraignment.  
2. The TCFS articulates a proper basis for the approach and probable cause for the trespass arrest.  

Revision to Trespass Crimes Fact Sheet and PQ 212-59

Implementation

Task #15a  
Source:  Ligon stipulation of settlement, p.13-14  
Revise and promulgate Administrative Guide 303-27.  
Revise and promulgate Administrative Guide 303-27 entitled "Trespass Affidavit Program" within 30 days of the Final Approval Date.  
Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:  
1. The NYPD shall promulgate the revised AG 303-27.  
2. Promulgate the revised AG 303-27.  

Revisions to AG 303-27

Implementation

Task #15b  
Source:  Ligon stipulation of settlement, p.10  
Implement Administrative Guide 303-27.  
Implement Administrative Guide 303-27 entitled "Trespass Affidavit Program" within 30 days of the Final Approval Date.  
Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:  
1. The NYPD shall promulgate the revised AG 303-27.  
2. Implement the revised AG 303-27.  

Focus group with CPOs; Owner's Affidavits; NYPD TAP enrollment forms and renewal forms; TAP database

Implementation

Task #14  
Source:  Floyd remedial order, 212-59  
NYPD Business Card given to person stopped but not arrested or summonsed, replacing the tear-off receipt.  
NYPD Business Card given to person stopped but not arrested or summonsed, replacing the tear-off receipt.  
Furthermore, both the DOJ and plaintiffs recommend that the UP-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. A 2007 RAND report, commissioned by the NYPD, similarly recommended that "for a trial period in select precincts, the NYPD could require that officers give an information card to those stopped who are neither arrested nor issued a summons." 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.  
Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:  
1. The NYPD and procedures require supervisors to review stops for a comprehensive manner;  
2. NYPD requires supervisors to complete Supervisory Review section of Stop.  
3. Monitor team will review BWC videos and Stop Reports to assess whether persons stopped but not arrested or summonsed are offered a business card.  

Stop Reports, BWC videos

Supervisory Review Requirements

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials  

Task #15c  
Source:  Floyd remedial order, 212-59  
Supervisory Review Requirements  
Supervisors and must address constitutionality of stops of their subordinates.  
Supervisors and must address constitutionality of stops of their subordinates.  
...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.  
Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:  
1. NYPD policies and procedures require supervisors to review stops for constitutionality in a comprehensive manner;  
2. NYPD requires supervisors to complete Supervisory Review section of Stop.  

Stop Reports with Supervisory Review section
Implementation

Task #16b  Source: Floyd remedial order, p.24
Sergeants review and assess the constitutionality of stops of their subordinates
- 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.

Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:
1. Supervisors review stops for constitutionality in a comprehensive manner and take appropriate corrective action when they identify improper stops, frisks, or searches.
2. Supervisors who observe or learn of MOS who make a stop but do not document the stop with a stop report take appropriate corrective action.

Monitor team will examine a sample of stop reports audited by QAD, as well as ICO self-inspections and QAD’s audit of supervisory review. Monitor team will also assess NYPD’s efforts through RISKs Reviews and follow-up training conducted for supervisors who do not identify deficient stop reports.

Stop Reports; ICO self-inspections; QAD SQF audits identifying deficient stop reports; CRAFT Reports and corrections taken by supervisors; RISK Reviews; data on additional training for supervisors who do not identify deficient stop reports.

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #16a  Source: Floyd remedial order, p.24
ICOs must address constitutionality of stops of their subordinates
To the extent that Integrity Control Officers witness or review stops, they too must be instructed to review for constitutionality.

Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:
1. NYPD prepares ICOs self-inspection procedures and forms for review of Stop Reports for constitutionality.

ICO SQF self-inspection protocols reviewed

Task #16b  Source: Floyd remedial order, p.24
ICOs conduct Self-inspections to assess the constitutionality of stops
To the extent that Integrity Control Officers witness or review stops, they too must be instructed to review for constitutionality.

Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:
1. ICOs complete SQF self-inspections and review Stop Reports for constitutionality.

Monitor team will assess a sample of ICO Self-inspections as well as reviewing the QAD audit of findings of ICO self-inspections. ICO efforts to review BWC footage will also be considered.

QAD auditors reviewing ICO self-inspections; RISK Reviews

Training Requirements

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #17a  Source: Floyd remedial order, p.14
Revise training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to New York state law
The NYPD should revise its training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to New York state law.

Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:
1. The NYPD should develop new training materials to: a) revise existing training and b) include new training.
2. The training will ensure race is not used improperly when officers conduct stops.
3. The training should also take into account outcome measures, such as the level of consistency with the curricula and consistently effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently effective.

Review training materials for stops to comport with federal and state standards.

Creation of SQF in-service training and investigative encounters roll call trainings; revisions to recruit training

Implementation

Task #17b  Source: Floyd remedial order, p.14
NYPD has trained its members regarding stops to comply with New York state and federal standards
The NYPD should revise its training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to New York state law.

Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:
1. The NYPD has trained its members regarding stops to comply with New York state law.
2. The training includes: a) new Training Materials, b) include new training, c) include new training, d) include new training.
3. The training should also take into account outcome measures, such as the level of consistency with the curricula and consistently effective.

Policing officers, detectives and supervisors in the Patrol Services Bureau, Housing Bureau and Transit Bureau must be trained regarding investigative encounters to demonstrate substantial compliance. Other MOS with enforcement responsibilities, such as those in Narcotics and Gang Units and the Strategic Response Group also must be trained. The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation. Qualitative assessment of SQF training will also take into account outcome measures, such as the level of consistency with the curricula and consistency of MOS as reflected in their stop reports and an assessment of unreported stops. Sustained compliance will be assessed in conjunction with refresher training in Task 31b.

Monitor observation of In-Service and Recruit training; data on number and percentage of officers and detectives and of supervisors who have completed SQF training; NYPD reporting on training evaluation.

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #18a  Source: Floyd remedial order, p.17
Revise training regarding racial profiling to make clear targeting “right people” for stops is racial profiling and violates Constitution
The NYPD should revise its training regarding racial profiling to make clear that targeting “right people” for stops, as described in the Liability Opinion, is a form of racial profiling and violates the Constitution.

Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:
1. The NYPD training instructors provide training consistent with the court approved training materials.
2. The training includes: a) new Training Materials, b) include new training, c) include new training.
3. The training should also take into account outcome measures, such as the level of consistency with the curricula and consistently effective.

Review training to ensure race is not used improperly when officers conduct stops.

Creation of SQF in-service training; revisions to recruit training

Implementation

Task #18b  Source: Floyd remedial order, p.17
NYPD has trained its members regarding stops to comply with NYC policies and with state and federal standards
The NYPD should revise its training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to New York state law.

Compliance with this provision will be achieved when:
1. The NYPD training instructors provide training consistent with the court approved training materials.
2. The training includes: a) new Training Materials, b) include new training, c) include new training.
3. The training should also take into account outcome measures, such as the level of consistency with the curricula and consistently effective.

Policing officers, detectives and supervisors in the Patrol Services Bureau, Housing Bureau and Transit Bureau must be trained regarding investigative encounters to demonstrate substantial compliance. Other MOS with enforcement responsibilities, such as those in Narcotics and Gang Units and the Strategic Response Group also must be trained. The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation. Qualitative assessment of SQF training will also take into account outcome measures, such as the level of consistency with the curricula and consistency of MOS as reflected in their stop reports and an assessment of unreported stops. Sustained compliance will be assessed in conjunction with refresher training in Task 31b.

Monitor observation of In-Service and Recruit training; data on number and percentage of MOS who have completed SQF training; NYPD reporting on training evaluation; FIP training.
Creation of SQF in-service training needs to include instruction specifically aimed at preventing unconstitutional stops outside TAP buildings.

SOF in-service training needs to include instruction specifically aimed at preventing unconstitutional stops outside TAP buildings.

Compliance with this provision will be achieved when NYPD develops new training guidelines for officers to explain reasons for stopping and frisking the individual, especially why the officer had reasonable suspicion that an individual was committing or about commit criminal activity and was armed and dangerous.

Review training for stops and frisk to comport with federal and state standards achieved in its use...some officers check certain boxes (or combinations of boxes) reflexively as part of “scripts,” including “Furtive Movements” and “Area Has High Incidence of Reported Offenses of Type Under Investigation.” Officers must understand that if a stop is based on these factors, the officer must provide additional details 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

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Task #22a
Source: Floyd remedial order (Ligon remedies section), p.36
NYCHA rules, regulations, and signage
Interior Patrol training course must be part of Recruit Curriculum taken by each recruit class. The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.
Monitor observation of Recruit training

Task #22b
Source: Floyd remedial order (Ligon remedies section), p.36
NYCHA rules, regulations, and signage
Interior Patrol training course must be part of Recruit Curriculum taken by each recruit class. The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.
Monitor observation of Recruit training

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Source: Floyd remedial order (Ligon remedies section), p.36
NYCHA rules, regulations, and signage
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Interior Patrol training course must be part of Recruit Curriculum taken by each recruit class. The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.
Monitor observation of Recruit training

Task #24
Source: Floyd remedial order (Ligon remedies section), p.36
NYCHA rules, regulations, and signage
Interior Patrol training course must be part of Recruit Curriculum taken by each recruit class. The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.
Monitor observation of Recruit training

Task #25a
Source: Floyd remedial order (Ligon remedies section), p.36
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Monitor observation of Recruit training

Task #25b
Source: Floyd remedial order (Ligon remedies section), p.36
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Monitor observation of Recruit training

Case 1:08-cv-01034-AT Document 752-2 Filed 12/16/19 Page 8 of 14
Training on constitutional standard for a frisk—reasonable suspicion that a stopped person is armed and dangerous to correct 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 NYPD should revise its ... training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards as well as New York state law. The constitutional standards include characteristics of armed suspects. 

The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.

Data on roll call training dissemination; data on housing MOs participating in training; monitor observation of training.

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #25a Source: Floyd remand order p.16

The Office of the Chief of Department must begin tracking and investigating complaints it receives related to racial profiling and frisking. Although the NYPD has not revised its training materials regarding stop and frisk, the training materials regarding stop and frisk include the misleading training on “unusual firearms” implying that the presence of a wallet, cell phone, or pen could justify a frisk, or search …

The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.

Revised TAP enrollment form and instructions and meet with relevant actors to go over how to implement the revisions.

Revisions to Making Legally and Recognizing the Characteristics of Armed Suspects recruit training and creation of SOF in-service training.

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #25b Source: Floyd remand order p.16

NYPD must train investigators on racial profiling complaint investigations

The Office of the Chief of Department must begin tracking and investigating complaints it receives related to racial profiling.

The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.

Monitor team observation of Internal Investigators course. Module #4. The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation. Assessment of the training will be informed by the Monitor's review of profiling investigations, Task 35(b).

Data on MOS trained; monitor team observation of training.

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #26 Source: Floyd remand order p.14

NYPD must develop training for officers newly assigned to plainclothes assignments

...NYPD should review its … training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards as well as New York state law. The constitutional standards 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. Although the standards may sometimes require the informed use of discretion, they should be stated in policies and training as clearly and simply as possible.

The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.

Data on MOS trained; monitor team observation of training.

BPC materials

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #27 Source: Floyd remand order p.14

NYPD develops SOF refresher training for incumbent and probationary officers, and for supervisors

...NYPD should review its … training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards as well as New York state law. The constitutional standards 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. 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.

The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.

Data on MOS trained; monitor team observation of training.

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #28 Source: Floyd remand order p.14

NYPD develops SOF refresher training for incumbent patrol officers, and for supervisors

...NYPD should review its … training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards as well as New York state law. The constitutional standards 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. 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.

The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.

Data on MOS trained; monitor team observation of training.

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #29 Source: Floyd remand order p.14

NYPD develops SOF refresher training for incumbent patrol officers, and for supervisors

...NYPD should review its … training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards as well as New York state law. The constitutional standards 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. 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.

The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.

Data on MOS trained; monitor team observation of training.

New training material for incumbent and probationary refresher class

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #30 Source: Floyd remand order p.14

NYPD develops SQF refresher training for incumbent and probationary officers, and for supervisors

...NYPD should review its … training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards as well as New York state law. The constitutional standards 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. 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.

The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.

Data on MOS trained; monitor team observation of training.

Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials

Task #31 Source: Floyd remand order p.14

NYPD develops SQF refresher training for incumbent and probationary officers, and for supervisors

...NYPD should review its … training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards as well as New York state law. The constitutional standards 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. 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.

The training must be effective and consistent, both in terms of consistent with the curricula and consistently provided over time, based on Monitor Team observation.

Data on MOS trained; monitor team observation of training.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task #31b</th>
<th>Source: Floyd remedial order p.14</th>
<th>NYPD conducts SQF refresher training for incumbent and probationary officers</th>
<th>The NYPD should revise its ... training regarding stop and frisk to adhere to constitutional standards as well as New York state law. The constitutional standards 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. 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. Compliance with this provision will be achieved when: 1. The NYPD provides training consistent with court-approved training materials. 2. NYPD incumbent and probationary officers have taken a refresher course on investigative encounters. Supervisors have taken a refresher course on investigative encounters and supervisory responsibilities for review of stop reports and documentation.</th>
<th>Conduct SQF refresher for incumbent and probationary officers.</th>
<th>Data on probationary and incumbent officers and supervisors taking SQF refresher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task #32</strong></td>
<td><strong>Source:</strong> Floyd remedial order p.27</td>
<td><strong>Body-Worn Camera Requirements</strong></td>
<td><strong>Implementation</strong> Task #32a</td>
<td>Source: Floyd remedial order p.27</td>
<td>NYPD must institute one-year BWC pilot project 1. ordering the NYPD to institute a project in which body-worn cameras will be worn for a one-year period by officers... The Monitor will establish procedures for the review of stop recording by supervisors, and, as appropriate, more senior managers. The Monitor will also establish procedures for the preservation of stop recording 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. Additional Court order Amended the requirements on 12/08/15 “It is anticipated that roughly 1,000 officers will be equipped with body-worn cameras. The use of a randomized experimental design for the body-worn camera pilot will ensure that the pilot will provide the parties, the Monitor, the Court and the public with better information to evaluate the effectiveness of body-worn cameras in reducing unconstitutional stops and frisks and in assessing the costs and benefits of the body-worn cameras.” *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Task #32b</td>
<td>Source: Floyd remedial order p.27</td>
<td><strong>Body-Worn Camera Requirements</strong></td>
<td><strong>Implementation</strong> Task #32b</td>
<td>Source: Floyd remedial order p.27</td>
<td>NYPD must develop procedures for supervisory review of BWC videos 1. ordering the NYPD to institute a project in which body-worn cameras will be worn for a one-year period by officers... The Monitor will establish procedures for the review of stop recording by supervisors, and, as appropriate, more senior managers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Task #35b</td>
<td>Source: Floyd remedial order, p.24</td>
<td>DAO handling of substantiated CCRB complaints must meet improved procedures</td>
<td>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 toorsibility determinations by the CCRB, and evidentiary standard that is neutral between the claims of complainants and officers, and no general requirement of corroborating physical evidence.</td>
<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when: 1. The DAO’s handling of substantiated CCRB complaints reflects: (a) increased deference to CCRB’s factual findings; (b) a neutral evidentiary standard; and (c) no general requirement of corroborating physical evidence. 2. NYPD tracks and analyzes CCRB complaints and discipline imposed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials</td>
<td>Task #35a</td>
<td>Source: Floyd remedial order, p.24-25</td>
<td>NYPD must begin tracking and investigating racial profiling complaints</td>
<td>The Office of the Chief of Department must begin tracking and investigating complaints it receives related to racial profiling</td>
<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when: 1. IAB establishes a procedural guide for processing and investigating cases of profiling and bias-based policing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Task #35b</td>
<td>Source: Floyd remedial order, p.24-25</td>
<td>Racial Profiling complaints must be thoroughly and fairly investigated</td>
<td>The Office of the Chief of Department must begin tracking and investigating complaints it receives related to racial profiling</td>
<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when: 1. NYPD tracks and investigates profiling investigations; 2. NYPD investigations are thorough and impartial and consistent with the IAB guide; 3. NYPD analyzes trends and patterns of profiling complaints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing Requirements</td>
<td>Creation of Written policies, procedures and Training Materials</td>
<td>Task #35a</td>
<td>Source: Floyd remedial order, p.23</td>
<td>NYPD establishes auditing procedures that identify non-compliant stops, frisks, searches, trespass arrests and a mechanism for correcting them</td>
<td>An essential aspect of the Joint Process reforms will be the development of an improved system for monitoring ...&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Task #35b</td>
<td>Source: Floyd remedial order, p.23</td>
<td>NYPD implements auditing procedures that identify non-compliant stops, frisks, searches, trespass arrests and a mechanism for correcting them</td>
<td>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 toorsibility determinations by the CCRB, and evidentiary standard that is neutral between the claims of complainants and officers, and no general requirement of corroborating physical evidence.</td>
<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when: 1. The DAO’s handling of substantiated CCRB complaints reflects: (a) increased deference to CCRB’s factual findings; (b) a neutral evidentiary standard; and (c) no general requirement of corroborating physical evidence. 2. NYPD tracks and analyzes CCRB complaints and discipline imposed.</td>
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</table>
| Implementation | Task #37a | Source: Court Order Regarding Facilitator’s Recommendation No. 1 | NYPD to design a program to receive, assess, and act on information regarding adverse findings regarding unlawful stops and trespass enforcements | By January 7, 2019, the NYPD shall, after consultation with the Monitor, submit for approval a plan to implement a program for systematically receiving, assessing, and acting on information regarding adverse findings on the conduct of police officers involving illegal stops or illegal trespass enforcements. Final Report at 219. Such information shall include: (a) declinations of prosecutions by the District Attorneys in New York City; (b) suppression decisions by courts presenting evidence as a result of unlawful stops and searches; (c) court findings of incredible testimony by police officers; (d) denials of indemnification and/or representation of police officers by the New York City Law Department; and (e) judgments and settlements against police officers in civil cases where, in the opinion of the New York City Law Department, there exists evidence of police malfeasance. *  
Compliance will be achieved when the Department submits a plan, approved by the Court, to receive, assess, and act on information regarding adverse findings regarding unlawful stops and trespass enforcements. | 1. Monitor will review EIS system to ensure that appropriate data is included in system and that Commanding Officers and RMB implement interventions when MOS reach threshold triggers. |  |  |  

| Performance Evaluation | Task #38a | Source: Court Order Regarding Facilitator’s Recommendation No. 1 | Performance Evaluation System that does not pressure MOS to make stops without regard to constitutionality | 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. 11/6/17 Order: The Monitor shall, in his bi-annual reports, review and assess the NYPD’s performance-evaluation system to ensure that, on paper and in practice, it does not (a) reestablish pressures that result in a focus on the quantity of stops without regard to their lawfulness or (b) undermine the goals of the remedial process, including compliance with the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution as required by the Remedies Opinion.  
Compliance will be achieved when the NYPD eliminates Operations Order 52 and any improper performance objectives from its performance-evaluation system; 2. NYPD establishes a performance evaluation system that does not pressure MOS to make stops without regard to their constitutionality; 3. NYPD establishes a performance evaluation system that does not undermine the goals of the remedial process. | 1. Monitor will review EIS system to ensure that appropriate data is included in system and that Commanding Officers and RMB implement interventions when MOS reach threshold triggers. |  |  |  

| Implementation | Task #38b | Source: Court Order Regarding Facilitator’s Recommendation No. 1 | Implementation of the Performance Evaluation System that does not pressure officers to make stops without regard to constitutionality | By January 7, 2019, the NYPD shall, after consultation with the Monitor, submit for approval a plan to implement a program for systematically receiving, assessing, and acting on information regarding adverse findings on the conduct of police officers involving illegal stops or illegal trespass enforcements. Final Report at 219. Such information shall include: (a) declinations of prosecutions by the District Attorneys in New York City; (b) suppression decisions by courts presenting evidence as a result of unlawful stops and searches; (c) court findings of incredible testimony by police officers; (d) denials of indemnification and/or representation of police officers by the New York City Law Department; and (e) judgments and settlements against police officers in civil cases where, in the opinion of the New York City Law Department, there exists evidence of police malfeasance. *  
Compliance will be achieved when the Department submits a plan, approved by the Court, to receive, assess, and act on information regarding adverse findings regarding unlawful stops and trespass enforcements. | 1. Monitor will review EIS system to ensure that appropriate data is included in system and that Commanding Officers and RMB implement interventions when MOS reach threshold triggers. |  |  |  

<p>| Joint Remedial Process | | | | |  |  |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>Task #39 Source: Floyd remedial order, p.30</th>
<th>NYPD must participate in the Joint Remedial Process</th>
<th>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when 1. The NYPD participates in the pilot study and provides the Monitor Team the relevant data to complete its analysis and report, 2. Monitor submits its report to the Court.</th>
<th>NYPD participation in JRP meetings and response to Facilitator's Final Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discovery-Related Requirements</td>
<td>Task #44 Source: Davis stipulation of settlement, p.13</td>
<td>NYPD shall maintain all records that document its compliance with Davis settlement with all specified remedies in Ligon</td>
<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when 1. The NYPD participates in the pilot study and provides the Monitor Team the relevant data to complete its analysis and report, 2. Monitor submits its report to the Court.</td>
<td>Continue to maintain all records documenting the Department’s compliance with its obligation to implement the Joint Remedial Process; 2. Facilitator submits his report and recommendations to the parties, the monitor and the Court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Task #44 Source: Davis stipulation of settlement, p.13</td>
<td>NYPD shall maintain all files regarding any investigation of misconduct relating to complaints pertaining to stops and/or arrests for suspicion of trespass on NYCHA property and all related disciplinary files</td>
<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when 1. The NYPD continues to maintain all files regarding investigations of misconduct relating to complaints pertaining to stops and arrests for trespass on NYCHA property.</td>
<td>Continue to maintain all records regarding investigations of misconduct relating to complaints involving stops and arrests for trespass on NYCHA property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Task #44 Source: Ligon stipulation of settlement, p.20</td>
<td>NYPD shall maintain all records that document its compliance or non-compliance with all specified remedies in Ligon</td>
<td>Compliance with this provision will be achieved when 1. The NYPD participates in the pilot study and provides the Monitor Team the relevant data to complete its analysis and report, 2. Monitor submits its report to the Court.</td>
<td>Continue to maintain all records that document the Department’s compliance or non-compliance with the Ligon settlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Task #46</td>
<td>Source: Ligon stipulation of settlement, p.20</td>
<td>NYPD shall maintain all records regarding any investigation of misconduct relating to complaints involving a stop, summons, or arrest for suspicion of trespass involving a TAP building and any related disciplinary files. Following the duration of this stipulation, the NYPD shall maintain all records regarding any investigation of misconduct relating to any complaint pertaining to a stop, summons, and/or arrest for suspicion of trespass on TAP buildings, as well as the disciplinary files maintained in conjunction therewith. Compliance with this provision will continue to be achieved so long as the NYPD maintains all records regarding any investigation of misconduct related to complaints pertaining to stops, summons, and/or arrest for trespass that involve a TAP building. Continue to maintain all records regarding investigations of misconduct that involve stops, summons, and/or arrest for trespass on TAP buildings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Task #47</td>
<td>Source: Ligon stipulation of settlement, p.20</td>
<td>City shall disclose to Ligon any information related to monitoring that the Monitor determines should be disclosed. During the second remedial phase of this action, the City shall disclose to Class Counsel, the NYPD documents, data, and records described in tasks 41 and 42 directly to Ligon counsel during second remedial phase. Compliance with this provision will continue to be achieved so long as the City continues to disclose any information related to the monitorship that the Monitor decides should be disclosed to Ligon counsel. Continue to disclose any information related to the monitorship that the Monitor decides should be disclosed to Ligon counsel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Task #48</td>
<td>Source: Ligon stipulation of settlement, p.18</td>
<td>Following mentorship, City shall provide all NYPD documents, data and records described in tasks 41 and 42 directly to Ligon counsel during second remedial phase. During the second remedial phase of this action, the City shall provide to Class Counsel, the NYPD documents, data, and records described in section M(1) of this Stipulation. Compliance with this provision will continue to be achieved so long as the City continues to disclose any information related to the Court-Ordered Monitoring that the Monitor decides should be disclosed to Ligon counsel. Continue to be achieved until mentorship is over. Cannot be achieved until mentorship is over.</td>
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</table>

### Superseded Requirements

| Source: Floyd remedial order, p.23 | Ensure that Activity Logs are completed with required specificity. All uniformed officers are required to provide narrative descriptions of stops in their activity logs whenever a UF-250 is prepared. 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. Compliance with this provision will be achieved when officers document the factors that led to stops and frisks (if applicable) in a narrative written in their own words. Addition of narrative fields in electronic Stop Report; Training regarding preparation of Stop Reports and Activity Logs. Revisions to Stop Report and Patrol Guide 212-11 |
| Source: Floyd remedial order, p.23 | Implement measures to adequately discipline officers who fail to properly document stops in Activity Logs. 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. Compliance with this provision will be achieved when supervisors review whether officers adequately document the factors that led the officers to Stop and/or Frisk an individual and address through training, instruction, or discipline officers who fail to do so. Addition of narrative fields in electronic Stop Report; Supervisory review of Stop Reports and Activity Logs, Audits of Stop Reports and Activity Logs. Revisions to Stop Report and Patrol Guide 212-11 |
| formerly Task #22 | Source: Floyd remedial order (Ligon remedies section), p.35 | Develop and implement a system to review constitutionality of stops outside TAP buildings. 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 developed must not conflict with the supervisory reforms ordered in Floyd. To the extent that supervisory review reveals that a stop has not been performed with the revised version of 10-22 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. Compliance with this provision will be achieved when NYPD supervisors evaluate all stops in and around TAP buildings in the Bronx for constitutionality. NYPD needs to develop a tracking and monitoring system for all stops outside TAP buildings in the Bronx for constitutionality. Operations Order regarding monthly assessment of stops in or around TAP buildings in the Bronx. |