UNITE SOUTE	FLO1 ED STATES DISTRICT COURT HERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
DAVII	D FLOYD, et al.,	
	Plaintiffs,	
	V.	08 CV 1034(
CITY	OF NEW YORK, et al.,	
	Defendants.	
	x	New York, N
		May 13, 201 10:05 a.m.
Befo	re:	
	HON. SHIRA A. S	CHEINDLIN,
		District Ju
	APPEARAN	CES
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(Trial resumed)

THE COURT: I received a couple of letters over the weekend, naturally. One has to do with the motion to strike testimony of Professor Smith, and Ms. Cooke responded to that request in an e-mail yesterday night at 10:02 p.m. I only had the opportunity to see this morning and haven't had a chance to fully check the references that you cited that I need to check. So I don't expect to rule in this first hour and a half.

I also have a letter from Mr. Dunn requesting I think some summation time, but I don't know how much.

 $\,$ MR. DUNN: Your Honor, I don't think ours would take more than 15 minutes at most.

THE COURT: That I can do. We will just do it the same day. So the order would be -- can he just do his 15 minutes first before the Floyd plaintiff summation? The defense goes first, as we know, since you all have the burden of proof on everything, all plaintiffs, both in this case and Ligon, he gets his 15 minutes, and you get your two and a half hours, and if it goes after 4:30, that's fine.

MR. CHARNEY: Completely fine with us.

MS. COOKE: That's fine.

MR. DUNN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: So you will be on right after the lunch break, which we roughly start at 2:05 every day, give or take. I can't be exact on that day.

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So that takes care of that letter. I am reserving, at least temporarily, I would like to rule maybe during the morning recess -- we are having Dr. Purtell. So it's not urgent for this morning. I hope to do it today for sure.

That brings us to Dr. Fagan, right?

MR. MOORE: One other thing. There were several documents produced to us over the weekend regarding the testimony of Chief Hall. I wanted to raise it with you after lunch.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. MOORE: I didn't want to do it now. I just wanted to let you know it's on the radar, unless you want to do it 13 now.

THE COURT: No, because Dr. Fagan and Dr. Purtell have schedules that I am trying to respect.

> MR. HELLERMAN: Plaintiffs call Dr. Fagan. THE COURT: For the third or fourth time?

MR. HELLERMAN: Third.

JEFFREY FAGAN, recalled.

THE COURT: Dr. Fagan, you have been under oath both times. You understand you're still under oath.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. Hellerman.

24 DIRECT EXAMINATION

25 BY MR. HELLERMAN:

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct

- 1 Q. Professor, do you recall testifying on May 6?
- 2 A. Yes, I do.
- 3 Q. Do you recall testifying that the practical significance of
- 4 the findings you reported in table 5 could be shown by
- 5 comparing a census tract whose population is 55 percent black
- 6 with a census tract whose population is 15 percent black?
- 7 A. Yes, I did that as a hypothetical example.
- 8 Q. You recall testifying that the percentage difference in
- 9 that hypothetical was about 43 percent?
- 10 A. Yes. That's correct.
- 11 Q. Do you recall Professor Purtell then testifying that a
- 12 population average effect can't be applied back to individual
- 13 cases?
- 14 A. Correct.
- 15 Q. Do you recall testifying when Ms. Cooke first raised that
- 16 as an objection during your direct testimony that you disagreed
- 17 with that?
- 18 A. I did disagree, yes.
- 19 Q. What is the basis for your disagreement with Professor
- 20 Purtell's criticism?
- 21 A. If the Court will bear with me. When we construct the
- 22 kinds of models that we use for testing the questions that we
- 23 tested, particularly that we addressed in table 5 in the second
- 24 report and also in the first report, there are really two
- different ways to go about this. We're essentially in each SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct

model trying to test the effect of one variable to another, the extent to which a change in one variable predicts the change in the other variable, and there are disagreements -- not so much as disagreements as options for conducting these analyses.

One approach, and the one that we used in table 5 in both the first and second supplemental reports, is a population average model. We made note of that. So we compute the odds of a change in the outcome in the number of stops that take place in a particular tract in a particular month, controlling for what happens in all the other tracts and places around them, and all the other tracts in the city. And we looked at the previous month, again, compared to what happens to people in those other tracts and other months.

So, in other words, we are actually looking here at subpopulation groups. We are trying to model what happens to groups of people over time, grouping them in the ways we did in our analysis.

What we wind up testing and coming up with is the average effect within groups, and that accounts for the differences that we observe in the models that show under the statistics.

- 2.2 O. In table 5?
- A. Yes. 2.3

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The alternative is the subject specific approach, and sometimes we call that the random effects regression.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct

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In this approach, it's a little different than a population average model. Individual differences in each observation, or each tract in this case, and the predictors are included as part of the estimates of the effects of any one variable on another. So in our case we are looking at a racial composition and the outcome is the number of stops.

And these individual effects we call random effects. The regressions, as I mentioned, are what we call random effects regressions. These are models that we use when we are particularly interested in individual differences, and we are trying to understand or model what is unique to the particular tract over time and what explains that uniqueness.

In either example, to try to illustrate the practical effects of any of the predictors, we try and estimate what is called a margin. The margin is the amount of change in the variable that is unique to a particular level of an independent variable. So here, for example, we want to compute the effect at exactly, so in our hypothetical, .15 or 15 percent black population in a particular tract. And we try and identify that margin. And we can identify the margin at other levels of the independent variable, and then we can proceed to make those comparisons across the different levels of the variables. And this is true in either example, you can do this with either one of these models.

So in the case we looked at last week, my example was SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct 15 percent versus 55 percent. We compared those two rates of change and the two differences. We come up to an estimate of 3 about 43 percent. But again, you can take the data from a 4 subject specific model and come up with essentially the same 5 kind of marginal estimate. 6 THE COURT: What was the 43 percent? 7 THE WITNESS: The example that I gave last week. 8 THE COURT: What was the 43? 9 THE WITNESS: It was the difference in the effect of 10 percent black population on the stop rate at 15 percent 11 compared to 55 percent. It was 43 percent greater in the tract 12 with 55 percent. 13 THE COURT: Greater likelihood of being stopped? 14 THE WITNESS: Greater number of stops, 43 percent 15 higher number of stops. 16 THE COURT: Assuming the same size population in each 17 tract? 18 THE WITNESS: Controlling for all other variables. 19 THE COURT: Which means assuming the same size 20 population in each tract? THE WITNESS: Yes. 21 22 Q. To follow up on the judge's question, what you were doing 2.3 there is comparing a tract whose population was 55 percent black with a tract whose population was only 15 percent black, 24 25 is that correct?

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct

1 A. Right.

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So this is what the margin does. It gives you an estimate of the outcome variable, in our case the number of stops, for a specific value of the predictor. We can look at the margin at different levels of the predictor, either at 15 percent, 25 percent, 35 percent, and so on.

THE WITNESS: Percent black population of that tract. A. So we do this and we compare this across the tract and we can compare over time what happens.

The method that you use to compute the marginals is very, very similar whether you use a subject specific model or whether you use a population average model.

MS. COOKE: Is the witness reading from a document? THE COURT: I didn't think so.

THE WITNESS: I am following notes because when I lecture in class I use class notes.

THE COURT: He does have notes.

MS. COOKE: I would like a copy of the notes.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

MR. HELLERMAN: We will make a copy. We don't have a copy. We can make a copy during the break or if you prefer to do it then.

THE COURT: Do it then when we take a break.

A. So as I said, the math to compute the marginal effect is pretty much the same. But the data that goes into it depends SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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on the way that you have estimated the model.

So the data that goes into it for a population average model is somewhat different than the data you would put in for the computation of the marginal effect in the subject specific model. Again, the subject specific model is taking into account uniqueness or individualism of each of the tracts. The population average model is combining things looking at broader population groups.

We have estimated these. Professor Purtell, in fact, has suggested that our estimates are somewhat biased by basing them on a population average model and these alternative models would actually produce more reliable results.

So I think there is really two responses to this. One is that it's not the case that our method of computing the marginal effect is wrong. We in fact use precise methods that hold the particular variable constant, then look at the change in the particular variable, holding all the other variables constant. And I think you do that with either model, and we can show the results.

Can we show the results of these two different versions of that model?

MR. HELLERMAN: I am putting up a demonstrative that I marked for identification as Plaintiffs' 570.

THE COURT: The defendants have seen this? MR. HELLERMAN: Yes.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

6819 D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct A. There's three different things I wanted to show here. One 2 is just simply, when we actually compute the actual marginal 3 effects, the marginal increase in the number of stops, each 4 compared to a baseline, at each level of the percent black 5 population in the tract, you can see at 15 percent, it's 6 roughly about 12.9, and that's our baseline that we are using for comparisons here. Again, continuing with the hypothetical 7 8 from last week. At 25 percent, it increases to 14.11, and so 9 on. At 55 percent, the increase is roughly to 18.38, that's 10 the number of stops, or roughly a 42 percent increase over the 11 15 percent rate that we showed the last time. This is just 12 continuing the hypothetical that we did the last time. 13 THE COURT: This one is the population average month? 14 THE WITNESS: Yes. 15 Q. This one is the population average model? 16 A. This is the model that we used in table 5. 17

THE COURT: I hate to do this because of the limited time, but would you just refresh my recollection in the simplest possible way what the population average means because it's been a whole week.

THE WITNESS: It means that we are essentially taking all of the observations and --

THE COURT: You mean the entire city?

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THE WITNESS: The entire city, all 63,000 cases in our sample, and we are estimating a regression similar to what we SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct showed in table 5 for the total stops, not for the specific

crime stops, and we look at what happens to each population group compared to any other population group.

THE COURT: In other words, black, white, Hispanic?
THE WITNESS: We are comparing to white.

THE COURT: Black, Hispanic. Was there a third population?

THE WITNESS: Other race.

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THE COURT: Black, Hispanic, other, OK.

A. And in the population average model, we simply compare everything to everything else, and we are comparing the outcomes for one group of individuals compared to another, and we hold all the other variables constant and look across the population.

We don't consider the fact that there is anything unique that's unobserved or not accounted for about a particular tract. And that's one of the differences in the models that we use.

So this is how we get to 43 percent. We have shown this in a graph. Can we put up the other?

Q. Let me just ask a couple of questions about this.

What we have on the screen now, Exhibit 570, is the marginal effects model as opposed to the model that you testified about last week, is that correct?

A. Well, we take the regressions from table 5 and convert them SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct into marginal effects. So this is an exact expression of the hypothetical that we used last week. And there is a 3 mathematical expression to do that conversion. We have created 4 that mathematical expression. And I think we provided it to 5 the city. 6 Q. Last week's was a hypothetical model and this is? A. These are actual estimates that we did for each level of 7 8 the population. 9 MR. HELLERMAN: I move the admission of Plaintiffs' 10 Exhibit 570. 11 MS. COOKE: No objection. 12 THE COURT: 570 is received. 13 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 570 received in evidence) 14 Q. Professor, just tell us a bit about what the figures in the 15 right-hand column of 570 mean? 16 A. That's the percent difference from the baseline. Our 17 baseline estimate here was 15 percent. We could have set a 18 baseline of 10 percent, but I wanted to construct this chart in 19 a way that conformed to the hypothetical that I gave last week. 20 So we used 15 percent as a starting point. We could have 21 started earlier. We could have started later. 2.2 But what we are showing is the percent difference 2.3 compared that 12.92 percent reading that we get of the 15 24

percent baseline. And we look at the percent difference --THE COURT: Is that a percent? You said 12.92 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct 1 percent. 2 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. 12.92 stops. 3 So the increase from 12.92 to, say, 18.38, which was 4 our 55 percent example, was 42.3 percent. 5 THE COURT: You called it a marginal increase in 6 number of stops. What is that an increase over when it says 7 12.92 stops in a tract that has a population black of 15 8 percent? What is that an increase over? 9 THE WITNESS: It's an increase beyond the average of 10 all the other tracts. 11 THE COURT: I don't understand. 12 THE WITNESS: If you take an average of all tracts 13 across the city, at all population levels, and hold everything 14 out and make everything else constant, we get an increase of 15 12.92 percent. 16 THE COURT: No, stops. 17 THE WITNESS: We get an increase of 12.92 stops over 18 what the average would be. That's why it's called a marginal 19 increase. 20 THE COURT: Over what the average would be? 21 THE WITNESS: For the whole city. We are comparing 22 everybody to everybody. 2.3 THE COURT: When a tract happens to be 15 percent 24 black, you would expect 12.92 stops over the average number of 25 stops citywide.

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct THE WITNESS: Yes. Q. Am I reading this correct, Professor, that according to 2 3 your estimated marginal effects chart, Exhibit 570, the percent 4 difference between a 55 percent black tract and a 15 percent 5 black tract is how much? 6 A. 42.3 percent difference, 42.3 greater. 7 Can you put up the next example with the line graph? 8 Q. I am putting up what is marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 571 9 for identification, which has been given to counsel for the 10 city. 11 A. This, your Honor, simply shows the results from the 12 previous demonstrative. The green line, which is percent 13 black, it's just simply graphically displaying the same result. 14 I have added on here a line for percent Hispanic, 15 having done the same calculations for the Hispanic population. 16 And I apologize for typo in the label on the vertical 17 axis. It should say marginal effect, not "martinal" effect. 18 THE COURT: Sure. 19 That starts at? 20 THE WITNESS: 12.92. 21 THE COURT: Over the average number of stops citywide 22 that you would predict would happen in a 15 percent black 2.3 district. And then it goes up as the percent black population 24 in the district increases to 85.

THE WITNESS: Correct. And we have done the same set SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct

of analyses for the percent Hispanic population.

The data that we used here was from the data provided to us by the city as part of discovery, which is basically the same as our data.

MR. HELLERMAN: If it would help the Court, I would ask somebody with handwriting better than mine to fix that typo.

THE COURT: That's OK.

A. Can we go to the next one?

Q. I am putting on the screen what has been marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 572 for identification, which has been given to the city.

Professor, what is this?

A. So, your Honor, there is another way of expressing these relationships, which is to actually predict the actual number of stops at each level of the independent variable, in this case, percent black population in the tract.

So as opposed to the last slide, which was the marginal increase in the number of stops, this is the prediction of the actual number of stops. And you can see the same trend line. It's going up fairly quite a bit. So by the time you get to 80 percent or 85 percent, it's quite a bit higher than at 50 percent or 35 percent. Again, we did the same thing for percent Hispanic and percent black.

THE COURT: I am not sure I understand the percent SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct

Hispanic. Does that mean the tract is 85 percent Hispanic
population?

THE WITNESS: Yes. There are a small number of tracts that have that demographic.

THE COURT: I just want to make sure it could be either black population or Hispanic.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

- A. So the second response the first response is essentially computing this and saying that we used the same math to estimate marginal effects, but our data came out a little bit differently because we used a population average model compared to a subject specific model.
- 13 Q. You said the second response?

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14 A. I am about to talk to the second.

The second response to the question that was raised by Professor Purtell was about, again, whether or not you could apply these models. So he suggested a counterfactual claim that in fact you can't, it's inappropriate. That's an important question.

So one response is to say, OK, fine, it may or may not. Let's look at the data and see if in fact it does make a difference. We didn't see any evidence of that, whether or not it does make a difference. We looked. We didn't have time to produce this and put it into evidence for the city, but we did look at what happens when you use Professor Purtell's model, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct 1 and we find pretty much the same. 2 MS. COOKE: Objection. To the extent the witness just 3 testified he looked at something and didn't have time to provide it to the city, I move to strike. 4 5 THE COURT: Wait a minute. Maybe he looked at 6 something that was evidence. 7 MS. COOKE: He said he looked at something and ran 8 something. 9 THE COURT: Ran something? 10 THE WITNESS: I looked at the regressions using 11 Professor Purtell's model. 12 THE COURT: Using tables received from Professor 13 Purtell? 14 THE WITNESS: No, your Honor. 15 MS. COOKE: I would move to strike his testimony as a 16 new analysis or opinion that hasn't been provided and therefore 17 is inappropriate testimony at this point. 18 THE COURT: How can I let him testify about running 19 models that have not been produced? I was very clear on Friday 20 that everything had to be produced by Saturday at 5. 21 MR. HELLERMAN: I can't argue with that, your Honor. 22 MS. COOKE: So the answer is stricken? 2.3 THE COURT: The answer is stricken. MR. HELLERMAN: The portion of the answer that 24 25 referred to Professor Purtell's model. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct

1 THE COURT: Correct.

A. The last point in response is that, were we dealing with a small sample of say a couple hundred subjects in a treatment experiment, where we were very concerned about looking at responses to particular medications over a period of time, we had 100 people in the treatment group and 100 people in the control group, and there might have been some significant differences between people at the outset of their entry into this experiment, then I think the concerns and the questions about using a random effects regression or a subject specific model would be appropriate.

But here we are dealing with 2,181 census tracts, observed over 30 months worth of time, with data that has very strong correlations between, say, crime and race and so on and stop rates. So it's my opinion that the amount of difference that would be detected using the full data set, with a sample that large, between the subject specific approach and the population average approach would be negligible. It's a huge sample.

THE COURT: That being the 69?

THE WITNESS: 63,000.

THE COURT: That's a huge sample.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q. Can the negligibleness of the difference be demonstrated from your marginal effects chart?

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct

- 1 A. Between the two approaches, no.
- 2 Q. So the fact that the difference between 55 and 15 percent
- 3 in your marginal effects model is 42.3 and in the model you
- 4 testified to last week was 43 percent is pretty close?
- 5 A. We are just using a different computational method.
- Q. But that shows that you pretty much get to the same place, right?
- 8 A. Using our computational methods. If you use, for example,
- 9 a subject specific regression, given the size of the sample,
- 10 and how strong the correlations are within the sample, it's my
- opinion there would be extremely little change if we were to estimate these effects using that model.

MR. HELLERMAN: Unless your Honor has any questions about that subject, I will move on.

Your Honor, 571 and 572 I move into evidence.

MS. COOKE: No objection.

THE COURT: Received.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibits 571 and 572 received in

19 evidence)

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- Q. I would like to ask you a couple of questions about table 8 in Professor Smith and Purtell's joint report, which I will put on the screen just for context.
- MS. COOKE: For clarity for the record, this is table 8 from Exhibit H13.

THE COURT: Thank you.

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct

1 Q. Did you hear Professor Purtell's testimony last week

- explaining the difference between the 44,686 tract months shown
- on their table 8 and the 63,249 tract months shown in your table 5?
- 5 A. I believe I did. I can't recall with specificity.
 - Q. Perhaps it would refresh your recollection if I quoted from a piece of it, which is Professor Purtell testified that there was "a technical problem with the way -- how the algorithm and

9 methodology used to calculate the coefficient works."

Do you recall that?

11 A. Yes.

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- Q. Did your models have any such technical problem?
- 13 A. Well, I didn't understand what the technical problem was, 14 but we used models that, whatever those problems may have been, 15 we were able to avoid them by including all of the census 16 tracts for each of the months in our analysis.

THE COURT: Is this the one where Professor Purtell was talking about he dropped zeros and some ones and twos, and then there were some where he said there was data missing so they dropped those also.

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COURT: There were really four things dropped, all zeros, some ones, some twos, and then the hybrid tracts that had missing data, right?

THE WITNESS: Right.

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct 1 THE COURT: I just wanted to make sure I remembered it 2 correctly. 3 MS. COOKE: Correct, your Honor. 4 Q. Professor, your models didn't exclude zero stop tract 5 months, right? 6 A. Right. 7 THE COURT: Or any of the other categories he 8 mentioned. 9 THE WITNESS: There is a line of code in Professor 10 Purtell's model, the code that he provided to us, which directs 11 the analysis to exclude any tract where the total number of 12 stops is equal to zero. And in order to run our models, we 13 eliminated that phrase. Then once we did that, all of the 14 tracts came back in. So whatever was being picked up by that 15 particular line of code accounted for the zeros and the ones 16 and the twos and some other things as well. That's why I 17 didn't quite understand what the other things were. 18 THE COURT: I tried to explain what he said. 19 THE WITNESS: It just wasn't obvious to us. 20 So once we eliminated that exclusion restriction, we 21 were able to get everything in. 22 THE COURT: Right. 2.3 Q. Do you have a chart that shows the results? 24 A. There is a chart comparing the results of the table 8 25

analysis from Professor Smith and Purtell's report with and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct

- 1 without the zeros.
- 2 Q. With and without --
- 3 A. With and without any of those exclusion restrictions that I just mentioned.
- 5 Your Honor, we highlighted here in yellow --
- 6 Q. Excuse me, Professor.
- 7 MR. HELLERMAN: Let me just introduce it. This is 573 for identification.
- 9 THE COURT: Right.
- 10 Q. Can you tell us what this is, Professor?
- 11 A. We estimated the left-hand panel modeled with exclusion
- 12 restrictions --
- 13 THE COURT: So is the left hand of this exhibit
- 14 exactly what we just saw?
- 15 THE WITNESS: It's the same data, same analysis. I
- just relabeled the variables into common language.
- 17 Q. It's the same numbers?
- 18 A. The same numbers.
- 19 THE COURT: Where is the relabeling? In the
- 20 highlighted area, is that where the relabeling is?
- 21 THE WITNESS: The labels for the predictors in the
- 22 left-hand column, I used the actual text, the plain language
- 23 for each of those variables.
- 24 THE COURT: So what is different in the left-hand side
- of this chart from what he had?

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D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct 1 THE WITNESS: Nothing. 2 THE COURT: If you look back at table 8, it would look 3 exactly the same? 4 What page is table 8 of H13? 5 MR. CHARNEY: 68. 6 THE COURT: Let me just look at it in hard copy. 7 It doesn't look the same. 8 THE WITNESS: The difference is that we included the Z 9 score, which is the test statistic. And instead of asterisk 10 for the P value, we actually included the actual specific P 11 value of the regression return. And the standard errors are in 12 there too. Standard errors were in Professor Purtell's report 13 as well. 14 THE COURT: Am I looking at the right table? I don't 15 see anything that looks like the left-hand side of the chart. 16 MS. COOKE: I don't see it either, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: I don't know what you're talking about. 18 THE WITNESS: If you look at the column under B, the 19 regression coefficients. 20 THE COURT: Yes, I do see that. 21 THE WITNESS: Those numbers should be exactly the same 22 as in Professor Purtell's report where he labels it as coefficient. 2.3 24 Can I point it out to you? 25 There is a slight difference here. He expressed these SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct 1 as, instead of a raw regression coefficient, something called 2 an exponentiated coefficient. 3 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I wasn't trained in 4 mathematics. I don't know what you're talking about. 5 The numbers look totally different to a layperson. I 6 don't know what is going on. 7 THE WITNESS: I understand your frustration, your 8 Honor. When you run the regression for this, you can generate 9 either a raw coefficient or an exponentiated coefficient. And 10 in this case, what was generated here was the exponentiated 11 coefficient. 12 THE COURT: In the left-hand column? 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. 14 THE COURT: But you have four lines, he has two, or 15 columns. 16 THE WITNESS: Here, this is the coefficient. 17 THE COURT: The left-hand column in his chart is 18 coefficient? 19 THE WITNESS: Right. 20 The standard errors is in parentheses in his chart. 21 The P value is what the asterisks are. But we instead 22 in our chart, we actually computed the actual P value instead 2.3 of summarizing them. THE COURT: Where is the column that reflects the 24 25 coefficient?

	D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct		
1	THE WITNESS: The B.		
2	He calls it coefficient. We call it B.		
3	THE COURT: His is exponential and yours is?		
4	THE WITNESS: A raw regression coefficient.		
5	THE COURT: What is your SE column?		
6	THE WITNESS: Standard error. That's the same thing		
7	that's in his parentheses here.		
8	THE COURT: Does that look the same?		
9	THE WITNESS: They look almost the same. They are a		
10	little bit different because he is computing it for the		
11	exponentiated coefficient.		
12	THE COURT: What is the Z column?		
13	THE WITNESS: That's the test score.		
14	THE COURT: That's not in his chart?		
15	THE WITNESS: I added it in because it's more		
16	information.		
17	THE COURT: I don't know what it means though.		
18	THE WITNESS: The test score is when you divide the B		
19	by the standard error to compute		
20	THE COURT: That's just the math, dividing B by the		
21	standard error. And P is the?		
22	THE WITNESS: P is the actual probability.		
23	His probability is in these asterisks here. My P is		
24	the actual computed probability.		
25	THE COURT: You broke it down as much as you could.		
SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.			
	(212) 805-0300		

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct

So that's the left-hand side. Then you do the same thing adding back in all the census tracts in your sample? THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: What is the change that you noticed by adding all the census tracts back in?

THE WITNESS: If you look at the P value that's highlighted in yellow, with the exclusion restrictions, the statistical significance for the percent black population, percent Hispanic population, percent other race is not significant. When you add in all of the other cases, the statistical significance for each of the population, the racial composition variable becomes statistically significant.

> THE COURT: I know that from the P column? THE WITNESS: The P column on the right where it says

THE COURT: That tells me statistically significant? THE WITNESS: Highly significant.

BY MR. HELLERMAN:

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- Q. Professor, on your table 5, we looked at asterisks, three asterisks, two asterisks, one asterisk. If you can explain how that relates to the P values shown on this chart?
- 22 A. Usually when people report asterisks, which is very common 2.3 in the social science literature, if something is significant 24 at the .05 level, meaning it won't happen by chance more than 5 25 percent of the time, they will report that with one asterisk.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct If it's significant at the .01 level, the one out of 100, they will report that with two asterisks. And if it's significant 3 at less than .001, one chance in a thousand, it's reported with 4 three asterisks. 5 So we used asterisks here simply because the table 6 would have been very crowded with P values. 7 Q. Here referring to table 5? 8 A. Table 5. 9 In the table that we provided with the revision of 10 table 8, we decided to show the exact P values just to make 11 things very clear. 12 THE COURT: Would you flip back to the new chart? 13 OK. I have got it. 14 The bottom line, in simple terms, it makes a big 15 difference to add all the census tracts back in? 16 THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor. Things that were not 17 significant with the exclusion restrictions, particularly the 18 racial composition variables, becomes statistically significant when you lift those exclusion restrictions. 19 20 THE COURT: Thank you. 21 MR. HELLERMAN: I move 573 into evidence. 22 MS. COOKE: No objection. 2.3 THE COURT: 573 is received. (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 573 received in evidence) 24 25 Q. Just to make it absolutely clear, although it already is,

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - direct

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had you shown on 573 the exponentiated coefficients rather than the raw coefficients, would the result have been any different? A. No, not at all.

THE COURT: Why does one use a raw coefficient versus an exponential coefficient?

THE WITNESS: The exponentiated coefficient essentially is what is called an incident rate, which tells you, similar to what we showed in one of our line graphs, the expected change in the number of events, number of stops in this case, relative to a change of one unit in the predictor variable. So the 1.09 means roughly basically one stop increase for every increase in the percent black population. That's in Professor Purtell's notes.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Have we now covered two of the four topics? MR. HELLERMAN: We have covered three.

MR. HELLERMAN: The population average has two aspects. One is his explanation of his disagreement with Professor Purtell's criticism and the other was the marginal effects charts.

THE COURT: We have the fourth topic left.

MR. HELLERMAN: We have one left.

Q. I am putting up on the screen table 10 from Professor SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct Purtell/Smith's report. It's on page 70 of Exhibit H13. 1 2 You have seen this before, Professor, right? 3 A. Yes, I have. 4 Q. Does this table 10 report the standard errors? 5 A. It looks like they are in the parentheses. 6 Q. That's the P value, right, not the standard errors 7 themselves? 8 A. Well, the label is a little confusing. The column is 9 headed P value, but in the footnote just below where it says N 10 on the bottom, it says standard errors in parentheses. So I 11 assume these are the standard errors, I think. 12 MS. COOKE: We provided table 10 with an additional 13 column of the standard errors to plaintiffs prior to Professor 14 Fagan's last round of rebuttal testimony on the 6th. 15 THE COURT: Do we have that? 16 MR. HELLERMAN: I am about to address that issue right 17 now. 18 THE COURT: If she has it, I would like to show it to 19 him. Do you have it? 20 MS. COOKE: I might have a copy with me. THE COURT: Can we go back to the previous chart which 21 22 had those parentheses in the footnote? I assume you would say, Ms. Cooke, that the $\mbox{\ensuremath{\text{P}}}$ value 2.3 24 column is not the standard error? 25

MS. COOKE: I don't know if I can answer that SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct 1 question. 2 THE COURT: Well, he knows. 3 Dr. Purtell? 4 MR. PURTELL: It may have been mislabeled. We did 5 produce the standard errors to clarify. 6 THE COURT: I know you did. Is that it in the 7 right-hand column in those parentheses? 8 MR. PURTELL: I don't recall all the codes. 9 MR. HELLERMAN: If I could put up a demonstrative that 10 actually does have the standard errors that the city provided 11 to us. 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 MR. HELLERMAN: Plaintiffs' Exhibit 574 for 14 identification. 15 Q. Professor, can you tell us what this is? 16 A. Yes. This is table 10 with really the exact same numbers. 17 Q. But this has standard errors and the other one didn't? 18 A. We included here the exact standard errors, and we also included the test score, which is the Z score. 19 20 THE COURT: What does the test score mean? 21 THE WITNESS: It's the strength of the association 22 between each of the predictors and the dependent variable. 2.3 THE COURT: This is not the one where you divide the 24 coefficient by the standard error? 25 THE WITNESS: It is. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

6840 D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct 1 Q. Is it fair to say, Professor, that this is the chart in 2 which you do the math for the Court? 3 A. We actually -- well, the computer does the math. We 4 verified the math with our own calculators. 5 THE COURT: But this is the one where you divide the 6 coefficient by the standard error. 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. 8 What we see here, your Honor, is that for the racial 9 composition variables -- percent black, percent Hispanic, 10 percent other race -- the associations are very strong. They 11 are all significant with 000. But they are much stronger, or 12 they are stronger than the comparable data at the top of the chart for the suspect data, the racial composition for the 13 14 suspect data. 15 THE COURT: Why are they even stronger if the P value 16 is also 000 there? 17 THE WITNESS: They are all statistically significant. 18

Again, these are fairly large samples so significance is important, but not dispositive. I think the strength of the association is probably more informative than --

THE COURT: That strength is the Z column?

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THE WITNESS: Exactly. The strength of the association between each of the independent variables and the dependent variable which is the number of stops.

> THE COURT: Are you saying that the 15, 14 and 7 are SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FL01 Fagan - direct just higher numbers than the 13, 5 and --1 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor. They are higher numbers and that signifies a stronger association. 3 4 THE COURT: OK. 5 Q. So is it fair to say, Professor, that what 574 shows with 6 the math is that the magnitude of the statistical significance 7 for percent black population and percent Hispanic population 8 are greater than this magnitude of the statistical significance 9 for the black suspect and Hispanic suspect coefficients? 10 A. Yes. 11 MR. HELLERMAN: If I could just consult, your Honor. 12 I just move 574 into evidence. 13 MS. COOKE: No objection. 14 THE COURT: 574 received. 15 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 574 received in evidence) 16 MR. HELLERMAN: Nothing further. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Ms. Cooke. 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 BY MS. COOKE: 20 Q. Professor Fagan, looking at the last exhibit we were just discussing, Plaintiffs' Exhibit 574, the revised version of 21 22 Professor Smith and Purtell's table 10 from Exhibit H13, you 2.3 focused entirely on the statistical significance of the ${\bf Z}$ 24 scores of suspect description and the racial proportion

> SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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variables?

D5D8FL01 Fagan - cross THE COURT: I did not follow the question. 2 Q. You focused entirely on the statistical significance of the 3 Z scores for suspect description and the racial proportion 4 variables in this revised report? 5 THE COURT: The stuff that is highlighted in yellow? 6 MS. COOKE: Correct. 7 MR. HELLERMAN: To the extent that that purports to 8 characterize his testimony I object to it, but I don't object 9 to the question. 10 THE COURT: You're asking him if he focused on the two 11 yellow highlighted areas? 12 MS. COOKE: Correct. Which are the suspect 13 description and racial proportion. 14 THE COURT: That's what you focused on or is it not? 15 THE WITNESS: That was the explanation for what is in 16 yellow, yes. 17 Q. You were focused on the statistical significance of those 18 variables, correct? A. No. Actually, I was focused on the size of the test score. 19 20 THE COURT: He said the statistical significance is 21 similar, but the strength of the association is expressed in 22 the Z column, right? 2.3 THE WITNESS: Correct. 24 THE COURT: I am following this. 25 THE WITNESS: You're getting pretty good. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - cross

1 Q. Taking a look at Plaintiffs' Exhibit 573, which is your

- 2 comparison of Professor Smith and Purtell's table 8, which
- 3 excluded zero tract counts, and your model which included them
- 4 back in, correct?
- 5 $\,$ A. We included everything that was excluded. It was more than
- 6 just zero counts.
- 7 Q. What was excluded was included and is set forth side by
- 8 side in Plaintiffs' 573?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Isn't it true that based on the coding you provided to the
- 11 city underlying this Exhibit 573, as part of your analysis, you
- 12 conducted statistical tests to determine whether or not there
- was a need to model the zero process separately?
- 14 A. I didn't testify to that.
- 15 Q. In the coding instructions you provided to the city
- 16 underlying this exhibit, isn't it true that you ran statistical
- 17 tests to determine if there was a need to model the zero counts
- 18 separately?
- 19 A. I would have to look at the coding that I gave you. My
- 20 recollection is that we didn't give it to you. It's possible
- 21 that it got in there.
- 22 Q. The question is, you ran statistical tests to see if the
- 23 zero counts should be modeled separately, isn't that correct?
- 24 THE COURT: Can I find out when did he allegedly do
- 25 this? This past weekend or log ago?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

6844 D5D8FL01 Fagan - cross MS. COOKE: I am not sure when it occurred, but the coding instructions underlying this exhibit --2 3 THE COURT: When did you get those coding 4 instructions? 5 MS. COOKE: This weekend. 6 THE COURT: In the recently produced coding 7 instructions, the ones produced this weekend. 8 THE WITNESS: I don't recall. At one point I did that 9 analysis and looked at that, but I didn't include that in the 10 report here. 11 Q. But you did do statistical tests to determine if the zero 12 count census tracts should be modeled separately, correct? A. I looked at it, yes. 13 14 Q. In fact, it is your understanding that Professor Smith and 15 Purtell's table 8, in excluding zero count census tracts, plus 16 the ones and the twos and ones which had gaps, the purpose of 17 excluding that was to demonstrate whether or not the zero 18 counts should be modeled separately, correct?

MR. HELLERMAN: Objection. I don't think Professor Fagan can testify as to what the purpose was.

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THE COURT: Do you know if that's what they stated? A. They claim in their report that it's necessary to see if there is something different about zeros versus the other counts. That's in the report.

Q. Looking at Plaintiffs' Exhibit 570, which is the estimated SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO1 Fagan - cross

1 marginal effects of increase in percent black population

- 2 compared to percent white on total stops in tract months based
- 3 on your table 5 regression models in your second supplemental
- 4 report, it's true that all of the projections in this
- 5 demonstrative assume the same level of SES factors, crime,
- 6 patrol strength, and percent other races, correct?

7 A. Yes.

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MR. HELLERMAN: Same level as what?

THE COURT: Constant level.

- 10 Q. Constant.
- 11 A. The prediction that comes out of this computation looks
- 12 specifically at those tracts with .15 or 15 percent population
- 13 and compares it to all the others.
- Q. But all of the levels of SES factor, crime, patrol
- 15 strength, percent other races, and the other variables in your
- regression in table 5 remain constant, correct?
- 17 A. You're confusing two things. Are you talking about the
- computation here or the computation in table 5?
- 19 Q. Here, reflected here.
- 20 A. The computation in table 5 looks at hypotheticals,
- 21 estimates what would happen where the percent black population
- 22 is .15, and because of the exchangeability assumption and the
- 23 correlation matrix, the appropriate correlations for the other
- variables to .15 were estimated, and then we compared to
- 25 everything else, yes.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

	D5D8FLO1 Fagan - cross
1	THE COURT: I am not sure I understand your answer to
2	her simple question. The other variables
3	THE WITNESS: SES.
4	THE COURT: All the other variables, do they remain
5	constant?
6	THE WITNESS: They remain constant for the tracts
7	other than the tracts at .15 or at 15 percent.
8	THE COURT: What happens in that tract?
9	THE WITNESS: Those values are correlated with the
10	tracts that have a .15 percent. In other words, we are
11	isolating a group of tracts that look like .15 percent for all
12	the measures of those tracts, and then we compare it to all the
13	other tracts. So I am not quite sure I completely understand
14	the question.
15	THE COURT: I thought I did, and I thought you said
16	earlier you held all the other variables constant. You didn't
17	shift them up or down depending on real tracts, you kept the
18	other constants fixed.
19	THE WITNESS: That's the computation procedure.
20	(Continued on next page)
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D5d9flo2 Fagan - cross

1 MR. HELLERMAN: That's referring to the estimated

- 2 marginal effects. Just wanted to clarify it.
- 3 Q. Looking at Plaintiffs' Exhibit 572. This is the first time
- 4 you've predicted the number of stops, correct?
- 5 A. First time? Well in this case, yes.
- 6 Q. In none of your other submissions provided in this case did
- 7 you ever attempt to predict the number of stops that would
- 8 result by a change in the percent Black or Hispanic in a census
- 9 tract, correct?
- 10 A. In the first report to the Court, we reported incident
- 11 ratios, which actually do a similar prediction of change in the
- 12 number of stops relative to a change in the predictor.
- But this is the first time we actually did a
- 14 prediction across the varying levels of percent Black and
- 15 percent Hispanic. Sure.
- 16 Q. And in this demonstrative you're predicting the number of
- 17 stops in census tracts according to the various proportions of
- 18 either the Black or Hispanic population, correct?
- 19 A. Yeah.
- 20 Q. Did you compare these predictions in Plaintiffs' Exhibit
- 21 572 to the actual number of stops that occurred in the census
- 22 tracts with those racial populations?
- 23 A. I didn't report it, no.
- Q. You did what?
- 25 A. I did not report that, no.

D5d9flo2 Fagan - cross

1 Q. Did you compare it? Did you do that comparison?

2 A. Yeah.

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3 Q. And what did you find?

THE COURT: I thought you didn't want him to testify.

5 You objected to him testifying to anything he had not given to 6 you. Remember, he wanted to give a report to something he did.

You said you object because you hadn't seen it. Now you're asking him to do that.

MS. COOKE: This is about a table that we have been provided.

THE COURT: I know. But you're asking for information that he didn't provide you, didn't report on, but that he ran, which is exactly what came up earlier and you said it wouldn't be fair.

MS. COOKE: I'll ask the next question which is -- THE COURT: All right.

- 17 Q. Then you're aware that the predicted numbers are
- 18 substantially different than the numbers you report in your
- 19 table Plaintiffs' Exhibit 572, aren't you?
- 20 A. No. They're not quite substantially different.
- 21 Q. They're different, right?
- 22 A. There are small differences. The line looks a little bit
- 23 different. It's a little flat and then it takes off when you
- 24 get closer to .75, .80.
- Q. But predictions aren't accurate to what actually happened, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

6849 D5d9flo2 Fagan - cross 1 correct? 2 A. They're very close. 3 MS. COOKE: I have no further questions, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 6 BY MR. HELLERMAN: 7 Q. With respect to the issue of zeros being modeled 8 separately, which I don't believe was part of your testimony but just --9 10 MS. COOKE: Your Honor, I object to that statement, 11 the zeros being modeled separately. His demonstrative, in 12 fact, takes the table eight regression with the zeros removed, 13 therefore, being modeled separately. 14 THE COURT: That's not what I thought you meant by 15 being modeled separately. 16 I thought that was excluding four categories: Zeros, 17

ones, twos and gaps, all four of those together were excluded to equal the 44,000. He compared it to putting all those back in. That's not, to me, the same as modeling zeros separately, which you asked about.

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MS. COOKE: Yes. Which he acknowledged was the point of his understanding of Professor Smith and Purtell's table eight regression, was to show the difference of the zero counts --

> THE WITNESS: Can I respond to that, your Honor? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

6850 D5d9flo2 Fagan - redirect THE COURT: You can in a minute, after I finish. 1 2 But it's still not zeros. It's just a misstatement. 3 Zeros, ones, twos and gaps. Thank you. 4 Put it that way. Now you can respond. 5 THE WITNESS: Can I respond to Ms. Cooke's comment? 6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 THE WITNESS: The point about doing a regression where 8 you actually test the effects of zeros is not simply to take 9 all the zeros and whatever else is included and put them in a 10 garbage can. 11 The point of doing the test is to see what happens 12 when you integrate the question of what happens to zeros in the 13 model when they're included but there's a specification that 14 says: Well there's a lot of zeros here and what happens if you 15 include those zeros? Those are two entirely different 16 enterprises. 17 Table eight that was produced for the report by 18

Professors Smith and Purtell basically dumped the zeros in the garbage.

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In our case, I think what Ms. Cooke is alluding to was a line of code -- we actually ran what's called -- in fact, we ran a model similar to what Professors Purtell and Smith recommend called a zero-inflated model. We actually ran that model. And you know what --

> THE COURT: I think that's what you object to. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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D5d9flo2
                               Fagan - redirect
               THE WITNESS: She's claiming --
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               {\tt MS.} COOKE: No. That was my question.
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               THE COURT: You want to hear what the results of his
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     run revealed?
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               MS. COOKE: This code was provided.
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               THE COURT: Fine.
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               THE WITNESS: So then I get to tell the result.
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               MR. HELLERMAN: Professor, may I just -- if you know
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     that the code was provided.
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               THE WITNESS: I don't know the code was provided, but
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      let's assume it was.
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               THE COURT: So the result was?
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               THE WITNESS: The result was it didn't matter. We
      still get exactly the same result. The percent Black, percent
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      Hispanic, and percent other race figures are statistically
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      significant and positive predictors of the stop rates.
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               MR. HELLERMAN: Nothing further.
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               MS. COOKE: Nothing further for this witness, your
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      Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Good-bye.
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               THE WITNESS: Or until the next time.
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               (Witness excused)
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               THE COURT: Now maybe your group -- you want him at
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      the table?
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               MR. HELLERMAN: We'd like him at the table.
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                               (212) 805-0300
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	D5d9flo2 Fagan - redirect
1	THE COURT: That's fine.
2	Mr. Dunn, if you want to see the screen you're welcome
3	to sit in the jury box.
4	MR. DUNN: Okay. I'll take you up on that.
5	THE COURT: I was going to say as long as you don't
6	pull out a notepad.
7	MR. DUNN: I'm pen-free.
8	MS. COOKE: Your Honor, I would like to get a copy of
9	those notes that Professor Fagan was reading from during his
10	testimony.
11	THE COURT: You understand you're still under oath?
12	THE WITNESS: I do.
13	THE COURT: Please be seated.
14	MR. HELLERMAN: Asked for a copy of the notes. Shall
15	I make a copy now?
16	THE COURT: Hold on one second.
17	How many copies should my clerk make? One for the
18	defense counsel, or do you want one too?
19	MR. HELLERMAN: I'd like one.
20	THE COURT: Two copies. As soon as you see the young
21	man walk through the door, tell him two copies. Thank you.
22	I'm ready.
23	MS. COOKE: Sorry. I was waiting.
24	(Continued on next page)
25	

D5d9flo2 Fagan - redirect ROBERT PURTELL, resumed. DIRECT EXAMINATION 3 BY MS. COOKE: 4 Q. Professor Purtell, looking at Plaintiffs' Exhibit 574, 5 which is a revised version of your table seven from your -- I'm 6 sorry, table ten from your second supplemental report response. 7 How do you interpret the changes that Professor Fagan 8 has made to your table ten? 9 A. He's added a specific Z value. And he has added the 10 standard errors. And the rest of it appears to be essentially 11 the same. Some changes in titles. 12 THE COURT: Now, he's testified that the Z column was 13 simply the division of the coefficient by the standard error. THE WITNESS: That's correct. That's the normal way 14 15 to do that. 16 THE COURT: And you agree? 17 THE WITNESS: Yeah. I'd like to disagree, but I'm not 18 that kind of person. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Good. 20 Q. And did you hear Professor Fagan testify that the inclusion 21 of the suspect description data caused the practical 22 significance of the racial proportion to decline? 2.3 MR. CHARNEY: He never testified to that. 24 THE COURT: I don't remember anything like that. 25 Maybe could you either rephrase or say it again. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct Q. What did you understand Professor Fagan testified with 2 respect to the practical significance? 3 A. Well, what he said was --4 MR. HELLERMAN: Objection. He didn't testify --5 THE COURT: Wait. I want to hear the end of her question. One more time. 6 7 BY MS. COOKE: 8 Q. What did you understand Professor Fagan testifying with 9 respect to the practical significance of the -- I'm sorry, I 10 can't see the screen -- with the addition of the Z values to 11 the revised table ten? 12 MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, he testified to the 13 practical statistical significance. 14 THE COURT: What he said was there was a stronger 15 correlation to the population figures than to the crime suspect 16 figures. 17 Would that be fair? 18 MS. COOKE: Correct. 19 THE COURT: We all agree now. 20 THE WITNESS: Yes. I mean that's essentially what he 21 said. 22 THE COURT: So, she's asking you to comment on that 2.3 opinion. 24 THE WITNESS: I don't believe those differences are in 25 any way substantive. We prepared a demonstrative to show why

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct we believe that's the case.

THE COURT: Okay.

Q. With respect to the coefficients in the second column.

THE COURT: In the second column?

MS. COOKE: Yes.

I'm sorry. I guess --

7 THE COURT: Standard error? Second column is standard

error.

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9 MS. COOKE: The coefficients in the Z column.

THE COURT: In the Z column. That's not --

11 Q. Is that a coefficient, Professor Purtell?

12 A. That's the Z value. Coefficients are actually in the

13 column marked coefficient.

14 Q. With respect to the coefficients, I guess the first column

15 but the second column of text.

16 A. First column of numbers.

17 Q. With respect to those coefficients, Professor Purtell, what

18 difference do you see between the suspect coefficients and the

19 percent race population coefficients?

20 A. Well the suspect coefficients are smaller. But I think the

21 important difference here is that when you look at the percent

22 Black population coefficient here and compare it to his table

23 five, that coefficient has gotten smaller. It's gone from .883

24 to .7626, which to me suggests that the practical significance

in the analysis has gotten smaller.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct

1 Q. So just so I understood. You said that the coefficient

- 2 here has gotten smaller from the coefficient even represented
- 3 by Professor Fagan in his table 5?
- 4 A. That's correct.

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5 Q. I'm placing on the screen what's been provided to 6 plaintiffs' counsel and marked for identification as

7 Defendants' Exhibit N15.

Professor Purtell, did you prepare this demonstrative? A. We did, yes.

- 10 Q. And what is the purpose of this demonstrative?
- 11 A. Well, we were trying to show that these differences in the 12 Z scores are really not -- really don't make much difference in 13 the real world.

So let me interpret the only one for which I can actually give you words, the 8.95 Hispanic suspect logged and lagged Z score is -- the Z score for Hispanic suspects logged and lagged is 8.95.

If you remember, your Honor, we talked about the fact that this is the probability that the result might be a random event. Well, the chances of that coefficient being a -- or that variable being just the result of a random process are less than four in one hundred quadrillion.

And the other numbers are smaller zeros. But they are all essentially so strong that nobody cared.

Given these odds, I'd buy a lottery ticket. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct 1 So they are all essentially the same. 2 THE COURT: So when he said it's a stronger, 3 correlation you just don't agree with that? 4 THE WITNESS: It is. But it's not in any meaningful 5 way. One in less than four in a hundred quadrillion. 6 an enormous number. 7 THE COURT: So while it looks different to go from 8 nine to fourteen --9 THE WITNESS: The way the statistics work, once you 10 get out that far, nothing much happens. 11 THE COURT: It's meaningless? 12 THE WITNESS: Yeah. It's meaningless in a practical 13 sense. 14 Q. In your opinion, would any well trained analyst interpret 15 those differences represented by the Z scores as indications of 16 practical significance? 17 A. No. I think any analyst with reasonable training would say 18 that they're all so strongly significant there's really no 19 difference. 20 Q. What would a trained analyst use to make a determination of 21 practical significance? 22 A. A trained analyst would go back and use the coefficient 2.3 measures themselves -- actually, as I said before, there are 24 necessary and sufficient conditions here. 25 If the variable is not statistically significant, it

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct

1 should be ignored.

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If it is statistically significant -- and these were all essentially the same level -- then I would go back to the coefficient and I would interpret them with respect to practical significance.

 $\ensuremath{\,^{\rm MS.}}$ COOKE: Your Honor, I'd move the admission of Defendant's N15.

THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. HELLERMAN: No objection.
THE COURT: N15 is received.

(Defendant's Exhibit N15 received in evidence)
Q. Professor Purtell, is the difference between statistical
and practical significance documented in statistics literature?
A. There's a classic book actually -- I went back to find the
oldest one I could find.

There's a classic book that's used in social sciences. It's called Social Statistics, by a man named Blalock.

 $\,$ And I went, in fact, back to as far as the first edition which is 1960.

And on page, I think it's 126, he talks about the fact that practical significance and statistical significance are very different things.

And he cautions against placing too much confidence in statistical significance when samples get very large. And he argues that when a sample is large, very, very small effects SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct can appear to be statistically significant. And so he cautions

any analyst, anyone reading the book, to be very careful about that.

And that's the situation we have here.

THE COURT: My problem is that I'm listening to both of you and understanding both of you.

It's all statistically significant. Both the population way of looking at it or the suspect way of looking at it are both statistically --

 $\,$ THE WITNESS: All those variables are statistically significant with respect to stops.

That's correct.

THE COURT: So it's not more one than the other. They're all significant.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, and they're all significant at, for practical purposes, essentially the same level.

THE COURT: But they're all significant?

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes. We agree with that.

Q. Professor Purtell did any of the materials provided by the plaintiffs' counsel with respect to Professor Fagan's analysis regarding your table eight, which dropped zero count census

regarding your table eight, which dropped zero count census tracts, one count, two count, and the gaps, did any of that

23 information change your opinion about the need to model zeros separately?

24 separately?
25 A. No, they did not.

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D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct Q. Why? A. Well, the purpose of that chart initially was just to show 3 that the zero process is -- appeared to be very different. 4 And in Professor Fagan's own code he ran something 5 called a Vuong test. And it's a test to see whether or not 6 modeling the zero count separately would have a statistically 7 significant impact on the results. 8 And the test statistics for that test that he ran says 9 that it -- in fact, you should model the zero counts 10 separately. 11 He tested to see whether the zero process was 12 different, your Honor. And his test said yes. And then he 13 ignored it. 14 THE COURT: I don't really understand what that means, 15 I must say. Does that mean including? 16 THE WITNESS: We never said --17 THE COURT: You look at them all alone? 18 THE WITNESS: No. We never said to include or exclude them. We said that first you needed to model the question of 19 20 whether someone was stopped or not stopped. That's the zero 21 count question. 2.2 And then once you've done that, the rest of the model 2.3 would be adjusted for that factor. 24 MS. COOKE: Professor Purtell --THE COURT: I don't know what you mean. I only know 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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that if we look at that side-by-side chart he did.

THE WITNESS: Right.

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THE COURT: It looks like the results differ when there is no exclusion.

THE WITNESS: That's correct. And that's exactly what we would argue, that since there are such significant differences — and the reason we use this approach as opposed to something that's more statistically accurate is that the statistically accurate stuff is very hard to understand.

So what -- our claim here is only that when we dropped -- when we excluded the zeros -- and you did that because you can't model just the zeros -- and even accounting for the fact that Stata dropped a number of other cases for reasons we explained, that these coefficients are, in fact, different, which suggests that the zero process is different from the overall process and should be controlled --

THE COURT: I don't know what that means, that the zero process is different.

 $\,$ And you seem to refer that he ran something where he just ran --

THE WITNESS: No. He ran his model on the right-hand side. With both controlling for the zero process and then not controlling for the zero process. And then he compared the two models. And there's a test statistic that can be generated that tells you whether or not you should, in fact, control for SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct

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the zeros or not control for the zeros. And the test statistic says you must control for the zeros.

THE COURT: I'm obviously going to be completely unable to follow that because I think that's where you objected to his testifying about a run that he didn't give you. So to have the rebuttal of a run that's not in evidence is too confusing for me. I don't have both sides of this story.

MS. COOKE: That was not the objection, your Honor, that I had raised was to some -- I'm not sure what he was planning to testify about, but he talked about doing something.

THE COURT: It still sounds like he's discussing a run so to speak that I don't have in evidence.

Do I, Mr. Hellerman?

MR. HELLERMAN: No.

THE COURT: So I can't have that happen.

I need to have either Dr. Fagan's testimony about that run rebutted by Dr. Purtell or not at all.

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ COOKE: We believe it is being rebutted, your Honor.

THE COURT: It is being rebutted.

What I'm trying to say is I have the rebuttal only. I don't think I have Dr. Fagan's testimony about this run that now Dr. Purtell is telling me what it means. I don't have Dr. Fagan's side of that run. So the evidence in the record is confusing to me now, it will be confusing to me upon review if SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct I don't have both sides of that run. That's all I'm saying. MS. COOKE: Maybe I could add something that might 3 clarify. Plaintiffs' Exhibit 573 was provided to the 4 defendants. 5 THE COURT: Yes. MS. COOKE: In addition to the exhibit, the underlying 6 7 Stata code was provided. 8 THE COURT: You mentioned that. This weekend. 9 MS. COOKE: In the code which supports what's 10 purported to be represented in this exhibit was information 11 with respect to the Vuong test that Professor Purtell is 12 referring to that was run by Professor Fagan --13 THE COURT: That may be. But he didn't testify about 14 it. I thought there was an objection to it. I need to hear 15 both sides of that run. 16 MS. COOKE: I didn't object to it. I asked the 17 question. And then I think your Honor --18 THE COURT: Yeah, I did. 19 MS. COOKE: -- that was the objection. But that was 20 not the objection, which I had made to the testimony of 21 Professor Fagan. 2.2 THE COURT: True. But it sounded like you were 2.3 picking and choosing. You objected to one run that he didn't 24 give you a report on. Then you didn't object to another run 25 probably because you liked it better.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct MS. COOKE: No, because it was provided. So there was 1 2 no -- there was a lack of transparency to the defendants. 3 THE COURT: There's a problem in the court record. I 4 don't have the record testimony about that run. I need both 5 sides. That's all I'm saying. 6 MS. COOKE: To the extent that Professor Fagan needs 7 to resume the stand to provide that. 8 But I'm saying the transparency issue, and the notice 9 issue. We were on notice of this Stata code file for this 10 exhibit so. 11 THE COURT: I just need to hear both sides of what 12 this run was about. I've heard the rebuttal side. But I 13 haven't heard essentially the proffered testimony about the 14 run. 15 Do you understand what I just said, Dr. Fagan? 16 He's telling me what's wrong with it. I don't know 17 what you did and what you say it means. 18 So you're never done. You're back on, on that one 19 point. I need to understand what you did. 20 PROF. FAGAN: This morning? 21 THE COURT: Do it now. Sure he could do it from 22 there. You've got a good microphone. 2.3 You know this run he's talking about? 24 PROF. FAGAN: Yes, I do. 25 THE COURT: So tell me what you think it is. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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Purtell - direct

PROF. FAGAN: In the report from Professors Smith and
Purtell they make a point that you should model the zeros
separately. It's a separate process, as they call it.

THE COURT: What does that mean? You just look at

PROF. FAGAN: There are different ways to do it.
One way would be to simply say: Can we detect
differences between tracts that have zero counts and tracts
that have other counts, live counts.

It's a little complicated in this case because what was excluded in this model was more than just zero counts.

THE COURT: We all know. It's zeros, ones, twos and gaps.

 ${\tt PROF.}$ FAGAN: So we weren't able to model -- we could look at the zeros versus the others.

So that's one approach, is just simply to say is: How did the zeros differs from others?

THE COURT: But Ms. Cooke says you did something. You did a run. You found something.

What did you do?

those census tracts that had zero?

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PROF. FAGAN: In their report they suggest using a hurdled model or a zero inflated model, which is a very specific form of regression that it takes into account when you believe there's a lot of zeros and that the zeros somehow are different than the others.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct So we ran -- I privately ran the model and looked at 2 the results. And it was part --3 THE COURT: When you say you ran the model, what does 4 that mean? You looked only at zero tracts? 5 PROF. FAGAN: No. I actually ran a zero inflated 6 regression model. 7 THE COURT: What does that mean? 8 PROF. FAGAN: That means it's a model that has a very 9 specific test built in to ask whether or not the effect of the 10 zeros is different. 11 And it takes into account, in estimating the 12 coefficients for all the other variables, the effects of that 13 separate group of zeros. 14 So it's accounting for those in the way that the model 15 is -- in the way that the coefficients are generated. 16 We looked at that. And the results are exactly the 17 same. 18 THE COURT: As what? 19 PROF. FAGAN: As if we had done the regressions, say 20 for example, in that demonstrative. THE COURT: The right-hand side? 21 22 PROF. FAGAN: The right-hand side. 2.3 The three racial composition variables remained 24 statistically significant and positive. Coefficients are 25 roughly about the same size.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct

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THE COURT: So you say when you did this run it came out pretty much the same as the results on the right-hand side of Exhibit 573.

PROF. FAGAN: Zero inflated negative binomial regression which included a specific test. You have to tell the computer what the inflation factor is.

 $\,$ And the inflation factor we used was zero, that there were no stops.

And even including that parameter in the regression and doing a test that's designed specifically to test for that inflation, we come up with exactly the same results.

THE COURT: And you just said --

 $\,$ THE WITNESS: And we disagree. The test says you should do that when modeling.

And when we looked at the coefficients from the zero inflated model they were smaller -- again, smaller than what he's reported on table five, but he's never reported them here, and I don't remember all the numbers offhand.

But the fact is --

THE COURT: So you're saying the coefficient is the B column there.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COURT: So where I see B -- percent black population on the right-hand side of the chart, the coefficient is 1.196. You said when he ran his zero inflated model it was SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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      less than --
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               THE WITNESS: It was much smaller than that.
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               THE COURT: Much smaller?
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               THE WITNESS: .663, I think.
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               THE COURT: Point what?
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               THE WITNESS: .663, I think, if I remember it
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      correctly.
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               PROF. FAGAN: I actually don't remember.
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               THE COURT: I'm at a loss.
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               I mean he said it made no difference and it comes out
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      the same.
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               He says the coefficient is much smaller.
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               If the coefficient is much smaller, then when it's
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      divided by the standard error the Z score --
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               THE WITNESS: The Z score will change too, your Honor.
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               As with the standard errors. They all change.
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               So it's going to be statistically significant.
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               THE COURT: What's going to be statistically --
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               THE WITNESS: The coefficients were still
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      statistically -- but in a practical sense, they were smaller.
               MS. COOKE: If I could ask Professor Fagan when he
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      says the results were the same, in fact, he doesn't mean the
2.3
      same number.
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               THE COURT: No.
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               MS. COOKE: He means statistically significant numbers
                     SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct 1 but smaller as Professor Purtell is reporting. 2 PROF. FAGAN: I'm not agreeing that they're smaller. 3 I'm just saying they were still statistically significant. 4 MS. COOKE: But they weren't the same numbers. 5 THE COURT: He did say --PROF. FAGAN: I can't testify. I don't have the 6 7 results in front of me. THE COURT: Okay. 8 9 But you do say, Professor Purtell, that no matter what 10 they still end up statistically significant? 11 THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah. That's because of the 12 enormous size of the sample, your Honor. 13 BY MS. COOKE: 14 Q. And Professor Purtell and you took the ${\bf Z}$ scores from 15 Professor --16 A. That's in the other --17 Q. -- Professor Fagan's revision to table 10, the Z scores 18 here, and reflected them in Defendant's Exhibit N15 --19 THE COURT: I saw that. 20 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 21 Q. -- which reflects --22 THE COURT: He explained all that already. That I 2.3 got. Q. Looking at Plaintiffs' Exhibit 570, Professor Purtell. 24

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Purtell - direct D5d9flo2 Q. Can the impact measures in Professor Fagan's regression analysis be used to reflect large changes in each of the 3 variables that he claims and also then reflects in the 4 demonstrative 571? 5 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I found that question 6 confusing. Could you try it again. Q. Looking at Plaintiffs' Exhibit 571, there's a large change 7 8 reflected between the marginal effect of the stop count as the 9 percent race census tract population changes, correct? 10 A. That's correct. 11 Q. Do you agree that Professor Fagan can represent those 12 changes using the regression analysis in table 5? 13 A. No. My problem is that --14 MR. HELLERMAN: Objection. That mischaracterizes the 15 testimony. 16 MS. COOKE: It wasn't his testimony. I'm asking about 17 what the demonstrative reflects, which is a large change in the 18 stop count from 15 above to 27 or eight or whatever this is. 19 THE COURT: So we can all see that. And then. 20 MS. COOKE: Over the rate of percent change in the 21 racial composition. 22 THE COURT: We can all see 571. 2.3 Then your question was. 24

MS. COOKE: Was whether or not Professor Purtell agrees that Professor Fagan can establish this reflected change SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct 1 based on his regressions in table 5. 2 THE COURT: His original table 5? 3 MS. COOKE: Correct. 4 MR. HELLERMAN: That mischaracterizes Professor 5 Fagan's testimony. 6 THE COURT: Doesn't purport to characterize it at all. 7 It's not characterizing his testimony. She's just saying can 8 you get from table five to that. That's a question. That's a 9 fair question. He can say whatever he wants. 10 MR. HELLERMAN: So phrased, I have no objection. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MS. COOKE: This chart purports to be the effects 13 based on table five. And I'm asking Professor Purtell if he 14 agrees that you can report those results as a result of table 15 5. 16 THE WITNESS: I'd agree you can do it mathematically. 17 But in a practical sense, when you go from a census 18 tract with a low Black population to one with a very high Black population, SES factors change, crime levels change, 19 20 unfortunately, and the other racial make-up of the census tract 21 would change. 2.2 THE COURT: What do you mean, other? 2.3 THE WITNESS: Well the other races would not be -- if 24 I'm 85 percent Black something must have gotten smaller. 25 And these results are based on population average SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct

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numbers. So a percentage change in Black would be a percentage change in the Black population across the city proportionately distributed to each of the census tracts.

So my short answer is no, you can't do this. Not and draw any meaning from it.

Q. So looking at Plaintiffs' Exhibit 570, which identifies, in the far left column, percent Black population in tracts, from 15, in increments of five or ten up through 85, can the results of Professor Fagan's impact measures for the impact of change in the percent Black population be interpreted for his hypothetical census tracts in this way?

A. Only if you can assume that absolutely nothing happened in terms of the other factors in the model.

And, in fact, Professor Fagan's code very specifically fixed all of them at the average value from the regression. So, I don't see how it can happen.

In the percent difference column, although I'm not quite sure I understand what he's trying to do, you would have to normalize that.

So there would be a 9.2 percent increase in the stops versus the baseline between 15 and 25 percent. But that's for a ten percent increase in population. So if I divide that by ten percent --

THE COURT: Not a ten percent increase in population $\ensuremath{\mathsf{--}}$

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct 1 THE WITNESS: Well, he's got --2 THE COURT: I understand. Ten percent increase in 3 the --4 THE WITNESS: -- in the Black percentage. So that 5 increase is larger than his percentage increase in the stop 6 numbers. 7 He'd have to do something to normalize this. I'm not 8 quite sure what that is supposed to represent. 9 THE COURT: Okay. So you have a problem that it's not 10 ten? 11 THE WITNESS: I have a problem that he hasn't given me 12 any basis, any denominator for it. 13 So I have to look at that compared to the increase in 14 population. So a 9.2 percent increase in stops against a 15 10 percent increase in the Black population is the way I would 16 look at it. 17 But this is somewhat misleading to me. I would never 18 have presented it this way. I would have normalized it by dividing by the percent of change in the population. So that I 19 20 know what the change in the stops is for each percent change in 21 the population. 22 Q. In your opinion, Professor Purtell, do the analyses in 2.3 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 570 provide any evidence of practical 24 significance? 25 A. No, for the reasons I've just stated.

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SES factors and all of the other elements do change with the racial make-up of census tracts. So you'd have to control for all of those factors at the same time.

- Q. In your opinion, is the assumption that nothing else would change as the racial mix of a census tract changed realistic?

 A. No. Professor Smith and I both testified to the fact, and
- 7 the data supports the claim, the assertion that there is -- 8 there are substantial differences.
- 9 Q. In your opinion, does the second column, which is titled 10 marginal increase in number of stops, fairly reflect the
- isolated impact of increases in the percent Black population?
- 12 A. Not in any real world sense, no.
 13 Q. Did you do any analysis to test the impact of holding all
- these other factors equal?
 A. We did something that, frankly, I would have expected
 Professor Fagan to do and report on, which is that we went back
- to the original data and we looked at those precincts that had between 85 and a hundred percent Black population, and we
- calculated the average number of stops in those precincts. And it was 18.8 stops. So he's claiming --
 - MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, I don't believe they've provided --

THE COURT: I was just going to ask you that.
Did you get information on this analysis?
MS. COOKE: We were not provided this until the
SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

6875 D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct 1 exchange at 5:00 on Saturday evening. 2 MR. CHARNEY: But then --3 THE COURT: Right. I had said nobody can report or 4 testify on material that the other side hasn't seen. 5 That was your first objection, which I sustained, when 6 Professor Fagan was testifying. You said we have not seen this 7 data and I agreed with you. 8 I can't have this testimony. 9 MS. COOKE: But it's in response to data that was only 10 provided to us on Saturday. 11 THE COURT: I had to have a cutoff at some point. I 12 can't take this testimony. It's not been seen. It's not been 13 reviewed. This was the whole point. So it's -- so all -- he's permitted to rebut what he saw. Remember I said he gets the 14 15 last word and there has to be an end. This would be new. Then 16 they'd have to look at it. Then Dr. Fagan could come back. 17 MS. COOKE: Your Honor, to the extent --18

THE COURT: I can't do this forever.

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MS. COOKE: To the extent that what Professor Purtell is testifying to is the actual number of stops in the data that's the actual data that Professor Fagan has been provided for the census tracts, he's just merely reporting the data of the actual number of stops of the 85 percent Black tract versus the prediction. He's comparing the actual data, which Professor Fagan has long been in possession of, and he's SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct

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 reporting the difference as to whether or not the prediction is or isn't consistent.

MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, he's doing a comparison that we don't have any ability -- we haven't had the chance to verify because this is the first time we're hearing about this comparison. So I think back to your Honor's --

MS. COOKE: And in fact I asked --

THE COURT: He is speaking.

MR. CHARNEY: And as your Honor said already today and last week, there had to be a cutoff of when new analyses would have to be disclosed to the other side. And this is a new analysis. It's a new comparison that was done sometime between 5:00 on Saturday.

THE COURT: She's trying to say when she receives the chart from you at 5:00 and there's information already in the record that would be -- that could be used to rebut what you produced at 5:00, what's she to do?

Now the only thing I can think of is not introduce it at 11:30 today but send it over Sunday with a letter saying this is simple math, these were statistics you've had all along, all we did was look at the actual figures which show the increase or decrease in stops, and here it is, so you won't see it at 11:30 Monday for the first time, even though I understand it's after the 5:00 hard stop, but it would have given you some notice. This creates a problem when you walk in the door with SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

Purtell - direct D5d9flo2 1 something like this at 11:30. 2 I understand your point. It's based on data they've 3 had for years. But he did the math for the first time, and 4 they need to now check the math and assess the accuracy. 5 MS. COOKE: I did ask Professor Fagan if he was aware 6 if his predictions were --7 THE COURT: You did ask that today, yes. 8 MS. COOKE: And he reported that they were. 9 THE COURT: I don't remember that answer. 10 MR. CHARNEY: He said they were similar and there was 11 a jump in regard to the 80 to 85. 12 THE COURT: He said it was flatter, then it took off. 13 He did say that. 14 MS. COOKE: I submit that the information is known to 15 Professor Fagan. He's familiar with the data. He's been 16 analyzing the data and producing reports on it for years. He 17 was been analyzing in the geographic area of census tracts, the 18 number of stops in census tracts, the percent Black --19 THE COURT: I get it. 20 What are you asking him? 21 MS. COOKE: I'm asking him whether or not these 22 predictions are consistent with what actually happened 2.3 according to the actual data. 24 THE COURT: For how many census tracts? For what 25 census tracts?

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct 1 MS. COOKE: For the ones that --2 THE COURT: These are hypothetical. 3 MS. COOKE: But these are census tracts with 4 hypothetical. 5 THE COURT: I know. But don't you see now we'd have 6 to know which census tracts he did this math on. They'd have 7 to have the opportunity to go back and look at those census 8 tracts, doublecheck the data. 9 It's creating a continuing dialogue that will just not 10 end. 11 You want to do it, I'll tell you what I'm going to do, 12 I'm going to let them check all the data and rebut it. I've 13 got to know which census tracts he looked at. 14 How many did you look at? 15 THE WITNESS: I didn't count them. Every census tract 16 with 85 percent or more in Black population. 17 THE COURT: How many was that? 18 THE WITNESS: I just don't remember. 19 THE COURT: Twenty, 30, 40, a hundred? 20 I mean I've got to have -- we've got to have data. It 21 has to be checked. It's otherwise not fair. 22 I'm willing to let you do it, but we're never going to 2.3 end. Then they get to look at those 40 or 50 or a hundred 24 tracts, do the math also, decide whether they were selected appropriately. 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct

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It's new. I can't help but tell you it's new. Because I don't know which tracts he selected. I don't know their percent populations. You know, I don't even know if he can tell us which tracts he selected.

 $\,$ MS. COOKE: That's my point, your Honor. It was not to provide point by point, you know, some data or analysis but an understanding --

THE COURT: But it is. You want him to testify to his conclusion based on the review of the actual stops in those tracts on a comparative basis, I guess, over time.

THE WITNESS: Over the entire time period, your Honor. Which is what these numbers are. These are population averages.

THE COURT: Well, yes. But they're averages. And these are hypothetical tracts. You looked at actual. That's her point. You moved away from hypothetical to actual. Nothing wrong with that.

THE WITNESS: They should line up, yes.

THE COURT: Nothing wrong with it. Except they need an opportunity to check what you did. And you're telling them now for the first time what you did, which tracts you used. I don't even know if he can find the data back in the office, back in Albany.

THE WITNESS: We have Stata code for it.
THE COURT: You have?
SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct THE WITNESS: We have code to do the calculation. 2 THE COURT: You said Stata? 3 THE WITNESS: That's the statistical package we're all 4 using. 5 THE COURT: I know. 6 That's the problem. 7 MS. COOKE: Your Honor, my --8 MR. CHARNEY: Can I just also correct the record, that 9 this chart to which they are responding to. 10 THE COURT: The one on the board? 11 MR. CHARNEY: This, which the testimony which 12 Professor Purtell was about to give. This was actually 13 disclosed to the defendants on Wednesday. So for them to say 14 we didn't get it until Saturday at 5:00 we didn't have time to 15 give you something. 16 MS. COOKE: In fact, your Honor, there were charts --17 THE COURT: One at time. 18 MS. COOKE: -- that were provided on Wednesday in 19 anticipation. Some of which weren't used. And some of which 20 were added. So it was not until Saturday at 4:50 that the 21 final identification of exhibits that the plaintiffs intended 22 to use were --2.3 THE COURT: Now it seems true that you had this chart 24 since Wednesday. You must have asked your expert to now take the hypothetical and compare it to the actual --25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct MS. COOKE: Your Honor, I represent to the Court --2 THE COURT: Do you want me to ask him? I'm going to 3 do it under oath. 4 So when did you do this run of the real census tracts 5 where you isolated those of whatever 80 or 85 and you ran an 6 analysis with this program, this Stata program, when did you --7 THE WITNESS: We ran them late Saturday because the 8 total number --9 THE COURT: When were you asked to do it? 10 THE WITNESS: We weren't asked to do it. 11 We did it because that's the standard part of 12 analysis, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Nobody asked you to do it? 14 THE WITNESS: No. It's -- when we saw these 15 numbers --16 THE COURT: When did you see them? 17 THE WITNESS: I first saw them because of my schedule 18 late Saturday evening. THE COURT: And then you ran it Saturday evening? 19 20 THE WITNESS: Yes. We ran them Saturday evening. 21 It's a very simple analysis. 22 THE COURT: I understand. But once we know what 2.3 census tracts. 24 THE WITNESS: We ran them in response to another of 25 his exhibits which claim that for a census tract with -- a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct graph, a census tract with 85 percent Black, the total number 2 of stops would be in excess of one hundred. And that just seemed -- that's the -- I'm sure we can put that one up. 3 4 MS. COOKE: This one or the other one? 5 THE WITNESS: No. It's the other one. The other 6

THE COURT: Exhibit 572.

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MS. COOKE: And this was only provided on Saturday at 4:50.

THE WITNESS: This didn't make sense to us. We just didn't recall seeing any census tract with that count of stops in a single month. So it immediately triggered -- our response was to see whether or not this made sense.

So we had -- you know, the other marginal number originally came to us with a title saying that that was, in fact, the total stops. And that was changed in the last submission.

So, to suddenly go from what we thought were total stops at 23.96 for 85 percent Black to a hundred, over a hundred, that really triggered a thought process for us. These numbers just don't make sense, given what we know about the data.

THE COURT: All right. We'll take our afternoon --I'm sorry, our morning recess now and reconvene at five of

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct 1 (Recess) 2 THE COURT: Please be seated. I need to wait until Mr. Hellerman and Dr. Fagan come 3 4 back. 5 I thought about this issue over the break. And in an 6 effort to resolve it without more discovery, more testing, and 7 more testimony, I'm going to ask your indulgence while I ask 8 Dr. Fagan a few questions from there and that may resolve the 9 problem. 10 Dr. Fagan, what you were doing in the chart on the 11 screen, 572, was a sort of statistical projection based solely 12 on change in percentage of population that is minority, right? 13 PROF. FAGAN: Yes. 14 THE COURT: So, does it or doesn't it matter to you 15 what the actual figures show for the actual number of stops in 16 various census tracts of various population percentage 17 minority? Does that interest you in terms of the projection 18 you were doing that was a statistical projection? Is it 19 important to know what the actual numbers are? 20 PROF. FAGAN: Yes, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: It is important? 22 PROF. FAGAN: Yes. You want to be able to look at the 2.3 projected values, the predicted values. These are the 24 predicted values versus the actual values. 25

THE COURT: You do want to know that?

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D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct

1 PROF. FAGAN: Yes.

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And I did not show the actual values. But as I think I mentioned when I was testifying, the actual values are -- THE COURT: No. I remember the sort of -- little flatter.

PROF. FAGAN: They go up very slightly, and then all of sudden they shoot up right around 50 to 55 to 75 percent. Then they actually dip down a bit, when you get to the higher percentage populations.

THE COURT: The actual figures?

PROF. FAGAN: Yeah, the actual figures.

THE COURT: When Dr. Purtell just testified when he saw the numbers approaching 120 stops, he knew that was way off the actuals because he never heard of such a high number. He thought earlier you said something about 23. And this is enormously different from that.

So does that concern you if the projection is so different from actual -- assuming he's correct. I know you haven't had a chance to check the tracts he used, but assuming he's correct, would that concern you if that projection looks so different than the actual? Because there is no census tract that actually had 120, for example.

 $\,$ PROF. FAGAN: There are a couple that do have 120. They are very high stop rates.

Putting that aside, I wanted to make this point based SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct

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on extrapolating -- I probably should have shown the actual versus the predicted. That probably would have been helpful.

But because they were -- they followed roughly the same shape and distribution, I thought that showing a very simple chart which was based on a simple calculation would make the point fairly clearly.

THE COURT: But you didn't answer my question.

PROF. FAGAN: I'm sorry. Go ahead.

THE COURT: That was fine. But you didn't answer my question.

What I said was what caught his attention, we just heard, was that, for example, the blue line on this chart went as high as 120. And, in fact, that's Hispanic, not Black. And he said that caught his attention because there is no such real tract in real life. And it was way higher than numbers you had talked about, which he said something about 23 was the more likely number. And that's an enormous difference.

Then I said does that concern you?

PROF. FAGAN: It concerns me in the sense that, yes, it would be nice if the fit of the predicted to the actual was closer at that one end of the distribution. It's fairly close before you get to that -- other than at the extreme end.

Second, I suppose it's a situation where you really can't have it both ways. On the one hand, you want to be able to show what your statistical prediction would be given the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct

simultaneous effect of all other variables.

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On the other, we can make a descriptive chart that simply says well given the population of this chart in this tract and this tract and this tract, it looks a little bit different. But that wouldn't have any of the kinds of statistical controls built into it.

So I thought because we were trying to make a point about simultaneously controlling for all the variables, this is what you get after you introduce those controls. So this is the statistical prediction. And, you know, again --

THE COURT: That's why I'm asking you the relationship between the statistical prediction and actual real world events.

PROF. FAGAN: Up to about 80 percent, it's pretty close. But again the shape of the curve is a little bit different. At the low end, it goes up gradually instead of that way. And at the higher end, it actually spikes up petty high when you get to 65, 75.

THE COURT: Which one spikes up? PROF. FAGAN: The actual stop rate.

THE COURT: And then you said it dips a little?

PROF. FAGAN: Dips down a little bit after 85 percent.

THE COURT: So I guess the final question is: So, do you see much of a disconnect between the actual stop per census

tract when you look at population in those tracts and your

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - direct 1 statistical projection? 2 PROF. FAGAN: Up to 80 percent, no. 3 THE COURT: Then you see a disconnect? 4 PROF. FAGAN: After 80 percent, yeah, because then 5 you're dealing with a small number of cases which are what we 6 call outliers. And that's the tail wagging the dog. THE COURT: I'm going to leave it at that then and not 7 8 require any further production on which tracts he looked at and 9 everything else because I understand what I think the rebuttal 10 would have been had he seen the work that was done. So with 11 that you can continue your examination. 12 MS. COOKE: I actually have no further questions. 13 THE COURT: Then we're up to Mr. Hellerman. 14 MR. CHARNEY: It's going to be me, another voice for 15 you to hear today. 16 CROSS-EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. CHARNEY: 18 Q. Good morning, Professor Purtell. A. Good afternoon. 19 20 Q. It is afternoon. You're right. 21 THE COURT: There we can agree. 22 THE WITNESS: We finally agree. 2.3 THE COURT: No. I agree with a lot of things. 24 THE WITNESS: No. I'm talking about us. 25 THE COURT: I'm teasing. Okay. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo2 Purtell - cross

Q. I want to go back to, this is Plaintiffs' Exhibit 574.

2 It's the revised table 10 from your report which now includes 3 the standard errors.

THE COURT: Let's call it Dr. Fagan's revised report.

Q. Dr. Fagan's revised version of your table 10.
THE COURT: Right.

- Q. First question is, is you testified that the difference in the Z scores, you said, were not meaningful, right? There are differences, but they're not meaningful?
- A. They wouldn't cause an analyst to look at one as more significant than the other in a practical sense.

THE COURT: N14, is that the number, shows it that.

13 MS. COOKE: 15.

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14 THE COURT: 15 showed us that.

THE WITNESS: Yes. That's correct.

- Q. But you would agree though that, in fact -- first of all, the Z score measures the strength of association between the predicter variable and the outcome variable, right?
- 19 A. Conditioned on all other variables in the model in the 20 covariant structure, correct.
- 21 $\,$ Q. Given that we agree on what the ${\bf Z}$ score measures, it is
- 22 true though that these Z scores do tell us that whether or not
- you think the difference is meaningful, the percent Black
- 24 population has a stronger association to stops than does Black suspects, right?

D5d9flo2 Purtell - cross

1 A. Well I don't think you can rule out the fact that they're

- all at essentially the same statistical level of significance.
- 3 Q. My question was the strength of association.
 - A. I would agree that the Z scores are different.
- 5 Q. And that the strength of the association between percent 6 Black and stops is higher than the strength of association
- 7 between Black suspects and stops? Whether or not you think
- 8 that difference is meaningful, it is -- I'm not asking --
- 9 THE COURT: If you're only asking him whether 15 is 10 higher than 13, he has to say yes.
- 11 THE WITNESS: I have to agree. And I agree that 15 is 12 higher than 3 too.
 - THE COURT: But you think it's absolutely meaningless from the statistical perspective you showed us.
- THE WITNESS: Yes. From a practical perspective they're all the same.
- Q. But isn't it true that in your report, Exhibit H13, you and Professor Purtell state that the suspect race is more strongly correlated with stops than is the percent Black population?
- 20 A. I'm not sure.
 - MR. CHARNEY: If you want I can --
- THE COURT: It would be helpful.
- MR. CHARNEY: It's page 71.
- 24 THE COURT: I was right there. 71. You have it in
- 25 front of you.

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D5d9flo2 Purtell - cross

THE WITNESS: I'll see on it the screen.

Q. So looking here, the last paragraph -- and you're speaking about your scatter plots. But don't you say that, "The scatter plot of the stops by race plots are much more dispersed, showing the machine weaker correlation than relationship between racial pattern in stops and racial patterns in the suspects."

So isn't that what you said?

A. It's a radically different concept.

This is within a simple correlation analysis, a simple scatter plot, not conditioned on everything else. There is no ${\tt Z}$ score. It's -- it's apples and pineapples.

- Q. But wouldn't you agree that in order to really figure out the statistical relationship between, for example, percent Black and stops, the more variables you control for, the
- 16 better, right?
- 17 A. Not necessarily. Just the sheer inclusion of more
- 18 variables tends to make things look more significant.
- 19 Q. But you would agree that looking at the correlation when
- 20 you're controlling for crime, for example, to look at the
- 21 correlation between percent Black and stops, controlling for
- 22 crime is a more accurate measure of the correlation than if
- just looked at percent Black and stops with no other controls,
- 24 right?

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25 A. We talked up front about the need to generate a model that SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - cross

accurately reflected the real world. And we've made any number of comments about why we don't believe Professor Fagan's models do that.

- Q. That's not my question.
- 5 A. Sure.

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What you just showed is called preliminary data analysis. It's what you do before you run the analysis. O. I understand.

But you would agree, and I think you've already testified to this, that after you run an analysis where you do control for these other factors, the strength of association is actually higher for the percent Black than it is for Black suspects, right?

- 14 A. But not in any meaningful way.
- 15 Q. But it is higher, right?
- 16 A. Yes. I believe the number 15 is larger than the number 13.
- 17 Q. It's higher when you actually control for some of those
- 18 other important variables, right?
- 19 A. It's higher in the model as structured by Professor Fagan.
- The number 15 is higher than the number 13.
- 22 affect stops, right?
- 23 A. It controls for some of the other variables which we would
- 24 argue are improperly specified and improperly measured.

We argue that the patrol strength measure is SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo2 Purtell - cross

endogenous making all of those measures meaningless.

- Q. And your scatter plot, which is also trying to show
- 3 correlation, doesn't control for anything, right?
 - A. No. It's a preliminary data analysis.
- 5 It's an attempt to see what we should put in the model before we run it. 6
 - Q. But the answer is it doesn't control for anything, right?
- 8 A. Nor does it portend to.

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9 Q. Now, the other testimony you gave on direct was that this is again Professor Fagan's revised table 10 from your report.

10 11 And I think it was your testimony that, for example,

12 the coefficient for percent Black which here is .726, right --13 I'm sorry .7626, was lower than the coefficient for percent 14 Black in Professor Fagan's table five.

- 15 A. Yeah. According to my recollection that was .883.
- 16 Q. And it's your testimony that because the coefficient was 17 smaller that tells you that the practical significance of
- 18 percent Black was lower?
- A. Yes. I mean that's pretty standard theory in every 19 20 statistical textbook you can ever possibly read. It's the
- 21 coefficient that talks about practical significance.

2.2 And, again, there are necessary and sufficient 2.3 conditions. It is a necessary condition that they be

statistically significant. But in a practical sense it's meaningless unless you look at the size of the coefficient and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo2 Purtell - cross

it's likely impact on the outcome variable.

- Q. So it's your testimony that you can determine the magnitude
- of practical significance solely by looking at a regression 3
- 4 coefficient in a statistical test?
- 5 A. Assuming the regression coefficients are statistically
- 6 significant, the answer is that is the factor you look at.
- 7 Q. In other words, the only thing you need to determine is
- 8 whether or not the coefficient goes up or down? That will tell
- 9 you whether a practical --
- 10 A. No. I need the order of magnitude and I need to be able to 11 do some additional analysis.
- 12 THE COURT: So that's what I was going to ask you. If 13 it went from .83 to .76 what do I make of that?
- 14 THE WITNESS: Well it means that that is -- is likely 15 to have less of an impact on stops for .7626 than for .883.
- 16 And as we've testified, your Honor, they're all
- 17 incredibly small results that are supported by the sheer size
- 18 of the sample. So every test we run, every issue we've looked
- at has made that coefficient smaller. 19
- 20 Q. But my question is, is the decrease from .883 to .7626, is
- 21 that decrease meaningful with respect to practical
- significance? 22
- 2.3 THE COURT: That would be my question.
- 24 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 25 THE COURT: You say it is?

D5d9flo2 Purtell - cross THE WITNESS: It is, yes. THE COURT: How do you know that? THE WITNESS: Well because a smaller number says that the -- for a one percent increase in the Black population, the log odds ratio or the numbers of stops, depending upon how you work with the data, the relative number of stops will get lower until finally you're at zero. Remember if that value was zero, there is no impact on stops. (Continued on next page)

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D5D8FLO3 Purtell - cross

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numbers?

THE COURT: So all you're really saying is .88 is larger than .76. You're not saying really that .76 is meaningless.

THE WITNESS: No. I am saying it's smaller.

THE COURT: Earlier you said 15 is more than 13, but it had no meaning. Now you're saying .88 is larger than point .76, but point .76 still has meaning.

THE WITNESS: It still has meaning, but this model says that the impact of the change in the black population is not as great as the other model said.

THE COURT: I understand. It may still be of significance.

THE WITNESS: It is statistically significant, but as we argue, we don't think it is practically significant.

Q. My question is, is that decrease, as her Honor asked, is that meaningful? You also testified that the difference between 15 and 13 was not meaningful. But your testimony is the difference between .883 and point .7626 is meaningful?

19 A. Yes.20 Q. And you can determine that solely by looking at those

THE COURT: Now we are getting lost in what is meaningful. We are into semantics. He did also say, you can correct me, that .76 is statistically significant. It's just less significant than .88 was.

	D5D8FLO3 Purtell - cross
1	THE WITNESS: It has less of an impact.
2	THE COURT: But it still has an impact. It's not
3	zero?
4	THE WITNESS: I agree.
5	MR. CHARNEY: But what I am trying to focus on is the
6	testimony about practical significance.
7	THE COURT: He doesn't think it has practical
8	significance.
9	THE WITNESS: I don't believe it has practical. I
10	don't believe either coefficient has practical significance.
11	THE COURT: Either .88 or .76.
12	Q. I am trying to understand, is it your testimony that the
13	practical significance of .7626 is lower in a meaningful way
14	than the practical significance that .88 is?
15	THE COURT: The answer has to be no because you don't
16	think either has practical significance.
17	THE WITNESS: I believe either. But if they did
18	THE COURT: Why bother?
19	THE WITNESS: I don't believe either one has any
20	practical significance.
21	THE COURT: That's the answer. To me, that's my
22	takeaway. He doesn't believe either has practical
23	significance. So to say one has less practical significance is
24	not really fair if he thinks neither has practical
25	significance.
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D5D8FLO3 Purtell - cross

1 Q. Your basis for your opinion that neither has practical

2 significance is the analysis that you testified about last week

3 where you ended up with the 50.22 percent?

- A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. There is no other basis for that opinion, right?
 - A. No. I don't need one.

7 THE COURT: That's the one that satisfied you. There 8 is no practical significance.

THE WITNESS: Based on our analysis, your Honor.

10 THE COURT: Right.

- 11 Q. Now, with respect to, I guess it's the zero count issue, we 12 can look real quick at -- actually, I don't think I need a 13 table for this.
- Your testimony was that the coding which Professor
 Fagan provided to you which had the results of the -- I think
 you called it a Vuong test?
- 17 A. Vuong test.
- 18 $\,$ Q. That told you that in fact the zeros were significant,
- 19 right?

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- 20 A. It told us that the zeros needed to be controlled for and
- 21 modeled separately.
- 22 Q. And you're also aware, based on the coding that you
- 23 received, that in fact Professor Fagan did run a zero inflated
- 24 negative binomial regression?
- 25 A. He tested that against the one without it and his results SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 Purtell - cross

- 1 said he should have used the zero inflated model.
- 2 Q. But the results of the zero inflated model that he did give
- 3 you the coding for, don't those results also show that again
- 4 the results for percent black, percent Hispanic are
- 5 statistically significant?
- 6 A. Again, I thought you couldn't enter this into evidence. If
- 7 I can't testify -- the answer was that they are still
- 8 significant, but they are even smaller.
- 9 Q. Do you have any sense of how much smaller?
- 10 A. I can't remember the exact coefficients because we don't
- 11 have a chart on it and it wasn't entered into evidence.
- 12 $\,$ Q. I understand. But again, you remember that we are not the
- ones objecting to this stuff.
- 14 A. I think it was something like .66, or something like that,
- 15 versus .762 versus .883. They are all -- they are just getting
- 16 smaller and smaller.
- 17 Q. But, again, you can't testify -- when it comes to whether
- the difference is meaningful or not, you don't have any basis
- 19 to say --
- MS. COOKE: Objection to the term meaningful. I think we are talking statistical significance and practical.
- MR. CHARNEY: The witness used meaningful when we
- 23 talked about the 1.5 and 1.3. So I am simply using his
- 24 language.

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THE COURT: I will allow it.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 Purtell - cross

1 A. I don't believe any of his coefficients have practical

2 significance. I don't know how many times we are going to go

3 over this.

- 4 Q. Isn't it also correct that you believe -- one of your
- 5 opinions is that, when you make these changes to the model, the
- 6 results change in a meaningful way, right?
- 7 A. They get smaller and smaller.
- 8 Q. But your opinion is that because there are changes, it
- 9 means that the models are not -- I think the term you used is
- 10 robust to changing things, right?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- 12 Q. But in order for that opinion -- the basis for that opinion
- 13 would have to be based on the fact that the differences are
- 14 meaningful, right?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Q. In other words, small changes, when you change things about
- 17 the model, are not necessarily going to mean that the models
- 18 are not robust, right?
- 19 A. That's not necessarily true. Remember, we are looking at
- 20 very small effects to start out with, small changes and small
- 21 effects are meaningful.
- MR. CHARNEY: One moment, your Honor.
- 23 (Pause)
- 24 Q. Last couple of questions.
- 25 So with respect to, this is Plaintiffs' Exhibit 570 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 Purtell - cross

and the analysis Professor Fagan did, the marginal effects

- analysis, and your testimony about how his model is assuming
- 3 that some of the other predictor variables, like SES factor and
- 4 crime, are remaining constant when you increase the percent
- 5 black population. Do you remember that?
 - A. That's exactly what his code specifies.
- 7 Q. Are you familiar with the concept of exchangeability?
- 8 A. Yes.

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- 9 Q. Are you aware that his model uses exchangeability to in
- 10 fact control for the fact that there are going to be changes in
- 11 SES, in crime, when you move from a 15 percent black census
- 12 tract to, for example, a 50 percent black census tract?
- 13 A. Yes. It's not a perfect -- in fact, it's not even a
- 14 reasonable correction. I would never use it.
- 15 Q. Have you ever done a marginal effects analysis in a
- 16 situation where you're using census tracts and racial
- demographics and crime and anything like that?
- 18 A. I have done marginal analyses in a number of contexts, but 19 not in this context.
- 20 MR. CHARNEY: No further questions, your Honor.
- 21 MS. COOKE: No further questions, your Honor.
- THE COURT: You're free to go.
- 23 MS. COOKE: One or two housekeeping issues on the
- 24 point of experts. I have copies that I have labeled V14-A
- through D, which are the charts of the tallies of the number of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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frisks and searches that we spoke about last week. We e-mailed to your clerk in response to your question about the counts of the number of frisks in the data and the number of searches in the data.

THE COURT: Yes, I think I remember.

MS. COOKE: It's reflected in Professor Fagan's cross-examination and you wanted a precise accurate number.

I applied an exhibit sticker to them. So I would move V14-A through and D into evidence.

THE COURT: V14-A through D received.

(Defendants' Exhibits V14-A through V14-D received in evidence)

 $\,$ MR. HELLERMAN: Subject to them being the same things that they sent us last week.

THE COURT: He said they are so they are.

On another note, Judge Keenan has overruled Judge Pitman and has said that the Walker report comes in, and I quess the testimony.

MS. COOKE: The Stewart report.

THE COURT: Stewart report. He said in part, but I don't see the in part. I think it's just we have him for planning purposes.

 $\,$ MS. COOKE: One more housekeeping matter. With respect to Professor Purtell's prior testimony, we had moved to admit him as an expert. Mr. Charney had objected.

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THE COURT: Obviously, I have accepted him as an expert.

MS. COOKE: I am just confirming that for the record. THE COURT: So the next witness?

MS. GROSSMAN: I have two housekeeping matters to raise. One has to do with the OCD reports that Inspector Lehr testified to a week or two ago. The defendants provided the plaintiffs with the OCD complaints, at the Court's direction, and we now want to recall Inspector Lehr just to authenticate and admit those documents into evidence.

THE COURT: I don't know that that needs to be done. If the plaintiffs stipulate to their admissibility, why do I have to hear this?

 ${\tt MS.}$ GROSSMAN: That's true. If the plaintiffs stipulate.

THE COURT: You will find out at the luncheon recess. What is the other point?

MS. GROSSMAN: The other item is way back when Professor Silverman testified. We attempted to admit a demonstrative exhibit which set out the retirees from the police department, and we have produced the document that sets out the retirees since the time that, I think back in the -- I don't know, 1940s to present. It's laid out in a chart. And we want to admit that as well, but we would like to have plaintiffs consent rather than have a witness come in and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 1 authenticate. 2 THE COURT: I don't know that it's an authentication 3 issue. It may be a relevance issue. Who cares about 1940? 4 MS. GROSSMAN: It's actually --5 MR. CHARNEY: It's a relevancy issue. 6 THE COURT: You will have to talk to your adversary. 7 MR. CHARNEY: We object. 8 THE COURT: In full? 9 MR. CHARNEY: We object in full because your Honor has 10 already ruled on this as irrelevant. There was an authenticity 11 issue, but you said separate and apart from verifying the 12 accuracy, it's irrelevant because Professor Silverman, the pool 13 from which he drew his sample was active retirees, and they are 14 trying to essentially compare apples and oranges. 15 THE COURT: What is active? 16 MR. CHARNEY: An active retiree is there is a database 17 where people register basically saying, if you have an 18 emergency, you can call me. 19 THE COURT: I vaguely recollect the difference. 20 MR. CHARNEY: That's what his survey, the pool was 21 drawn from. They are trying to say you should look at all 22 retirees, and you have already ruled, and I can cite the 2.3 transcript. 24 THE COURT: I will wait until you cite the transcript. 25 So I am reserving. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 1 Now can we have the next witness, Ms. Cooke? 2 MS. COOKE: The city calls Deputy Inspector 3 Christopher McCormack. 4 MR. MOORE: The city has decided not to call Catalina. 5 He was actually the next person on the list. 6 MS. GROSSMAN: We are in the process of designating. 7 He testified in the Ligon proceeding. 8

MR. CHARNEY: We were notified he wasn't going to testify, but they never told us they were going to designate.

THE COURT: Now they are telling you they are going to designate.

MR. CHARNEY: I will go back and look. I don't know if any of his testimony was relevant.

THE COURT: When they designate, you will look. There is plenty of time to object after you look.

CHRISTOPHER J. McCORMACK,

called as a witness by the defendants, $\,$

having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

 $\,$ THE COURT: State your full name, first and last, spelling both for the record.

THE WITNESS: Deputy Inspector Christopher J.

22 McCormack, M-C-C-O-R-M-A-C-K. My command is the 40th Precinct.

23 DIRECT EXAMINATION

24 BY MS. COOKE:

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Q. Good afternoon, Deputy Inspector McCormack.

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(212) 805-0300

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

Describe your educational background for the Court,

- 2 please.
- 3 $\,$ A. I have a graduate from New York State SUNY college, and I
- 4 have master's from Seton Hall University in human resources,
- 5 and I have a business certificate from Columbia University.
- 6 Q. When were you first employed by the NYPD?
- 7 A. July 5, 1989.
- 8 Q. You're presently the commanding officer of the 40th
- 9 Precinct?
- 10 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 11 Q. Where is the 40th Precinct located?
- 12 A. Mott Haven section of the Bronx.
- 13 Q. Could you please briefly describe the assignments you have
- 14 held in the NYPD since graduating from the police academy?
- 15 A. Yes. There's numerous assignments. I started off in the 16 Bronx in training at FTU 9.
- Bronx in training at FTU 9.
 I was transferred to the 34th Precinct in Manhattan,
- from 1990 to 1996.

 I was transferred to the squiriled in Manmattan,

 18 from 1990 to 1996.

 I was transferred to the warrant division from '96 t
- I was transferred to the warrant division from '96 to 2000. I was promoted to sergeant -- I'm sorry, from 1996 to 2000 I was a detective.
- From 2000, I was promoted to sergeant and transferred to the 25th Precinct.
- In 2002, I was transferred to the 44 Precinct to be a conditions sergeant there.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

In 2004, I was transferred to the 47 detective squad.
In 2005, I was assigned to Bronx homicide task force as a sergeant.

August of 2005, I was promoted to a lieutenant and transferred to the 43, special operations lieutenant.

In 2006, I was transferred to Bronx narcotics to become the $46\ \text{module}$ lieutenant.

In 2008, September of 2008, I was promoted to captain and transferred back to Manhattan, where I was the executive officer of the 30th Precinct.

Sometime early in 2009, I was transferred to be the commanding officer of Patrol Borough Manhattan North impact response team. $\$

 $\,$ May 5, 2010, I was transferred to be the commanding officer of the 20th Precinct.

 $\,$ And I believe on September 27, 2011, I was promoted and then transferred to the 40th Precinct.

- Q. That promotion was to the title of deputy inspector?
- 19 A. I was promoted to deputy inspector in September of 2011.
- 20 Q. What did you think about becoming the commanding officer of
- 21 the 40th Precinct in the Bronx in 2011?

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- 22 A. I was very excited to get back to the Bronx, being born and
- 23 raised in the Bronx, going to school in the Bronx, my family is
- 24 still in the Bronx. I spent 38 years of my life in the Bronx.
- I was very excited about going back to the Bronx and assisting SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 them in getting back to where it should be with no violence.

- 2 Q. When you arrived at the 40th Precinct in late 2011, what
- 3 did you do to familiarize yourself with the crime conditions
- 4 affecting that precinct?
- 5 A. I first sat down with my supervisors that were still left
- 6 in the command to discuss what they thought was going on in the
- 7 command. I sat down with some of the community activists in my
- 8 precinct just to find out what's going on. Community council,
- 9 I sat down with them, community board, to find out what their
- 10 concerns were. And then I formulated a plan.
- 11 Q. Did you make any assessments of crime conditions in the
- 12 40th Precinct after you arrived?
- 13 A. Yes. It was an extremely violent location and crime was on
- 14 the rise there.
- 15 Q. Did you develop a strategy to begin addressing crime
- 16 conditions that you observed in the 40th Precinct?
- 17 A. Yes. My first week there I sat down and had put together a
- 18 monthly meeting of my -- I call it the 40 crime strategy
- 19 meeting, where I had the detective squad present, Bronx
- 20 narcotics, Bronx gang, my field intelligence officer there,
- 21 patrol borough commander, the executive officer, just to sit
- 22 there and discuss what they felt would be the right direction
- 23 of where we can go and formulate a plan, which we did after the
- 24 first month.
- 25 Q. What was that plan?

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 A. That plan was to go after the best targets that were

- 2 committing the most violent acts in the 40th Precinct. Those
- 3 targets were Mott Haven Patterson housing development, the
- 4 Moore Houses housing development, and the Maria Lopez private
- 5 houses.
- Q. Generally, what are your responsibilities as the commanding officer of the 40th Precinct?
- 8 A. It's numerous. I am in charge of the overall operation of
- 9 the command. I am in charge of the administrative part,
- 10 resource and allocation of all of my officers, administratively
- 11 to look over paperwork, to review paperwork I should say, I'm
- sorry, to go over complaint reports, to go over communications.
- 13 And as a commanding officer, it's also to be a psychiatrist to
- my police officers, it's to be a motivator for my police
- officers. Part of it is also to go out and speak to the
- 16 community, to go out and find out what their concerns are, and
- see if I can meet their concerns. It's extremely broad.
- 18 Q. Could you describe what tasks you might complete in a
- 19 typical day as the commanding officer?
- 20 A. Usually a typical day for me would be to walk in, sign in
- 21 to the desk, speak to the desk officer, see what is going on
- 22 immediately now, and if there was anything reported usually
- 23 from the late tour. I usually get in at about 11:00 or so, so
- 24 find out what is going on in the beginning of the day tour, and
- find out what is related to the day tour from the midnight.

 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

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After that I would usually go upstairs, speak to the operations lieutenant. He is the one that is going to do most of my administrative work in the precinct. We go over communications. We go over complaints. We go over movement of personnel, any kind of details that are coming up that we need to allocate personnel for.

After that I usually go to the detective squad to sit down and talk about what is going on crime wise in some of the investigations, some of the shootings, some of the homicides. Their investigations sometimes can give me — their investigators could give me information which can help me help stop the violence before it happens.

After speaking to them for a while, I go down and I speak to the field intelligence officer, their team, because it's the one sergeant and three police officers. They do most of the briefings in the precinct, tell me what's going on. They have a bunch of confidential informants that could let us know what is going on. I take that information again and it helps me put a plan together.

After that I usually walk into the special operations. I usually talk to the domestic violence officers to see how it's going, any concerns they have. Are they going out and doing their visits? Looking over some of their paperwork while I am there. I usually visit the conditions team to talk to the conditions team before they go out.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

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After that I usually go down and speak to my community affairs to find out what's going on, any concerns with the community, and again, any details that they are relaying to the operations lieutenant.

Then I sit down at my desk finally, after about three or four hours, and I go through my administrative parts. As I am monitoring the radio, I usually go through my complaint reports for the previous 24 hours. I look through communications that come in, any other mail that is coming in for me. That usually takes a couple of hours in between trying to the monitor radio and running out to different crimes that are in progress.

That's usually basically a general day. Maybe a community visit once a day, or at nighttime a community meeting.

Q. What about supervisors meetings, do you hold any regular meetings with your supervisors?

A. Yeah. Usually I hold a monthly supervisors meeting. It's

- 19 in the basement of the precinct in my meeting office 20 downstairs. We usually go through some of the issues that are
- going on in the police department, domestic violence. We go 21
- 2.2 through some training issues with them. We are starting to see
- 2.3 in domestic violence some issues with the police officers
- 24 writing refused on the second page. Those are some of the
- 25 issues that will come up during the meeting, that we have to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 make sure the victims are writing out that statement. Any

- issues that are going on, crime issues that are going on, how
- 3 we are able to put our resources out there. We do a large
- 4 range of administrative operational issues there.
- 5 Q. What supervisors attend this meeting generally, sergeants,
- 6 lieutenants?
- 7 A. Sergeants and lieutenants generally meet. Once in a while
- 8 I will get a midnight guy, but it's almost always a day tour, 4
- 9 to 12.
- 10 Q. Can you describe the current crime conditions in the 40th
- 11 Precinct?
- 12 A. Current crime conditions in the 40th Precinct right now,
- thank God it's not violent. We are doing very good with that.
- But we are getting, I'd say, beat up on a lot of different
- 15 crimes. Burglaries right now, we are struggling with right
- 16 now. Grand larcenies, we are extremely struggling over the
- 17 last two years. Grand larceny auto, we are struggling this
- 18 year, which we never had a problem; we have seen a big uptake
- 19 on that. And felony assaults are starting to come up.
- 20 Q. You said you're struggling in grand larcenies, and you have
- 21 been since you have been at the 40th Precinct?
- 22 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 23 Q. What steps have you taken as commanding officer to try and
- 24 address that crime condition?
- 25 A. We break down -- we analyze the grand larcenies. Are they SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 identity theft? Are they from banks or from a person? The

- thing that concerns us is grand larceny of a person. That is
- 3 something I can physically try to stop. It's hard in my
- 4 position to stop cyber grand larcenies over computers. But to
- 5 be able to put my resources where they are taking property from
- 6 people on the street, that's what I usually do with that.
- 7 Q. So what are you expecting your officers to do at the 40th
- 8 Precinct in order to address this persistent grand larceny
- 9 condition?
- 10 A. I expect them to listen at roll call to either me when I
- 11 address roll call or the supervisors when they address roll
- 12 call regarding crime conditions inside their sectors. If they
- 13 have a grand larceny problem in their sector, I hope they are
- 14 listening, and they are going to try to combat that crime.
- 15 Q. Other than instruction at roll call, what other ways are
- officers at the 40th Precinct made aware of crime conditions?
- 17 A. There's a crime informational center that's in the precinct
- 18 that has all the crimes that are going on. It has wanted
- 19 criminals that are wanted for grand larcenies. And we have a
- 20 book that we put out that the officers want to read.
- 21 Q. Would that be ways in which officers could obtain
- 22 information about crimes in addition to grand larceny as well?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. What do you expect your supervisors to do with respect to
- 25 making their officers aware of crime conditions in the 40th SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

D5D8FLO3 Precinct?

- 2 A. I expect -- I take my information that I analyze daily, and
- 3 I put it out to my supervisors. I text it to them. I talk to
- 4 them. And I expect them to relay this message down to their
- officers. It's very important that for safety reasons the
- officers know what they are out there doing.
- 7 Q. How are you able to tell if officers at the 40th Precinct
- 8 are addressing the crime conditions in the 40th Precinct?
- 9 A. We look at, if it's grand larcenies, are they combating
- 10 grand larcenies? If we have a grand larceny problem, are they
- 11 making stops for grand larceny? Or if not, if they are making
- stops for different reasons, we have to try to direct them back
- 13 to where we need their resources.
- 14 Q. Are you familiar with something called a violence reduction
- 15 tour?
- 16 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 Q. What is a violence reduction tour?
- 18 A. In, I believe, July or August of 2010, Chief Hall put
- 19 out -- gave us overtime to put out foot posts, specifically, in
- 20 specific locations that I have to pinpoint and I have to get
- 21 approval to put these officers there. Violence reduction is
- 22 from 1600 hours to --
- Q. What time is that?
- 24 A. 4 p.m. to 6 in the morning. It's a seven day a week
- 25 operation.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 Q. You said that the officers are deployed on foot, is that

- 2 correct?
- 3 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 4 Q. How many officers are assigned per tour to this violence
- 5 reduction overtime?
- 6 A. Every precinct is different. From my precinct, it's eight
- 7 police officers.
- 8 Q. Is there a supervisor assigned?
- 9 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 10 Q. Are those eight officers working that violence reduction
- 11 tour answering jobs over the radio?
- 12 A. The only job they will answer if it's happening on their
- 13 post in the street. We don't want them inside the buildings.
- 14 We want them out in front being visible.
- 15 Q. The officers you said are on post. How big is the
- 16 geographic area of each officer's post assignment?
- 17 A. It's generally one block.
- 18 Q. How do you determine the staffing for those officers on a
- 19 violence reduction tour?
- 20 A. We use our resources that we have, which could be impact
- 21 officers. We use straight time foot posts. And we also use
- 22 the over time that the chief patrol's office gives us.
- 23 Q. If an officer on a violence reduction tour foot post were
- 24 to make an arrest and then bring that arrest back to the 40th
- 25 Precinct, what happens to the coverage of that foot post? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

- A. That coverage is immediately replaced.
- Q. Why?
- 3 A. We need to have somebody out there because of the violence
- that happens at these intersections, and we do not want to lose
- that for one minute.
- 6 Q. Is that different than when officers in a sector car on
- 7 patrol make an arrest and bring the arrest back to the
- 8 precinct?
- 9 A. Yes, it is different. Sometimes they are replaced in a
- 10 sector. We try to get the cars out there as quick as possible.
- 11 But if they make an arrest, they will just come into the house
- 12 and that will be it for them.
- 13 Q. What has been the effect of this violence reduction tour
- 14 deployment that you mentioned since last July or August?
- 15 MR. MOORE: I don't know how the effect of it is
- 16 relevant. In fact, a lot of this testimony is very repetitive
- 17 of what we have heard from other police commanders, in terms of
- 18 its effect. Once again, it goes to the issue of the
- 19 effectiveness of a policy.
- 20 THE COURT: Not entirely because this has to do with,
- 21 I think, crime patterns and what is specified at the roll calls
- 22 and whether they are trying to address the crime patterns. So
- 23 in a general sense I will allow it.
- 24 A. Can you repeat the question?
- 25 Q. What has been the effect of this violence reduction tour SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

- deployment you mentioned began late last July or August?
- 2 A. It has been fantastic for the 40th Precinct. The city
- 3 overall has been phenomenal, but the 40th Precinct, we have had
- 4 a drastic decrease in violence, in shootings and homicides.
- 5 $\,$ Q. Are you familiar with an officer Andrew Serrano from the
- 6 40th Precinct?
- 7 A. Yes, I am.
- 8 Q. When do you first recall meeting Officer Serrano?
- 9 A. The first time I recall meeting Officer Serrano was
- 10 February 14, 2013.
- 11 Q. Were you aware --
 - THE COURT: Did you say February 14, 2013?
- 13 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
- 14 Q. Were you aware that Officer Serrano worked in the 40th
- 15 Precinct prior to February 2013?
- 16 A. I recognized the name, but I didn't know who the person
- 17 really was.

12

- 18 Q. Do you recall that you had any meetings with Officer
- 19 Serrano prior to February 2013?
- 20 A. No, ma'am.
- 21 Q. How many officers are assigned to the 40th Precinct under
- 22 your supervision?
- 23 A. Approximately 235.
- 24 Q. Did you have an understanding prior to February 2013 of how
- Officer Serrano was performing at the 40th Precinct as a police SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

	D5D8FLO3	McCormack - direct
1	officer?	
2		MR. MOORE: That would be hearsay if he had an
3	understar	nding.
4		THE COURT: It would be.
5		MS. COOKE: He is the commanding officer, to the
6	extent he	e has an understanding of how an officer is performing
7	as a pol:	ice officer.
8		THE COURT: I really couldn't take that.
9		Did you happen to review his performance evaluations?
10		THE WITNESS: I review everybody's monthly evaluation.
11		THE COURT: For example, did you see his evaluation
12	for 2011	or '12?
13		THE WITNESS: I saw his evaluation for 2011, yes.
14		THE COURT: Are those in evidence?
15		MS. COOKE: The annual 2011 evaluation is in evidence.
16		THE COURT: I will allow that.
17		Do you know what the annual evaluation in 2011 was?
18		THE WITNESS: Yes.
19		THE COURT: What was it?
20		THE WITNESS: 3.0.
21		THE COURT: Is that kind of average?
22		THE WITNESS: That is average.
23		THE COURT: He had an average evaluation in 2011?
24		THE WITNESS: Yes.
25		THE COURT: Did you see 2012?
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		(212) 805-0300

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D5D8FLO3
                              McCormack - direct
 1
               THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
 2
               THE COURT: That's not in evidence?
 3
              MR. MOORE: I provided a copy of his 2012 evaluation
 4
     to the city this morning. I just got it last night from
 5
     Officer Serrano.
 6
              THE COURT: Have you seen it?
 7
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
 8
               THE COURT: What did he get in 2012?
9
               THE WITNESS: 3.0.
10
              THE COURT: And that's average?
11
               THE WITNESS: Average again.
12
               THE COURT: You knew that?
13
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
14
      BY MS. COOKE:
15
      Q. Do you also review officers' monthly command conditions
16
     reports?
17
     A. Yes.
18
      Q. For what officers?
     A. For all my officers.
19
20
              MR. MOORE: If they are going to talk about that,
21
     those documents have never been produced to us.
22
              MS. COOKE: There is an October 2012 monthly command
23
     condition report for Officer Serrano.
24
              THE COURT: You can go over that one.
25
      Q. Did you review Officer Serrano's monthly activity report
                     SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
                               (212) 805-0300
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D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

- 1 for October of 2012?
- 2 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 3 Q. What is your role in officers' at the 40th Precinct annual
- 4 performance evaluations?
- 5 A. My role is very important. I sit down and I go over every
- 6 single evaluation of everybody in my command.
- 7 Q. Who do you go over every single evaluation with?
- 8 A. For the police officers, I sit down with platoon commanders
- 9 and the squad supervisors.
- 10 Q. What is the purpose of sitting with the platoon commander
- and the squad supervisor to review their officers' performance
- 12 evaluations?
- 13 A. It's important that we try to make everything as fair
- 14 across the board and not have one person who might be liked
- 15 more than someone else get a higher evaluation that shouldn't
- 16 get that higher evaluation.
- 17 Q. Did you follow that process with respect to the annual
- 18 performance evaluations that officers received for the 2011
- 19 year at the 40th Precinct?
- 20 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 21 Q. Was that the first year of annual performance evaluations
- you reviewed for officers at the 40th Precinct?
- 23 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 24 Q. What was your understanding of how prior annual evaluations
- 25 had been conducted at the 40th Precinct?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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	D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct
1	MR. MOORE: That's based on hearsay.
2	THE COURT: One moment.
3	That's his job to know how they were conducted. Not
4	anybody's in particular. I will allow that.
5	How were prior annual evaluations done at the 40th
6	Precinct?
7	A. In reviewing the 2010 evaluations, officers received
8	extremely high evaluations for doing a lot less work.
9	THE COURT: That's not responsive. I am going to
10	strike that answer.
11	The question was, how were the annual evaluations
12	conducted? Do you know how they were done, the process?
13	THE WITNESS: The process was that the sergeant gave
14	the officers whatever he felt, the supervisor felt, was his
15	opinion of the officer.
16	THE COURT: His opinion of the officer. And do you
17	know what that person based the opinion on? You don't know
18	really?
19	THE WITNESS: No.
20	THE COURT: You weren't there?
21	THE WITNESS: Right.
22	MR. MOORE: Then how does he know how it was done?
23	THE COURT: He must have looked into it and found out
24	it was the opinion of the did you say supervisor?
25	THE WITNESS: Supervisor.
	SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct THE COURT: But he doesn't know what that person 2 reviewed to form the opinion. 3 MR. MOORE: The problem is I don't know what the 4 source of that information is. THE COURT: Neither do I. That's my point. It has 5 what weight it has. He knows it's the opinion of the 6 7 supervisor, but he doesn't know on what the supervisor based 8 the opinion. So it doesn't tell us too much. 9 BY MS. COOKE: 10 Q. Was the process you described where you sit down with the 11 platoon commander and the supervising sergeant different than 12 what had been done previously, based on your understanding, at the 40th Precinct? 13 14 A. Yes, it is. 15 THE COURT: Was that a change you implemented? 16 THE WITNESS: Yes. I did that in my previous command 17 too. 18 THE COURT: So your change was to do what that was 19 new? 20 THE WITNESS: My change was that I was going to 21 evaluate -- sit down with the platoon commanders and squad 22 supervisors and evaluate everybody on an equal basis. 2.3 THE COURT: The platoon commander and? 24 THE WITNESS: Which is a lieutenant, and a squad 25 supervisor, which is a sergeant.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 Q. So you would be reviewing the evaluations of an entire

- 2 squad and an entire platoon at the same time in essence?
- 3 A. I would actually sit down with the platoon commander and go
- 4 through him, and, unfortunately, not every sergeant is there at
- 5 the same time, so I would have to sit down with each squad
- 6 sergeant and go through their evaluation.
- 7 Q. Were there times -- first of all, was the same process
- 8 followed in 2012 that you just described for 2011?
- 9 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 10 Q. Thinking of 2011, were there any times you recall you
- 11 changed an officer's evaluation, modified it in some way based
- on your review with the platoon commander or the sergeant?
- 13 A. Absolutely. I have sat down with the platoon commander and
- 14 what his opinion was and what my opinion, we would talk about,
- and then I would go to the patrol sergeant, and he can either
- boost it up, something I don't know, personal thing, what's
- 17 going on, and I did raise numerous officers' evaluations.
- 18 Q. What about thinking to the process you underwent in 2012
- 19 for those 2012 evaluations, were there instances you can recall
- 20 you modified an officer's annual performance evaluation after
- 21 this process with the platoon commander and sergeant?
- 22 A. Yes, it is.

25

- 23 $\,$ Q. I am handing you what has been introduced into evidence as
- 24 Defendants' Exhibit C10.

MS. COOKE: We will also put it on the screen. It's SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct 1 Officer Serrano's performance evaluation from 2011. 2 THE COURT: You had no role in this evaluation, right? 3 THE WITNESS: Not true, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: Not true? 5 THE WITNESS: I did have a role in this. 6 THE COURT: What was your role in this evaluation? 7 THE WITNESS: Even though I got there in September of 8 2011, he is being evaluated from December of '10 to December of 9 '11. So I was there at December '11. So my job is to sit down 10 and go through everybody's evaluations. So I actually went 11 over this person -- everybody's, I believe, in January of '12. 12 THE COURT: You went over it with whom? 13 THE WITNESS: With the platoon commanders and the 14 squad supervisors. 15 THE COURT: So would that be this person Stephen 16 Monroe who is the rater? THE WITNESS: Yes. 17 18 THE COURT: What is he? 19 THE WITNESS: He is a squad supervisor for Officer 20 Serrano. 21 THE COURT: So you would have met with Stephen Monroe? 22 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 2.3 THE COURT: Before this was signed off? THE WITNESS: I meet him before the evaluation is 24 25 done.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct THE COURT: Does this have a date? 1 2 THE WITNESS: Just a rating period that's on it. THE COURT: That doesn't tell us the date that it's 3 4 signed off, so to speak. 5 Who is the reviewer? Who is this John Bucci? 6 THE WITNESS: Lieutenant Bucci is the person who 7 reviews it after Sergeant Monroe signs off on it. 8 THE COURT: We don't know when that was. Did you also 9 discuss it with Lieutenant Bucci? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes. Lieutenant Bucci was the platoon 11 commander at that time. 12 THE COURT: You would have sat down with both of them? 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. Q. Would you have sat down with each of them after the 14 15 numerical values were assigned by the rater, Sergeant Monroe? 16 A. I'm sorry? 17 THE COURT: Would you look at it after all these 3s 18 were in place? 19 THE WITNESS: No. I sit down first with the platoon 20 commander and the squad supervisor. We discuss what the ratings will be. And then after that, I don't look at it after 21 22 that. 2.3 THE COURT: When you sat down with them, this wasn't 24 filled out yet? 25 THE WITNESS: It was not filled out. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 THE COURT: Did you know the recommendation at the

2 time you sat down with them?

THE WITNESS: Yes. We discussed the recommendation,

what we are going to give him.

THE COURT: I mean the recommendation, it says,

6 continue in present assignment.

7 THE WITNESS: Yes. We discussed that, ma'am.

- 8 Q. Officer Serrano received an overall evaluation of 3 in his
- 9 2011 performance evaluation, correct?
- 10 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- 11 Q. What is the overall evaluation score that triggers an
- officer to be placed on performance monitoring?
- 13 A. 2.5 and below.
- 14 Q. Are you aware of whether you assigned an overall evaluation
- of 2.5 or below to an officer in 2011 in the 40th Precinct?
- 16 A. Yes, I did.
- 17 Q. How many officers?
- 18 A. I believe it was three or four.
- 19 Q. Did you also give an overall evaluation of 2.5 or below to
- 20 officers in 2012 at the 40th Precinct?
- 21 A. Yes. I believe it was one.
- 22 Q. In 2011, did you switch any officers' assignments as a
- 23 result of their overall performance evaluation score?
- 24 A. No, ma'am.
- Q. Did you switch anyone's assignment in 2012 as a result of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

	D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct
1	their overall annual evaluation score?
2	A. No, ma'am.
3	Q. You described the process where you meet with the squad
4	sergeant and the platoon commander, the lieutenant, prior to
5	the completion of the numerical assignments for these
6	performance and behavioral dimensions. Do you see the
7	performance evaluation after its been completed?
8	A. The only time I get it back to me to look at is if someone
9	has a 5.0 or someone has a 2.5 or below.
10	THE COURT: I am sure this is not particularly
11	convenient, but we are going to stop now for lunch and
12	reconvene at 10 after 2 instead of 5 after 2.
13	(Luncheon recess)
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D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct
AFTERNOON SESSION
2:10 p.m.

- 3 CHRISTOPHER MCCORMACK, resumed.
- 4 BY MS. COOKE:
- 5 Q. Deputy Inspector McCormack, before we left for the luncheon
- 6 recess, we were discussing Defendants' Exhibit C10, which is
- 7 Officer Serrano's 2011 performance evaluation.
 - Did Officer Serrano appeal his 2011 evaluation?
- 9 A. No, ma'am.
- 10 Q. Not with you, but did he appeal it?
- 11 A. I apologize. Yes, he did appeal it.
- 12 Q. Who heard that appeal?
- 13 A. Captain Materasso, my executive officer.
- Q. Why did Captain Materasso hear the appeal rather than you?
- 15 A. I wasn't available at the time so she stood in for me.
- 16 Q. Did you receive a report about the results of that appeal
- 17 meeting?

8

- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. What did you receive was the report?
- 20 A. Speaking to Captain Materasso regarding Officer Serrano's
- 21 appeal, she stated that he needed to concentrate on more
- 22 handling his conditions on his tour and in his sector.
- 23 Q. Did you have understanding as to whether or not Officer
- 24 Serrano was appealing his performance evaluation to the next
- level of the borough?

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 A. No.

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- 2 Q. No, he was not, or no, that was my understanding?
- 3 A. That was my understanding. He was not appealing it.
- 4 Q. I am handing you what has been marked for identification as Defendants' Exhibit 015.

Do you recognize this document?

- 7 A. Yes, ma'am. It's Police Officer Serrano's 2012 performance evaluation.
- 9 MS. COOKE: I move Defendants' 015 in evidence.
- MR. MOORE: No objection.
- 11 THE COURT: All right. O15 is received.
- 12 (Defendants' Exhibit 015 received in evidence)
- 13 Q. Who was the rater for this 2012 performance evaluation?
- 14 A. Sergeant Steve Monroe.
- 15 Q. Was that the same sergeant who reviewed the 2011
- 16 performance evaluation for Officer Serrano?
- 17 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 18 Q. Directing your attention to the second page, the back, the
- 19 overall evaluation score. What was the overall evaluation
- 20 Officer Serrano had received in 2012?
- 21 A. A 3, ma'am.
- 22 Q. That was the same score as 2011?
- 23 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Who was the reviewer for this 2012 evaluation?
- 25 A. Lieutenant Rich Mack.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 Q. Do you know why it wasn't Lieutenant Bucci as it was in

- 2 2011?
- 3 A. Lieutenant Bucci was assigned to the second platoon at the
- 4 time
- 5 Q. So Lieutenant Mack was Officer Serrano's platoon commander
- 6 for this period?
- 7 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 8 Q. Did Officer Serrano appeal this 2012 performance
- 9 evaluation?
- 10 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 11 Q. Who heard that appeal?
- 12 A. I did, ma'am.
- 13 Q. When did that appeal meeting take place?
- 14 A. I believe it was February 14, 2013.
- 15 Q. Who attended the appeal meeting?
- 16 A. My operations lieutenant, Lieutenant Batelli, Police
- 17 Officer Serrano, and his PBA delegate, Officer Foster.
- 18 Q. Why didn't Sergeant Monroe attend the appeal meeting?
- 19 A. He wasn't available at the time.
- 20 Q. You're aware that Officer Serrano secretly tape-recorded
- 21 that meeting, aren't you?
- 22 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 23 Q. Have you reviewed the audio recording of that meeting?
- 24 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. I am handing you what has been marked in evidence as SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 332T. This is the transcript of that audio

- 2 recording. Have you reviewed the transcript 332T?
- 3 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 4 Q. Directing your attention to page 3, lines 8 through 11 of
- 5 332T, Officer Serrano mentions that something was written by
- 6 somebody on his 2012 evaluation that he needs supervision. Do
- 7 you see that?
- 8 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 9 Q. Can an officer appeal the comments included on an annual
- 10 performance evaluation?
- 11 A. No, ma'am.
- 12 Q. Why not?
- 13 A. Once it's written, the comments written by the supervisor
- 14 cannot be appealed.
- 15 Q. On what basis can an officer appeal an annual performance
- 16 evaluation?
- 17 A. It could be factual, it could be an error, it could be
- 18 bias. The officer has to state what it is.
- 19 Q. Referring to pages 2 and 3, generally, you began the
- 20 meeting by asking Officer Serrano on page 2, line 6, by telling
- 21 him you needed to know the reason for his appeal?
- 22 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 23 Q. Then Officer Serrano explained the basis for his appeal on
- 24 pages 2 carried over to 3, correct?
- 25 A. Yes, ma'am.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 Q. What did Officer Serrano identify as the basis for his 2012

- 2 performance evaluation appeal?
- 3 A. He said it was factual.
 - Q. What were the facts that Officer Serrano raised?
- 5 A. He spoke that -- he spoke that his activity warranted a
- 6 better score than 3.0.
- 7 Q. When you say activity, are you referring to enforcement
- 8 activity, such as arrests, summonses and UF-250s?
- 9 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- 10 Q. Would that be a factual basis on which an officer could
- 11 appeal an evaluation?
- 12 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 13 Q. Was the fact that Officer Serrano raised with respect to
- 14 his performance of enforcement activity in 2012, in your
- opinion, a factual basis for you to consider changing his
- 16 evaluation?
- MR. MOORE: Object to the form of the question.
- 18 A. Yes, ma'am.
 - THE COURT: I will allow it.
- Was that a basis?
- THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
- 22 Q. What information did Officer Serrano provide to you that
- 23 was the factual basis for his enforcement activity that was the
- 24 basis for an appeal?
- 25 A. He said he had more activity, more summonses, more arrests SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

- 1 from the previous year. That's why he was appealing it.
- 2 Q. Did Officer Serrano, in fact, state that he had doubled his
- 3 arrests?
- 4 A. Yes. He said he doubled the arrests, and I corrected him
- 5 saying he didn't have double arrests, he went from five to
- 6 eight. He actually lowered his arrests during the appeal.
- 7 Q. What do you mean he lowered his arrests?
- 8 A. We had eight and he actually said, yeah, I have eight, not
- 9 nine, something to that effect.
- 10 Q. When you said "we," you mean the department records had
- 11 reflected nine arrests?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. What about UF-250s, what did Officer Serrano identify with
- 14 respect to his UF-250 enforcement activity in 2012 as the basis
- 15 for his appeal?
- 16 A. Yes. He said he had more 250s from the previous year,
- 17 which the department computer showed he actually had less 250s.
- 18 He went from three to two.
- 19 Q. When you say he went from three to two, that's three in
- 20 2011?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And two in 2012?
- 23 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 24 Q. What did Officer Serrano say his UF-250 activity in 2012
- 25 should have been?

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 A. He said it was incorrect, that he did not have two; he said

- 2 he had at least five or six.
- 3 Q. Would an adjustment of someone's UF-250 activity from two
- 4 to five or six be a reason for you to increase their
- 5 performance evaluation score?
- 6 A. Absolutely not.
- 7 Q. Why not?
- 8 A. It was so minute that it didn't really matter.
- 9 Q. What did you think about the fact that Officer Serrano was
- 10 reporting that the department's database documenting UF-250s
- 11 was reportedly missing three or four of his UF-250s for 2012?
- 12 A. It was put in doubt in my mind if he was actually doing
- 13 them or if he was submitting the paperwork correctly while
- 14 doing them.
- 15 Q. Directing your attention to Exhibit 332T, page 3, lines 21
- 16 through 24, where Lieutenant Batelli requests Officer Serrano
- 17 to make two logs, handwritten and computerized, of these
- 18 missing UF-250s. To your knowledge, did Officer Serrano ever
- 19 provide Lieutenant Batelli that information?
- 20 A. No, ma'am.
- 21 Q. Directing your attention to page 4, lines 4 through 6,
- 22 Officer Serrano states he improved his activity from 2011 and
- doesn't understand why he still received a 3.0. What role does
- 24 an officer's enforcement activity play in their annual
- 25 performance evaluation score?

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

- 1 A. It plays a part, but not a large part.
- 2 Q. What do you mean?
- 3 A. When we evaluate somebody, we take everybody's -- a lot of
- 4 things into mind, his judgment, knowledge, how he works with
- 5 other officers. It's an accumulation of a lot of things.
- 6 Q. What about Officer Serrano's identification of additional
- 7 arrests and additional summonses in 2012 from 2011. In your
- 8 opinion, were those changes significant enough to warrant an
- 9 increase in his 2012 performance evaluation score?
- 10 A. No, not at all. It was very minute so it didn't really
- 11 matter.
- 12 Q. Are you aware of what kind of summonses Officer Serrano had
- 13 issued in 2012?
- 14 A. We are talking about a B mover summonses?
- 15 Q. Any of the summonses that Officer Serrano identified he had
- increased his activity for in 2012.
- 17 A. The summonses that he was issuing were not handling his
- 18 conditions on his tour.
- 19 Q. How so?
- 20 A. They did not make an impact on what we specifically
- 21 identified for him to handle. It wasn't making any impact at
- 22 all on what was going on.
- 23 Q. What kind of summonses was Officer Serrano issuing that
- 24 weren't impacting conditions in the command?
- 25 A. He was issuing criminal court summonses for offenses that SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

were not related to his conditions at all that he specified on his reports.

- 3 Q. Why is that important that an officer's activity address
- 4 the conditions on their monthly activity reports?
- 5 A. The officer identifies the two items that he is supposed to
- 6 address, and he was not -- those summonses he was issuing was
- 7 not addressing those conditions.
- 8 Q. I am handing you what has been admitted in evidence as
- 9 Defendants' Exhibit B10. It's Officer Serrano's October 2012
- 10 monthly activity report.
- 11 Have you seen this before?
- 12 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 13 Q. Were these the kinds of monthly officer activity reports
- 14 you testified before the luncheon recess you reviewed?
- 15 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 16 Q. When you reviewed those officers' monthly conditions impact
- 17 measurement reports, do you also review the supervisor recap
- 18 reports?
- 19 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 21 monthlies, of the officers?
- 22 A. Every month, ma'am.
- 23 Q. So looking at Defendants' Exhibit B10, does anything jump
- 24 out at you?
- MR. MOORE: Object to the form.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

THE COURT: I will allow it.

- A. What jumps out at me is that Officer Serrano was not 2
- 3 documenting his days on patrol correctly.
- 4 Q. How do you mean?
- 5 A. He shows that he has 13 days on patrol. In fact, he had 17 6 days on patrol.
 - Q. How do you get to 17?
- 8 A. He miscounted some of his days on patrol. Take, for
- 9 example, on the 11th of October, CRV he did not check off as a 10 day on patrol.
- 11 THE COURT: How do you check off a day on patrol?
- 12 THE WITNESS: There is a box, a little X, if you see
- 13 on the first paragraph going down. 14
 - THE COURT: The first column. Got it.
- 15 Q. So you're indicating that there should have been an X, in 16 your opinion, for the 11th day of October as indicating a day 17 on patrol?
- 18 A. Yes.

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- 19 THE COURT: What does CRV mean?
- 20 THE WITNESS: Critical response vehicle. Those are
- 21 the vehicles that drive through the city.
- 22 THE COURT: Did he check off any of the CRVs? I guess
- he did. 2.3
- 24 THE WITNESS: Yes, he did. The next day on the 12th.
- 25 Q. Do you see activity listed for Officer Serrano on the 11th SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct

1 that would be activity of an officer conducting patrol?

- 2 A. Yes, ma'am. He responded to two radio runs.
- ${\tt Q.}$ In addition to that missing check, is it your testimony
- 4 that -- how does the 13 become -- what was your testimony?
- 5 A. 17.

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- Q. Is it a math error?
- A. Yes. It's a math error. It's an error that he purposely downgraded his days on patrol.
- 9 THE COURT: Sustained. I was going to strike the 10 answer.

How do you know he purposely did that?

THE WITNESS: This is something that's been going on in the precinct for a while that I have been correcting ever since I got there. I started this in the 20th Precinct and it's gone into the 40th Precinct.

THE COURT: I don't think I understand. If you don't put the check, a little X in patrol, you still put CRV, which is obviously patrol, how do you know he intentionally or willfully tried to limit the number of days on patrol?

THE WITNESS: We found out in the precinct that the officers were downgrading their days on patrol so that their patrol days would look less. So when their activity was so little, it would look better with a small amount of days on patrol.

THE COURT: Is that the only missing X on this one? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

	D5D8FLO3 McCormack - direct
1	THE WITNESS: No, ma'am.
2	THE COURT: Where is the other missing X?
3	MR. MOORE: I would ask that that testimony be
4	stricken because there is no personal knowledge of it. He is
5	making assumptions based upon generality of people at the
6	precinct.
7	THE COURT: I agree with that. I don't think that
8	answer can stand so I am going to strike it.
9	Show me all the mistakes on this. So the first one is
10	the 11th?
11	THE WITNESS: The first one is on the 11th. It's hard
12	to read my copy.
13	THE COURT: I have got the same copy you do.
14	(Continued on next page)
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D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct THE COURT: As long as he can identify. 2 BY MS. COOKE: 3 Q. Inspector McCormack --4 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I'm in the middle of asking a 5 question. He's looking for other errors at my request. 6 THE WITNESS: Go up on the second day. I don't know 7 if that says Beekman auto or not. 8 MS. COOKE: Would Beekman auto be a day on patrol? 9 THE WITNESS: That would be a day on patrol. 10 THE COURT: He's not sure it says that. 11 MR. MOORE: I think it's Bronx criminal court. 12 THE COURT: There's a thought. I think it's BXCC 13 myself. That's right. Which would not be a day on patrol when you're in court, right? Right, Inspector? 14 15 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 16 THE COURT: You're in court --17 THE WITNESS: Well, it depends. They come back early 18 or not. 19 THE COURT: But if you're in court all day you're not 20 on patrol. 21 THE WITNESS: Of course not. 22 THE COURT: So besides the 11, what do you have? 2.3 THE WITNESS: Just hard to see through this copy. 24 Q. When you add the Xs up how many do you count? THE COURT: I think he was still studying the form. 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct 1 MS. COOKE: I was -- with respect to those Xs. 2 THE COURT: You think you found --MS. COOKE: When he adds them up. 3 4 THE WITNESS: When you add up the Xs, the days on 5 patrol, he wrote down 13. What should have been, if you add up 6 his Xs, it should have said 16. But we added the CRB, which is 7 17. 8 MS. COOKE: Your Honor, on the screen there's a total 9 at the bottom of the. 10 THE COURT: I see the 13. 11 THE WITNESS: If you count the Xs, that comes out to 12 16. 13 THE COURT: Well maybe but -- you're counting the 14 28th, right? 15 THE WITNESS: If you count his Xs on that first 16 column. 17 THE COURT: You're counting the 25th and the 28th, 18 for example? THE WITNESS: 25, 26, 27, 28, and the 29 he has 19 20 checked off as on patrol. THE COURT: I wasn't certain. 21 22 THE WITNESS: That comes out to 16 days on patrol. 2.3 And of course we added the one for CRB, which comes out to 17. Q. What other errors, if any, did you identify with the 24 25 information recorded on Defendant's B10? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

1 MR. MOORE: Can we have a time when he did this. Is this at the time he was doing the evaluation or --

THE COURT: When did you first notice these errors? THE WITNESS: After this was brought into evidence here at the trial.

- Q. So what, if anything, else did you identify as an error?
- A. Looking at his radio runs, jumped right off the top. The round numbers are 20, 25. Twenty a couple times. Fifteen.
- 9 161 jumps right off the page at me.
- 10 Q. Why?

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A. Reviewing the activity reports of my entire command since I've been there since September of 2011, radio runs for a person who has worked a complete month, not taking vacation, usually they average 17 or 18 days on patrol, and they'll average anywhere 85 to 115 radio runs per month.

Looking at 161 is just, you know, my opinion something I have to look into further because that's -- could be extremely exaggerated.

MR. MOORE: Judge, this is all testimony based on hypotheticals and assumptions and predictions.

THE COURT: I don't think so. He's saying he reviews all these regularly since he's been there and he knows that the average patrol officer works either 17 or 18 days a month. And he knows the radio runs for such average number of days fluctuate between about I think you said --

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct 1 THE WITNESS: Eighty-five to about 115. THE COURT: Eighty-five to 115. So the figure 161 2 3 jumped off the page. I'll allow that. 4 MR. MOORE: He said he didn't review this until --5 THE COURT: So what. This is what now jumps off the page. He's seen an average of 80 to 115 for an average 17 to 6 18 days on patrol. This one according to him is 17, right 7 8 where it's supposed to be. But he thinks 161 is sort of an 9 outlier number, way outlier. 10 MR. MOORE: Well I don't think that's -- whatever. 11 We'll explore that. Q. Did you, in fact, add up the figures that Officer Serrano 12 13 indicated for the number of radio runs in this report? 14 A. His radio runs, he noted, went to 161. I came up with 171 15 radio runs instead of 161. 16 Q. Are you aware that Officer Serrano has testified in this 17 trial that he responds to two to three hundred radio runs a 18 month? 19 A. Yes. I'm aware that he said that. 20 THE COURT: I'm sorry. What? 21 MS. COOKE: He testified he responds to two to three 22 hundred radio runs a month on patrol in the 40th precinct. 2.3 Q. Are you aware of any officer in the 40th precinct that 24 responds to two to three hundred radio runs in a month? 25 A. Absolutely not. That's extremely exaggerated by Officer SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct Serrano. Q. What about the summons activity listed in this October 2012 3 monthly activity report? 4 A. After looking at his summons activity, his six parkers, his 5 one mover, and one criminal court summons, reviewing our department records, we show zero for his --6 THE COURT: I'm sorry. You're referring on the six to 7 8 one. 9 THE WITNESS: Six to one, yes. 10 THE COURT: I can't read the top of the column. 11 is the six? 12 THE WITNESS: The six is A, which is parkers. 13 THE COURT: Parkers. 14 THE WITNESS: Parking and summonses. 15 The one is a B, which is a moving violation. 16 And the next one, one would be a C, criminal court 17 summons. 18 THE COURT: He puts six, one, one. But you couldn't 19 find what? 20 THE WITNESS: We came up, in our department records, 21 of zero activity at all. 22 MR. MOORE: Once again, here we have another review of 2.3 records which we've not --24 MS. COOKE: It's a zero. 25 THE COURT: One second. Could he finish, Ms. Cooke, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct 1 without interruption. 2 MR. MOORE: That we were ever advised of or been able 3 to see those documents. 4 So I would ask that that testimony be stricken. It's 5 also hearsay. THE COURT: I don't know about any of that. I don't 6 7 know what records yet he reviewed. 8 What records do you go through to come up with the 9 zero? 10 THE WITNESS: For the C summons, criminal court 11 summonses, those are kept in the department's computer. You 12 can run a person's tax number and come up with that number. 13 But the As and Bs, the movers and the parkers, you 14 actually have to do a hand count of them. 15 So going through the month of October, going through 16 all our summonses, we found zero for him. 17 THE COURT: The way they're filed, you can look in all 18 of October 2012? 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. 20 THE COURT: All of the summonses issued in your 21 precinct for both A and B? THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 22 2.3 THE COURT: And how are they stored, by date? Does it 24 go from the first of October --25 THE WITNESS: We keep them of boxes per month. And we SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct 1 went through every single summons for the month of October. 2 THE COURT: How do you keep it in the box, October 1, 3 October 2, October 3? 4 THE WITNESS: I'm not a hundred percent sure. I had 5 my officers do it. 6 THE COURT: So you didn't do it? 7 THE WITNESS: No. 8 MR. MOORE: I renew my objection, Judge. 9 THE COURT: Right. I don't know that -- I don't know 10 who did it. I don't know if it was done accurately. 11 THE WITNESS: I had the trained sergeant that's 12 usually in charge. 13 THE COURT: I understand, but he's not here under 14 oath. 15 THE WITNESS: Of course. 16 THE COURT: So you only know what he told you. So 17 that does make it hearsay. It's not the person who conducted 18 the search. So I don't know if it's accurate. 19 Is it your experience there is a copy for each 20 summons? 21 THE WITNESS: There is a copy. Absolutely. You have 22 to hand in your copy to us. 2.3 THE COURT: Well I can't take the six. I certainly 24 can take the one where you said it was a computerized search. 25 THE WITNESS: The computerized search. That's the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct last one, the criminal court one. We can actually put the 2 person's tax number in the computer. 3 THE COURT: Who did that? 4 THE WITNESS: I did. 5 THE COURT: You did that one yourself and found 6 nothing under his tax ID number? 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. 8 THE COURT: How about the one in between, the V. 9 THE WITNESS: It's the number one. It's the six and 10 the one. 11 THE COURT: They are the ones --12 THE WITNESS: You got to hand count. Yes, ma'am. 13 Q. What, if anything, are you doing with respect to police officers' monthly activity reports -- well, the reporting of 14 15 numbers on officers' monthly activity reports after reviewing 16 October 2012 for Officer Serrano? 17 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I didn't -- it got long and I 18 missed it. 19 I guess she's saying as a result of reviewing this and 20 seeing these discrepancies, what action have you taken? 21 THE WITNESS: Seeing these discrepancies in Officer 22 Serrano's monthly activity reports I'm definitely -- I have my 2.3 ICO now doing a check -- a spot check of one activity report 24 from each squad to verify the information the days on patrol 25 are correct, the radio runs are correct, and the activity given SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct 1 is correct. 2 THE COURT: I was going to ask you that because I see 3 it's signed off by Sergeant Monroe. 4 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 5 THE COURT: And wondering, it does say he also checked off: Discussed with member of service, he checked off yes. So 6 are you saying that Sergeant Monroe didn't have this 161 figure 7 8 jump out at him? 9 THE WITNESS: No. He didn't. Most of them will take 10 a look at it and hopefully the officer has given the right --11 THE COURT: Yes. But you said 161 is such an outlier 12 radio run number that it should have jumped out at Sergeant 13 Monroe. 14 THE WITNESS: It should have. 15 THE COURT: And obviously Sergeant Monroe didn't go 16 back and check the six, one, one either? 17 THE WITNESS: No. 18 THE COURT: But now you want them to do that on a spot 19 check basis. 20 THE WITNESS: I'm going to have my integrity control officer do that. 21 22 Q. Directing your attention back to Exhibit 332T which is the 2.3 transcript of the evaluation appeal meeting. Page 5, lines 16 24 through 18.

> You asked Serrano to identify his biggest crime SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

1 condition on his four to twelve tour. Why did you do that?

- A. It's my job duties and responsibility as a commanding
- $\,$ 3 $\,$ officer to quiz my officers on conditions that are in the
- 4 precinct on their tours.
- 5 Q. Directing your attention to lines 24 to 25 of the same page
- 6 5, you responded Officer Serrano was right on the money when he
- 7 identified shootings and robberies as the primary crime
- 8 conditions for the four to twelve tour in the 40th precinct.
- 9 Why did you say that?
- 10 A. Because he was correct. And I wanted to see if he actually
- 11 knew what was going on in his tour, so I can properly evaluate
- 12 him. Possibly there may have been a different problem --
- 13 reason why he wasn't handling his conditions. But he knew what
- 14 was going on.
- 15 Q. Directing your attention to page six, lines seven and
- 16 eight. You asked Officer Serrano what he was doing to help
- 17 prevent that and the that being the robberies, shootings, and
- 18 sometimes grand larcenies. Why did you ask Officer Serrano
- 19 that question?
- 20 A. I wanted to see if he could make a judgment, what he --
- 21 what he's doing related to the crime, the conditions that he's
- 22 been handling, if he knows if he can -- what he was doing
- 23 actually equals out and helps out the robberies and shootings
- 24 on the four to twelve.
- Q. And what was Officer Serrano's response about his activity SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

he was conducting to help prevent those robberies, shootings
and grand larcenies?

- 3 A. He said that he does verticals and directives and he stops 4 groups of people on the street.
- 5 MR. MOORE: Judge, to be fair, he says, "I do
- 6 verticals. I do directives. And I interact with the public.
- 7 I do -- you know, if there's a crowd, I ask them to move,
- 8 there's --" and then he was interrupted in that answer. And
- 9 then the discussion goes on to how he interacted with the crowd
- on the street. So that answer was interrupted by Inspector -Deputy Inspector McCormack.
- 12 Q. What did you think about Officer Serrano's answer with
- 13 respect to what he does to help prevent the robberies,
- 14 shootings and grand larcenies?
- 15 A. I understood the verticals and directed patrols. But
- 16 stopping groups of people on the street, I was very concerned
- 17 with why he was doing that.
- 18 Q. Why?
- 19 A. Well, I'm not sure if he was lawfully stopping people on
- 20 the street. I don't know if it was a 250 situation, that he
- 21 had reasonable cause to believe that somebody was going to
- 22 commit a penal law misdemeanor or a felony. I wasn't sure the
- 23 legality, if he was documenting these stops, or the reason why
- 24 he was doing it.
- Q. Directing your attention to page 7, beginning on line 24, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

through page 8, ending on line 4.
You responded to Officer

2.2

You responded to Officer Serrano by addressing the rate of robberies, grand larcenies and shootings in the 40th precinct in 2012. And mentioned Officer Serrano had only stopped two people.

Why did you do that?

- A. Because I was pretty shocked with the amount of violence we had and that -- we had, in a two-year period, we had about 133 people shot, over a thousand robberies, or a thousand grand larcenies that, you know, to stop two people, I just thought it was unfair to the public.
- Q. On page 8, lines 6 through 9 and again on page 9, lines 14 through 18. You made statements to the effect that it appeared Officer Serrano was not doing his job or not purposely doing his job.

What did you mean by that?

- A. I meant with all the violence in the command, with so many people getting shot, with him warning and admonishing everybody in the command, as he said, he likes to warn and admonish everyone. I just completely thought it was unfair to the public that he would take his discretion and abuse it like that.
- 23 Q. Directing your attention to page 9, lines 2 through 13.
- 24 You discuss with Officer Serrano taking a proactive approach.
- What did you mean when you were describing a proactive SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

- 1 approach?
- 2 A. It means that he would go out and look, to look at the
- 3 situation of robberies and shootings and grand larcenies on his
- 4 door, and be proactive against understanding who's doing these
- 5 robberies, what the location is, and take a proactive approach
- of going to those locations and trying to do something about
- 7 it.
- 8 Q. What is the responsibility of a patrol officer in the
- 9 40th precinct with respect to areas they know are prone for
- 10 certain crime conditions?
- 11 A. Could you repeat that. I'm sorry.
- 12 Q. What is the responsibility of a patrol officer in the
- 40th precinct with respect to areas in the command that they
- 14 know are prone for certain crime conditions?
- 15 A. Their responsibility is to stay in that location, identify
- 16 what the problem is before they go in there. And when they're
- in there, to see if they can try to correct that condition.
- 18 Q. Why do you think taking a proactive approach to policing in
- 19 the 40th precinct is necessary?
- 20 A. Throughout my entire career I was very -- I've been
- 21 proactive. And wherever I've been, being proactive has helped
- 22 the community, assisted the community in lowering crime and
- 23 lowering violence. And that's what I brought to the 40th
- 24 precinct when I went there; if we took a proactive position,
- 25 that we can lower the violence.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

Q. Directing your attention to page 10, line 21 through page 11, line 10 where you discuss having struggled dramatically in Mott Haven last year?

MR. MOORE: What page was that?

MS. COOKE: Page 10, line 21 through page 11, line 10 where you discuss having struggled dramatically in Mott Haven last year and the violence having calmed after the takedown. What were you referring to?

THE WITNESS: I was talking about the crime had disappeared after the narcotics federal takedown inside Mott Haven Patterson housing developments.

12 Q. What was that narcotics operation?

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- 13 A. It was a one-year long operation where it took out numerous drug dealers and shooting perpetrators.
- Q. Why did you bring that narcotics takedown up during this performance evaluation appeal meeting?
- 17 A. Because what I was describing whatever it takes to solve a
- 18 problem, if it's 250s, it's summonses, it's arrests. In this
- 19 situation where Mott Haven was driving my crime, driving my
- $\,$ 20 $\,$ violence from 2011 into 2012, what finally took care of the
- 21 problem was a federal case takedown.
- 22 Q. Directing your attention to page 11, lines 11 through 13
- 23 where you state the numbers or you state the statement, "I
- 24 don't know if it's 20, 100, 200."

What are you referring to when you repeat those SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

- 1 numbers?
- 2 A. I was talking about the 250s, C summonses, arrests,
- 3 whatever it took to take care of that problem, that's what we 4 needed to do.
- Q. What problem are you referring -- were you referring to when you made that statement?
- 7 A. I was referring to the Mott Haven housing development, Mott
- 8 Haven, Patterson which are right nextdoor. That's the problem.
- 9 I was talking about the robberies and grand larcenies that were
- 10 completely out of control over there and the violence and
- 11 shootings that were going on.
- Q. Were you aware of particular crimes occurring in Mott Haven and Patterson when you made that statement?
- 14 A. Yes, I was.

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Q. Directing your attention on page 11, lines 13 through 22 where you state "the right people, in the right place at the right location."

What did you mean by that?

MR. MOORE: I think it says, "the right kids, in the right place, at the right time."

THE WITNESS: Do you want to repeat?

MS. COOKE: I guess I was specifically referring to page -- page 11, line 20 --

THE COURT: Anyway, look, it's at both line 14 and line 21. One says kids. One says people. But otherwise the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

1 phrase is the same.

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MS. COOKE: The right place, location. What were you referring to?

THE WITNESS: I was referring to my resources that I have. I don't have a lot of resources and I want to put my resources in the right location.

And at that time Mott Haven housing development area is where I needed to put my resources to stop the robberies, grand larcenies and shootings that were going on.

- 10 Q. And when you were mentioning "the right kids" or on line 20
- 11 to 21 "the right people" what were you referring to?
- 12 $\,$ A. I was referring to the victims' descriptions of the
- 13 perpetrators who were committing these crimes.
- 14 Q. Directing your attention to page 12, lines 3 through 7
- 15 where you address Officer Serrano's B summonses in 2012 from
- 16 2011. And you ask him what kind of B summonses he's issuing.
- Why are you asking that question?
- 18 A. It's important to know what kind of summonses the officer
- is writing because it impacts on a lot of different levels of
- 20 traffic safety.
- 21 Q. Would Officer Serrano's explanation as to what summonses he
- 22 was issuing provide information to you in considering his
- 23 performance evaluation appeal?
- 24 A. I'm sorry. Repeat that.
- Q. Would Officer Serrano's answer with respect to what B SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

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summonses he was issuing provide information to you to use in the performance evaluation appeal?

- 3 A. Yes. He said he had a pretty good idea what the hazardous 4 were.
- Q. Was he able to identify the hazardous B summons conditions for you?
 - A. He identified a couple of them, but that was about it.
 - Q. Directing your attention to page 13, lines 11 through 12.
- 9 Officer Serrano states he reserves the right to warn and admonish everybody.

What did you think about that statement?

A. I'm shocked and amazed that he would say something like that in such a violent, violent location where the citizens need our help, he wants to go around and warn and admonish every single person is just absolutely ridiculous.

MR. MOORE: Judge, to be fair, there's a long discussion of what warn and admonish means. For him to suggest from that one statement all that he said is just objectionable and I'd ask that it be stricken.

THE COURT: No. That's his reaction to what Serrano said. It may not be based on the entire transcript. It may not even be appropriate. But it's this witness's reaction.

When Serrano says I reserve the right to warn and admonish everybody, you were troubled by that statement; is that right?

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

1 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

- 2 THE COURT: Okay. That's his reaction.
- ${\tt Q.}\ {\tt Do}$ officers have discretion when issuing summonses to warn
- 4 and admonish someone instead?
- 5 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Do you encourage officers in the 40 precinct to exercise discretion?
- 8 A. Yes, ma'am. I do it at roll call. I talk about it at roll call all the time.
- 10 Q. Directing your attention to page 13, beginning on line 19.
- 11 Why did you ask Officer Serrano whether he was stopping people
- 12 blocking pedestrian traffic?
- 13 A. I was worried about why is he -- you know, why is he
- stopping people? Is he forcibly stopping people?
- 15 THE COURT: He says, of course, I'm not stopping them.
- 16 I'm walking up to them and I'm saying, excuse me, you're
- 17 blocking this, I need you to disperse.
- 18 THE WITNESS: Yes. It depends how you say it. Is it
- 19 forcibly? Is it forcibly stopping if he's saying, you know,
- 20 how he's talking. That's important because I don't know -- he
- 21 should be documenting these stops in his memo book, which he
- 22 wasn't.
- THE COURT: Doesn't it depend if, really, all he does
- is say: Excuse me. You're blocking this, or this
- intersection, I need you to disperse, does that require a 250? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

1 THE WITNESS: No.

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It does require a memo book entry of him doing it.
And, again, our resources are very limited. And, you know, I try to put my resources in the best places possible.
And the locations -- I don't know where he's doing it. There is no documentation he's doing it. So I don't know if he really is doing it.

THE COURT: Okay. But in your view if he walks up to a group at an intersection and says: Excuse me. You're blocking the entrance or the intersection and I need you to disperse, you think that should be in the memo book?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: And I'm not sure what it has to do with stopping robberies and grand larcenies and shootings, which are the conditions that he's supposed to be handling.

 $\,$ THE COURT: That's a different question. And the question was not asked of you.

The real question was to look over this transcript. And when he said I reserve the right to warn and admonish everybody, she asked your reaction to that. You've told us. And then he says, the blocking, I need you to disperse. Then you explained that that should be documented. So the rest of your answer is stricken.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct THE COURT: Because it's not responsive to any 2 question. 3 Q. What robbery or shooting or grand larceny condition are you 4 aware of that Officer Serrano's activity of moving groups of 5 pedestrians blocking an entrance would be preventing? 6 MR. MOORE: Judge --7 THE COURT: Sustained. It's just an effort, I 8 suppose, to get the last answer in as responsive to a question, 9 but it's not a good question. 10 Q. How can moving crowds of pedestrians on a sidewalk address 11 a robbery, grand larceny, or shooting? 12 THE COURT: Well, you could try that. It's weak but 13 you could try it. 14 Are there times when moving pedestrians who are 15 blocking an entrance or a sidewalk have any relationship to 16 what's the --17 MS. COOKE: Shootings, robberies, grand larcenies. 18 THE WITNESS: I don't see any connection to it. 19 THE COURT: You couldn't imagine one? 20 THE WITNESS: No. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 Q. Directing your attention to page 14, lines 4 through 11, 2.3 where you address Officer Serrano's documentation of these 24 encounters with crowds. What was your concern with respect to 25 the documentation?

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct A. My concern was that he wasn't documenting. I'm not sure, 2 again, if these were 250 situations. 3 THE COURT: Well, you've said that. Didn't you say: 4 Listen to me. It's called stop, question, frisk. If you stop 5 someone, you have to put it on paper. 6 THE WITNESS: Yes. If you're forcibly stopping 7 people --8 THE COURT: For sure. 9 THE WITNESS: Even if it's verbally stopping people on 10 the corner. I'm not sure if he's going up to every single 11 person saying, excuse me, you know. But if you got out of your 12 car, or you say from your car, Hey, everybody off the street; 13 or, Hey, get over here, that's a forcible stop. 14 THE COURT: So you don't know which it was? 15 THE WITNESS: I don't know. And I'm afraid that he's 16 not documenting any of these forcible stops. 17 Q. Directing your attention to page 19, lines 1 through 4. 18 You address the number of shootings the 40th precinct had in 19 2011, 71 or 72; and 2012, 51. 20 Why did you do that? 21 A. Because I wanted to let him know that we had, again, 133 22 people shot. And I was very worried that, with his actions, 2.3 that he was not handling his condition and it was not fair to 24 the community what he was doing on patrol. 25 MR. MOORE: Judge, I'd ask that that be stricken

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct because he said 133. I don't see 133. 1 2 THE COURT: She's adding up 72 and 51, 123. 3 MR. MOORE: It's two years though. 4 THE COURT: I know. But he's still saying -- isn't 5 that 123? 6 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I apologize. THE COURT: That's okay. Anyway, you were just saying 7 8 in the last two years there was 123 shootings, right? 9 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 10 Q. You asked Officer Serrano on page 19, lines 3 to 4 if he 11 thought warn and admonishing everybody is the way to go. 12 Why did you ask him that? 13 A. Because I wanted him to get -- to see if his judgment of 14 just -- his judgment of approaching people and of warning and 15 admonishing people is helping fight crime, violent crime in the 16 40th precinct, in Mott Haven. 17 Q. Did Officer Serrano's response affect your concerns you 18 just articulated about his judgment? 19 A. Yes. It actually -- it showed that his judgment is 20 completely off. 21 Q. How so? 22 A. To -- again, to sit there and say 123 people were shot, you 2.3 know, we had 33 homicides, you know, a thousand robberies, a 24 thousand grand larcenies, you know, approximately ten thousand 25 crimes in one year reported, to sit there to warn and admonish

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct everybody in Mott Haven is completely not fair to the public. Q. Directing your attention to page 20, lines 14 and 15. Officer Serrano responded to you, "So you're saying, what? 3 4 Summons everybody for whatever reason?" 5 Did you say that? 6 A. I didn't say that. 7 THE COURT: He said that. Is that Serrano speaking? 8 MS. COOKE: Yes. Serrano said that to you. 9 Q. Did you -- you indicated to Serrano he should summons 10 everybody for whatever reason? 11 A. Absolutely not. 12 Q. What did you think about that statement by Officer Serrano? 13 MR. MOORE: Object, Judge. 14 Now? Then? 15 MS. COOKE: At the time. 16 MR. MOORE: There's a recording of what he thought 17 about it. 18 THE COURT: Yes, there is a recording. 19 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. Am I supposed to --20 THE COURT: No. I'm not allowing the answer. MS. COOKE: I'm not allowed to ask what he thought 21 22 about the statement by Officer Serrano, summons everybody for 2.3 whatever reason? 24 THE COURT: No. Because it's in a context -- you'd 25 have to read the two pages before, the two pages after, and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct then ask it. There's an ongoing conversation, which I have the 2 full text in front of me. I can see how he reacted. 3 For him to say how many months later what his reaction was, February 2013, three months later, I have his reaction 4 5 right here. They were having a conversation. 6 Q. What did that statement by Officer Serrano indicate to you 7 about his knowledge and ability to do his job? MR. MOORE: Objection, Judge. What statement?
MS. COOKE: "Summons everybody for whatever reason." 8 9 10 THE COURT: That was a question. That wasn't a 11 statement. According to the transcript, Serrano is questioning 12 the inspector. 13 "So you're saying what? You're saying I should 14 summons everybody for whatever reason?" 15 He's asking him that. 16 I mean that's the problem with taking words out of 17 context without the question mark. 18 The way I read this is Serrano thinks he said that, 19 the inspector said that. So he's saying, "You're saying what? Summons 20 21 everybody for whatever reason?" 22 So that's the way to read it. 2.3 It's a dangerous thing to just take some words out of 24 context. 25 So, therefore, I'm going to sustain an objection to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

McCormack - direct D5d9flo4 1 that question. 2 What would you like to ask next, so I could get some 3 continuity here. 4 Q. What had been your instruction to Officer Serrano with 5 respect to issuing summonses in the 40th precinct during this 6 meeting? 7 MR. MOORE: Judge --8 THE COURT: Let's back up. Had you given him 9 instructions regarding summonsing people? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes. 11 THE COURT: When had you done that? 12 THE WITNESS: During this conversation. 13 THE COURT: During the conversation? 14 THE WITNESS: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Then you could point to it. 16 THE WITNESS: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Can you point to it? 18 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what page it's on. 19 MS. COOKE: Directing your attention I think to page 20 21; beginning on line 1, ending on line 16. THE COURT: That's where he says, "Again, again, for 21 22 the right place, the right time, the right location. And, 2.3 again, that's not summonsing everybody. I don't need, you 24 know -- give you a perfect example of what we have here, we, 25 you know, it was a rookie mistake. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct "A 40-something-year-old lady, a 48-year-old lady was 1 2 walking through St. Mary's Park when it was closed. She got 3 stopped and summonsed. We do a check about it. She made a 4 complaint about it. We do a check on it. 5 "The lady's never had police contact in her life, 6 ever. 7 "She was at 10:00 at night, or 10:30 at night, 8 something to that effect, she was getting on a train, taking a 9 shortcut through St. Mary's Park to go to work. Is that the 10 right lady we should be stopping?" 11 Q. Why did you use that example with Officer Serrano with 12 respect to issuing summonses in the 40th precinct? 13 A. Because of the fact that we had such violence inside that park between two young groups of people. And for us to stop a 14 15 female in her late 40s and give her a summons for being in the 16 park for a minor violation is just the wrong resources at the 17 wrong time. 18 MR. MOORE: First of all, Judge, I don't think he's 19 accusing Serrano of stopping that person. 20 THE COURT: No. He's asking --MR. MOORE: I don't know if that existed. THE COURT: It sounds like he's asking a hypothetical. 21 22 2.3 He's saying to Serrano: Is this the right thing to do? 24 Because he says, "Is that the right lady we should be 25 stopping?"

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct Serrano responds, "I wasn't there. I can't make that 1 2 call." 3 The inspector says, "Absolutely positive. I'm just 4 saying. Let me ask you. In your opinion, a 40-year-old lady 5 going to work at 10:30 at night, making a minor violation 6 through a park, and you think that's the right people?" And Serrano says, "I cannot make the call. I have to 7 8 be there. I have to see." 9 And the inspector says, "You cannot make that call?" 10 Serrano says, "No, I cannot. I have to be there." 11 They go on. 12 "In your professional opinion," the inspector says, "a 13 lady who's --" 14 Serrano says, "I can't make the call. Why are we 15 doing this? I understand the 250s." 16 The inspector says, "No, no, no. This is very 17 important." 18 Serrano says, "I understand that. I'm addressing it 19 next year." 20 Then it goes on. So they're having a 21 continuing conversation about this. 22 Q. Why were you having this conversation with Officer Serrano 2.3 about a hypothetical situation as to who he should be stopping? 24 A. Because it's very important that he understands our -resources are limited, our time is limited. We want to go, you 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct know -- approach the right people who are committing the crimes at certain locations. That certain location was the St. Mary's 3 Park. We had two young groups of people shooting and robbing each other inside park. And I just felt the 48-year-old lady, 4 to give her a summons, that's a very simple question to give to 6 somebody and unfortunately in his judgment he could not make that judgment. 7 8 Q. Directing your attention to page 23, lines 11 to 13. 9 Officer Serrano stated, "So what am I supposed to do? Is it 10 stop every black and Hispanic? I told you that I have to be 11 there. I must be there." 12 Had you instructed Officer Serrano during this meeting 13 to stop every black and Hispanic? 14 A. No, never. 15 MR. MOORE: Judge, I mean. 16 THE COURT: I understand. While the question was 17 being posed, I was reading along in the transcript. And, 18 again, it's hard to jump around. But if you want to back up. On page 22, line 15 the inspector says, "Because it's the right 19 20 people, the right time, the right location." And Serrano says, "And who are the right people?" The inspector says, "The right people." 21 22 Serrano again says, "Who are the right people?" 2.3 Inspector says, "Depends where you are." 24 25 Serrano says, "All right. Then see, so you have to be SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

	D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct
1	there. It depends where I am, what I see, what I do."
2	The inspector says, "Okay. Again, Mott Haven."
3	Serrano says, "Mott Haven. Full of black and
4	Hispanics. Okay. So who are the right people? Tell me."
5	The inspector says, according to this, "Black and
6	Hispanic." And then brackets, "Unintelligible phrase."
7	Serrano says, "Yes. They're all black and Hispanic."
8	And the inspector says, "They're all, all,
9	unintelligible phrase."
10	Serrano says, "Most of them. Most of them are."
11	The inspector says, "Listen, this is not this is
12	not this is not this is not this is not."
13	Then Serrano says, "What am I supposed to do? Stop
14	every black and Hispanic? I told you that I have to be there.
15	I must be there."
16	And it goes on. "Listen. Again, again listen to
17	me. Again, you're telling me you're going to stop everybody?
18	You want to stop all black and Hispanic? It's not this is
19	not"
20	Serano says, "I'm not going to do that. You want to
21	do that. I'm I don't want to do that."
22	The inspector says, "This is about stopping the right
23	people, the right place, the right location."
24	Serrano says, "Okay."
25	The inspector says, "Again take Mott Haven where we've
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D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct had the most problems, and the most problems we had, these was 2 robberies and grand larcenies." 3 Serrano, "And who are those people robbing?" 4 Inspector, "The problem was, what, male blacks. And I 5 told you at roll call, and I have no problem telling you this, 6 male blacks 14 to 20, 21. I said this at roll call." 7 So there's context. 8 MS. COOKE: There is context, your Honor. 9 My question was in light of the conversation and the 10 statement on page 22, 23, the question was to the inspector as 11 to whether or not he had -- there are unintelligible phrases. 12 THE COURT: There are unintelligible phrases, two of 13 them. But the transcript is what it is. And it seems to me I 14 have to figure out who said what. 15 MS. COOKE: So my question was whether or not the 16 inspector had ever instructed Officer Serrano during this 17 meeting to stop all blacks and Hispanics. 18 THE COURT: I think it's a matter of interpretation 19 from the transcript. That's for me to decide. I've got the 20 transcript right in front of me with only two brackets in it. 21 I guess I should have finished that interchange 22 because it's almost over. Picking up on page 24, line 3. 2.3 "The problem was, what, male blacks. And I told you 24 at roll call and I have no problem telling you this, male 25 blacks 14 to 20, 21. I said that at roll call." SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct Serrano, "So, what am I supposed to do? Male blacks, 1 2 14 to 20 wearing dark clothing, what do you want me to do 3 specifically?" 4 Inspector, "Wearing dark clothing, who said that?" 5 Serrano, "What do you want me to do?" I guess that sort of ends that sequence. 6 7 MR. MOORE: I think actually it goes on to the 8 beginning of the next page, Judge, in terms of the full 9 context. 10 THE COURT: I don't see it. 11 MR. MOORE: On line 23, where the inspector says --12 THE COURT: 23? 13 MR. MOORE: Of page 24. THE COURT: No. I don't agree. I read that to myself 14 already. I don't think that's part of the same colloquy. 15 16 All right. Anyway. 17 MS. COOKE: So with respect to the question, if I can 18 ask the inspector, ask the inspector if he ever stated during this meeting to Officer Serrano that Officer Serrano should 19 20 stop all blacks and Hispanics. 21 THE COURT: Okay. And I already said that's a matter 22 of interpreting what the transcript shows he did say, and 2.3 that's my job. 24 MS. COOKE: He was present at the meeting. 25 THE COURT: I know. I've got it on tape. I know what SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct 1 he said. 2 MS. COOKE: There are unintelligible phrases. 3 THE COURT: There are two unintelligible phrases, both 4 of which were read into the record. They weren't skipped. One was on page 23, line 2. One was on page 23, line 6. 5 6 Based on what is intelligible, I will decide what a 7 reasonable person would have understood him to say. 8 MS. COOKE: So your Honor's ruling is that I'm not 9 permitted to ask him whether or not in the statement on line 10 23 -- page 23, lines 2 to 3, that that was a statement that 11 Officer Serrano should stop all blacks and Hispanics? 12 THE COURT: That one line where he says, "Black and 13 Hispanic, "bracket "unintelligible phrase"? 14 MS. COOKE: Yes. 15 THE COURT: I suggest to you that he cannot tell us 16 word for word what the missing unintelligible phrase is. 17 Do you honestly under oath think you know every word 18 that is missing where it says unintelligible phrase? 19 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: I wouldn't think so. It's really -- it's 21 impossible now. We have the transcript. Some words are not 22 intelligible. Without a record, nobody would know what the 2.3 exact words were that were said there. There's just no point. 24 I've got what I've got. And that's it. I'll make a judgment 25 what a reasonable person would have thought was said from what

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

is on the transcript, not guessing at the unintelligible

- 2 portion.
- 3 Q. Have you ever instructed officers in the 40th precinct to 4 stop all blacks and Hispanics?
- 5 A. Absolutely never.
- 6 Q. Directing your attention to page 24, lines 3 through 6.
- 7 The portion your Honor read which was the description of, "male
- 8 blacks, and I told you this at roll call, and I have no problem
- 9 telling you this, male blacks, 14 to 20, 21. I said this at

10 roll call."

- What roll call were you referring to?
- 12 A. I was describing, addressing the roll call in the 40th
- 13 precinct during 2012, while this condition was going on inside 14 Mott Haven.
- 15 Q. What condition were you referring to?
- 16 A. The numerous -- the hundreds of robberies and grand
- 17 larcenies that were occurring in and around Mott Haven and
- 18 Patterson housing developments.
- 19 Q. How did you know that it was male blacks, ages 14 to 20 and
- 20 21?

11

- 21 A. From the victims' statements of who the perpetrators were.
- 22 That's who they were describing to us as the perpetrator.
- 23 Q. What was the description of the individuals you knew the
- 40th precinct had arrested for robberies and grand larcenies
- in 2012 in Mott Haven?

	D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct
1	MR. MOORE: Objection. Unless he has personal
2	knowledge of that.
3	THE COURT: He does as the supervisor. He knows who
4	was arrested for these two crimes.
5	THE WITNESS: We made numerous arrests of robberies
6	and grand larcenies in and around Mott Haven housing
7	development, male blacks between 14 and 21.
8	THE COURT: Do you know the racial composition of the
9	population of Mott Haven houses?
10	THE WITNESS: No, I don't, ma'am.
11	THE COURT: How about just from experience?
12	THE WITNESS: No, I don't, I'm sorry. I have 14
13	housing developments.
14	THE COURT: I know. But Mott Haven. Pretty well
15	known area for you?
16	THE WITNESS: Yeah. It's a pretty violent area.
17	THE COURT: I understand.
18	THE WITNESS: I don't know the breakdown.
19	THE COURT: Is it primarily one race or another?
20	THE WITNESS: I can't give you a professional opinion.
21	I don't want to give you a wrong answer.
22	MS. COOKE: Can you bring up Exhibit B14 that's
23	already in evidence. Bates stamped page
24	THE COURT: Which one are you bringing up now?
25	MS. COOKE: B14. It's the chart. You'll recognize
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D5d9flo4
                              McCormack - direct
      it. It's Bates stamped page 28916. We'll look at the racial
 1
 2
      composition of the precinct.
 3
               THE COURT: The precinct.
 4
               MS. COOKE: Not necessarily --
 5
               THE COURT: That wouldn't be Mott Haven houses.
               MS. COOKE: For context.
 6
               THE COURT: I understand. Which precinct are we
 7
 8
     talking about?
 9
               MS. COOKE: The 40th.
10
               THE COURT: I'll get to that page in a second.
11
               This says that the population of the 40th precinct
12
      is 26.2 percent black and 71 percent Hispanic and 1.6 percent
13
      white.
14
               THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
15
               THE COURT: Does that help you know who's not living
16
      in Mott Haven houses.
17
               THE WITNESS: Well, I would say that all my housing
18
      developments are basically somewhat in that direction of, you
      know, 71 percent or 26 percent are blacks and Hispanics.
19
20
               THE COURT: So they are basically black and Hispanic?
21
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
22
               THE COURT: That's what I was asking before. I
2.3
      thought you knew that.
24
               THE WITNESS: I didn't know the numbers off the top --
25
               THE COURT: I thought you knew it was primarily black
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D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct 1 and Hispanic. 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 Q. Directing your attention back to the transcript, page 25 at the top, lines 2 to 3. 5 6 You ended the appeal at that point? A. Yes, ma'am. 7 8 Q. Why was the appeal over? 9 A. Because I felt that the officer was starting to be 10 disrespectful to me as the commanding officer. And we went 11 through a couple of the 28 points during the evaluation. And I 12 felt that he didn't deserve the increase in points. 13 MR. MOORE: Judge, to suggest that they went through 14 the 28 points, given that we've just read -- we have the entire 15 transcript avail --16 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Who said they went through the 17 28 points? Did he just say that? 18 MR. MOORE: He just said that. 19 THE COURT: Hold on. Let me reread it. 20 THE WITNESS: He said we went through a couple of the 21 28 points. That's what the transcript on my screen said. 22 MR. MOORE: I just heard the 28 points. 2.3 THE COURT: I understand what you heard. But I'm 24 reading what the reporter, "We went through a couple of the 25 28." That's why I wanted to check.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

- 1 Q. Were you finished with your answer?
- 2 A. I'm not sure, I hate to say.

THE COURT: You said anyway, "We went through a couple of the 28 points during the evaluation. I felt that he didn't deserve the increase in points."

THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm finished.

- Q. What was the next step with respect to Officer Serrano's 2012 performance evaluation?
- 9 A. He had to make a decision if he wanted to appeal it to the
- 10 borough. And he was told how to do that by Lieutenant Batelli.
- 11 And I think it's in the borough's hands right now.
- 12 Q. Officer Serrano claims that in order to force him to
- increase his numbers he was identified as an arresting officer
- 14 for an arrest he did not make, for an arrest he did not
- observe. Is it a violation of department policy to process the
- 16 arrest in those circumstances?
- 17 A. No, it's not.

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- 18 Q. When an officer acts as the arresting officer, does he
- 19 complete paperwork indicating information may be learned from
- 20 other officers?
- 21 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 22 Q. When an officer is assigned an arrest which the officer did
- 23 not observe, can he take personal steps to gain personal
- 24 knowledge about the circumstances of the arrest?
- 25 A. Yes, ma'am.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

1 Q. Could you give an example.

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- 2 A. If he was assigned a DWI arrest he could -- you know,
- 3 another officer can observe the person actually driving the
- 4 vehicle. The officer can then assign someone else to take the
- 5 arrest. That officer can come over and take a look at the
- driver, put him through some of the steps for the test and see if in his opinion if the person is intoxicated or not.
 - Q. Officer Serrano claims in order to force him to increase his numbers -- enforcement numbers at the 40th precinct he was required to ride with a supervisor.

 $\,$ $\,$ Is that the reason an officer at the 40th precinct rides with a supervisor?

MR. MOORE: Going to object to the preface of that question. Officer Serrano said a lot of things. To suggest that it's only what she claims he said.

THE COURT: She didn't say that's the only thing he said. He said a lot of things. But that's one of the things he said. The only question is -- how did you phrase it?

Q. Is that a reason --

THE COURT: Is that, I guess, one of the reasons an officer is assigned to ride with a supervisor?

THE WITNESS: It could be a reason that he was assigned to ride with a supervisor, yes.

Q. Did you ever assign Officer Serrano to ride with a supervisor at the 40th precinct?

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

- 1 A. Never.
- Q. Officer Serrano has also claimed in order to increase his
- 3 numbers he's been forced to write illegal summonses. Have you
- 4 ever ordered Officer Serrano to write an illegal summons?
- 5 A. Never.
- 6 Q. Are you aware that any other officer at the 40th precinct
- 7 has ever ordered Officer Serrano to write an illegal summons?
- 8 A. No. I'm not aware of that.
- 9 Q. Officer Serrano also has claimed in order to increase his 10 enforcement numbers he's been forced to work checkpoints.

Have you ever ordered Officer Serrano to work a checkpoint in the 40th precinct?

13 A. Never.

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THE COURT: Do you know if he was ordered to work at checkpoints?

THE WITNESS: We do safety checkpoints. We did DWI checkpoints. I do put that out to my supervisors. Who they pick, that's --

THE COURT: So he may well have been assigned --

THE WITNESS: Yeah.

21 THE COURT: But not by you?

THE WITNESS: But not by me.

23 THE COURT: Because you don't do those assignments?

THE WITNESS: No. I just put it out to my supervisors

25 and whoever they have available --

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct 1 THE COURT: So they do the assignments. 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 3 Q. Officer Serrano alleges he's been subjected to adverse 4 employment action because he didn't make quotas in place at the 5 40th precinct. 6 Have you ever taken an adverse employment action 7 against Officer Serrano for failure to meet a quota? 8 A. Never. 9 Q. Are there quotas for enforcement activity at the 40th 10 precinct? 11 A. Absolutely positively not. 12 Q. Have you ever directed anyone else at the 40th precinct 13 to take adverse employment action against Officer Serrano? 14 A. Absolutely never. Q. Officer Serrano claims that this adverse employment action 15 16 included poor performance evaluations in 2011 and 2012. 17 Do you believe Officer Serrano received poor 18 performance evaluations in those years? 19 MR. MOORE: Object to the form of that. 20 THE COURT: Let me reread that one. 21 If the question is only: Do you think a three, 3.0 is 22 a poor performance evaluation? That's all I'll take. 2.3 THE WITNESS: Absolutely not. 24 Q. Officer Serrano claims that in or around November of 2012 25 you threatened to switch his shift. Did you ever make such a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

6979 McCormack - direct

D5d9flo4

threat?

- A. Absolutely not.
- 3 Q. Did you ever have any conversations with Officer Serrano
- regarding switching his shift?
- A. Absolutely not.
- 6 Q. Did you ever have any conversations with anyone else in or
- 7 around November of 2012 regarding switching Officer Serrano's
- 8 shift?
- 9 A. Absolutely not.
- 10 Q. Officer Serrano claims that he's been assigned unusual
- 11 posts in retaliation for the complaints he's made about quotas
- 12 at the 40th precinct. When did you first learn about Officer
- 13 Serrano's complaints about quotas in the 40th precinct?
- 14 A. This year. Part of this year. After it came out in the
- 15 paper.
- 16 Q. Since that time have you assigned Officer Serrano to any
- 17 unusual posts?
- 18 A. Absolutely not.
- 19 Q. Officer Serrano has claimed that one of those unusual posts
- 20 was outside the precinct in the Rockaways. Were you aware
- 21 officers from the 40th precinct were sent to the Rockaways?
- 22 A. Yes. Numerous -- numerous. I believe almost everybody in
- 2.3 the precinct was sent out to the Rockaways at some point for
- the last couple of months after the storm. 24
- 25 Q. What is unusual about the police department redistributing SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

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1 resources following a storm such as Hurricane Sandy?

- A. What is unusual about it? It's not. It's something that
- we do. Wherever the resources need to be, the NYPD will put them there.
 - Q. Officer Serrano has also claimed that another unusual post is a footpost. Are footposts in the NYPD unusual?

 A. Absolutely not.

THE COURT: Are footposts ever assigned based on seniority? In other words, the more junior members of the precinct get assigned footpost and the more senior people are in patrol cars?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely not. The junior cops that come out, they are assigned to footposts as rookies, and they do get some car tours. Then eventually they do move into the precinct squads. But anybody in any squad at any time can be required --

THE COURT: I understand they can. But I'm asking whether there are more footposts for junior and less for seniors because the seniors are in the car, right?

THE WITNESS: Well juniors are probably, I'm sorry, on footpost more than senior officers.

THE COURT: But senior officers do go out on footposts too?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely. A hundred percent.

Q. Aside from impact officer posts, what are some of the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

- 1 footpost assignments that appear in the 40th precinct as
- 2 potential assignments for officers?
- 3 A. We have violence reduction footpost. We have conditions
- 4 post that I address. And we also have operation all out which
- 5 addresses -- the borough chief tells us where to go and those
- 6 are the footposts that they have to address.
- 7 Q. What is operation all out?
- 8 A. It's all the people who do administrative work, one day a
- 9 week they have to go out and walk a footpost. It's every week.
- 10 Q. Earlier when we were looking at Officer Serrano's
- 11 October 2012 monthly activity report you mentioned something
- 12 about a Beekman auto?
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. What's the Beekman auto assignment?
- 15 A. Beekman auto is a vehicle that I created when I got there.
- 16 There was a steady sky watch tower. That's one of those things
- 17 that go up in the air. And one cop stays down. One cop stays
- 18 at the top. I asked the borough chief if I could have that
- 19 removed and make it an auto, to address conditions up and down
- 20 the streets. So far, it's helped dramatically.
- 21 Q. What about the school bus driver strike? Did you have
- 22 footposts in the 40th precinct in early 2013 for that
- 23 purpose?
- 24 A. Yes. We had two strike posts in the confines of the 40
- 25 precinct.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

1 Q. And what officers were assigned to work those strike posts
2 generally?

- 3 A. All patrol officers were assigned to that.
- 5 officers covering the strike post?
- 6 A. Twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.
- 7 Q. For approximately how many weeks?
- 8 A. I apologize. I don't know how long. It was a couple
- 9 months. Almost two months, I believe.
- 10 Q. What about overtime? Officer Serrano has claimed he had to
- work overtime that he didn't request since making complaints

12 about quotas.
13 Is or

Is overtime punishment?

- 14 A. Absolutely not.
- 15 Q. Are officers compensated for overtime work?
- 16 A. Yes, they are.
- 17 Q. Officer Serrano has also complained that he was sent to
- 18 additional training in retaliation for his complaints about

19 quotas.

- 20 Did you send Officer Serrano to additional training in 21 retaliation for those complaints?
- 22 A. No.
- MR. MOORE: Object to it.
- 24 THE COURT: I'm sorry. One second.
- What's the objection?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct MR. MOORE: The question was did he send him for 2 retraining. 3 THE COURT: Right. In retaliation --4 MR. MOORE: All right. I mean he did go to 5 retraining. 6 THE COURT: I'm sorry? MR. MOORE: He was sent for retraining. 7 8 THE COURT: But the officer denies it's in retaliation 9 for the complaints. He said no. 10 Yes. He said no. 11 Q. Officer Serrano also claims he's been picked apart for 12 command disciplines since making complaints about quotas at the 13 40th precinct. 14 Have you picked Officer Serrano apart with command 15 disciplines since learning of his complaints? 16 17 Q. Are you aware that Officer Serrano redacted lines in his 18 memo book in February of 2013 in violation of department 19 policy? 20 A. Yes. Q. What punishment can be imposed for redaction in violation 21 22 of department policy? 2.3 A. A command discipline could be given. Q. Officer Serrano has also claimed that supervisors were 24 checking on him unusual numbers of times during his tour 25

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

1 following his complaints about quotas. Are you aware that

- 2 supervisors were doing such activity?
- 3 A. No, I'm not aware of it.
 - Q. Since you've been at the 40th precinct have you received
- 5 complaints from individuals who have been stopped?
- 6 A. Yes.

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- 7 Q. And in what context?
- 8 A. I get office from the chief department memos, reports
- 9 saying that somebody made a complaint, and it's come down
- 10 through the chain to my office on people who are upset that
- 11 they've been stopped.
- 12 Q. What were CCRB complaints? Do you also receive
- 13 notification of CCRB complaints against officers at the 40th
- 14 precinct?
- 15 A. Yes, I do receive them through communications.
- 16 Q. Are you aware of whether or not any CCRB complaints have
- included an allegation of someone complaining about a stop?
- 18 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 19 Q. With respect to the office of chief of department
- 20 communication complaints, what do you do with those?
- 21 A. I read every single one of them before they're -- before it
- 22 gets to anybody. I assign it to my operations lieutenant who
- then distributes it to usually a lieutenant to complete the
- 24 investigation.
- Q. What, if anything, do you find out about the results of the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

- 1 investigation?
- 2 A. Before it's sent back out to the borough I get the report.
- 3 I overlook the report, make sure that what I believe should be
- done is done. And after it's signed off by me, we send it to
- 5 the borough.
- 6 Q. When you say you make sure what should be done is done,
- 7 what are you referring to?
- 8 A. That the investigation is complete and accurate.
- 9 Q. At the 40th precinct have you ever received complaints
- 10 from individuals regarding racial profiling by officers at the
- 11 40th precinct?
- 12 A. No, I haven't.
- 13 Q. How often do you attend community meetings?
- 14 A. I attend numerous community meetings per month. Committee
- 15 council meetings. Committee board meetings. Many social group
- 16 meetings. Church meetings. I attend a lot of them.
- 17 Q. What is your policy with respect to access of community
- 18 members to you as the commanding officer at the 40th
- 19 precinct?
- 20 A. My door is always opened. Everybody has my e-mail that if
- 21 they have any complaints, if they have any issues, any
- 22 concerns, they can e-mail me. They have my phone number. They
- 23 can walk in. They all know my door is open at all times if
- they want to come in and talk.
- Q. Has stop-and-frisk activity by the 40th precinct police SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - direct

officers been discussed at any of the community meetings you've

- 2 attended?
- 3 A. I've never heard it come up.
- 4 Q. What about racial profiling? Has racial profiling concerns
- 5 been raised at any of the community meetings in the 40th
- 6 precinct you've attended?
- 7 A. No. It has never come up. I brought it up to my local
- 8 officials and to my community regarding racial profiling
- 9 because of what came out in the papers regarding the statements
- 10 that Officer Serrano made.
- 11 Q. Why did you do that?
- 12 A. Because I thought it was important that the community and
- 13 my elected officials and my representatives know exactly what
- happened, know exactly what I was talking about. And we've
- 15 discussed it, sat down with them all, and it's great to have
- 16 the support of all of them regarding this.
- MS. COOKE: I have no further questions for the
- 18 witness at this time, your Honor.
 - THE COURT: All right. Mr. Moore.
- 20 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 21 BY MR. MOORE:

19

- 22 Q. Inspector McCormack, who is the sitting councilperson or
- persons who cover the 40th precinct?
- 24 A. Ms. Herrara.
- Q. What's her first name?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5d9flo4 McCormack - cross

1 A. Maria.

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- Q. And who is the state senator or senators who cover the 40th precinct?
 - A. Senator Serrano, sir.
- 5 Q. Who is the state senator --

THE COURT: He said Senator Serrano.

7 MR. MOORE: Sorry. I thought you -- I got tripped up 8 with the names.

- 9 Q. What about the state rep?
- 10 A. I'm not sure off the top who that is.
- 11 Q. When you used the term Mott Haven, you're not just
- 12 referring to the Mott Haven houses, are you?
- 13 A. Depends what you're talking about, sir.
- Q. When you started out in the beginning of your testimony
- describing where you're now, the precinct, you mentioned that
- 16 you're at the precinct, the 40th precinct, and that's Mott
- 17 Haven?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. That's what the area is called, right?
- 20 A. There's a lot of different areas. It's mostly known as
- 21 Mott Haven. It's also called Fort Wash. Port Morris. There's
- 22 a couple of different names. SoBRO, or something to that
- 23 effect.
- 24 (Continued on next page)

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 Q. But Mott Haven doesn't just refer to the Mott Haven houses,

- 2 correct?
- 3 A. No, sir.
- 4 Q. That's not how you understand it, right?
- 5 A. I understand what, sir?
- 6 Q. You understand the term Mott Haven to be describing the
- 7 area in general?
- 8 A. Usually that's what I consider, when people ask me where
- 9 the 40th Precinct is, I say we cover the Mott Haven area.
- 10 Q. On direct Ms. Cooke showed you this chart for the
- 11 demographics of the 40th Precinct. You described that,
- 12 correct?
- 13 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You will note there on this particular page, which is Bates
- 15 stamp number 916, that at least in 2012 the black population of
- 16 the 40th Precinct was 26.2 percent, right?
- 17 A. Yes, sir.
- 18 Q. But they made up 51.7 percent of the persons stopped,
- 19 correct?
- 20 A. That's what it says, sir.
- 21 Q. Now, this says total reasonable suspicion stops. But you
- don't know whether the 18,276 stops done in the 40th Precinct
- were based on reasonable suspicion or not, do you?
- 24 A. I don't know where you see that. I apologize.
- Q. Look at the top of the page. It says, 40th Precinct, total SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

McCormack - cross D5D8FL05

1 reasonable suspicion stops. It says 18,276?

2 THE COURT: Right.

- 3 Q. You don't have any personal knowledge that all 18,276 stops 4
 - were based on reasonable suspicion, do you?
- 5 A. No, sir.
- 6 Q. It also says the top crime suspected was weapons 7 possession, right?
- 8 A. Yes. On the top of the page, yes.
- 9 Q. In your testimony, you mentioned grand larceny auto and
- 10 robbery as the crimes that Serrano should have been focusing 11 on, right?
- 12 MS. COOKE: Objection. It misstates the witness's 13 testimony. He didn't say grand larceny auto.
 - THE COURT: He said grand larcenies and robberies. MS. COOKE: And shootings.
- 15
- 16 Q. He didn't mention weapons possession, right?
- 17 A. When you mention weapons possession, it goes with the
- 18 shootings, with the 123 people shot in the 40th Precinct over a
- 19 two-year period. CPW is the 250.
- 20 Q. When it says top crime suspected, that means that the crime
- 21 that's listed on the UF-250, right? Over 50 percent of the
- 22 stops in 2012, the top crime was weapons possession, right,
- 2.3 CPW, right?

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- 24 A. That's what it says, sir.
- 25 Q. Let's take a look at Exhibit B10, which is the copy of the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

- 1 October 2012 monthly performance report for Officer Serrano,
- 2 correct?
- 3 A. Yes, sir.
- 4 Q. The one that you testified you had several problems with,
- 5 right?
- 6 A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. One of the things you said is that he claimed he was only
- 8 on patrol -- his tours on patrol were 13, right?
- 9 A. That's what it says, sir.
- 10 Q. You believe it was more than that, it was 16, it should
- 11 have been 16 or 17?
- 12 A. If you count the X, it should have been 16. But if you add
- 13 the CRV, it should have been 17.
- 14 Q. CRV, what does that stand for?
- 15 A. Critical response vehicle.
- 16 Q. That's where you see all of these police cars driving
- 17 around together in a row, right?
- 18 A. That's a piece of what they do.
- 19 Q. That's not even in the 40th Precinct. That could be down
- 20 in Manhattan, mostly in Manhattan, correct, that part of it,
- 21 right?
- 22 A. I'm not going to testify mostly where it is. It's
- 23 throughout the city.
- Q. But that's not patrol in the precinct, right?
- 25 A. Patrol in my command, no. It's patrol in the city. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 Q. The purpose of that -- what is the purpose of CRV?

- 2 A. Critical response vehicle, if you want me to define what
- 3 that is, I think you would have to ask the police department.
- 4 Critical response vehicle has to do with terrorism.
- 5 Q. It's to have a presence on the street, correct?
- 6 A. Again, you would have to ask somebody else what the -- I
- 7 know it's critical response vehicle. It deals with terrorism.
- 8 To identify the exact cause of it, I'm not going to answer
- 9 that.

19

- 10 Q. I am asking you what your understanding of it is.
- 11 THE COURT: I don't think it's important for this
- 12 $\,$ trial. He says it's related to terrorism, and I am sure there
- are reasons he rather not speculate or answer what the purpose of it is.
- MR. MOORE: The reason it's important, Judge, is
- 16 because I think it's not patrol.
- THE COURT: The officer checked other CRV dates as patrol you will notice.
 - MR. MOORE: I understand.
- 20 THE COURT: At least twice he checked CRV.
- 21 Q. There are three, on the 4th of October, 11th and 12th of
- October, Officer Serrano was on CRV duty?
- 23 A. Yes. He was assigned to critical response vehicle.
- Q. So that's not patrol within the precinct, right?
- 25 A. Within the confines of the 40th Precinct, no.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FL05 McCormack - cross THE COURT: But on the 12th, he checked as patrol, 2 right? 3 THE WITNESS: Yes. 4 MR. MOORE: I understand. 5 THE COURT: And on the 4th he checked as patrol? 6 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 7 THE COURT: But not the 11th? 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 9 Q. If you take those CRV days away, you get 13 days an patrol, 10 at least what is checked on this form, correct? 11 A. If that's your math, yes. 12 THE COURT: 16 minus 3 is 13. 13 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 14 Q. That's what he put on his form, his tours on patrol was 13, 15 right? 16 A. That's what he wrote then, yes. 17 Q. Before you were the commanding officer of the 40th Precinct 18 you were the commanding officer of the 20th Precinct, correct? 19 A. Yes. 20 Q. What dates were you the commanding officer there? A. Cinco de Mayo, May 5, 2010, to I believe September 27, 21 22 2011. Q. September? A. I think it's 26 or 27.

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25 Q. 2011?

> SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FL05 McCormack - cross 1 A. Yes, sir. 2 Q. So you were there about 16 months, right? 3 A. Approximately, yes. 4 THE COURT: Where is that? 5 THE WITNESS: The 20th precinct is the Upper West 6 Side, 59th Street to 86th Street, from Central Park West to the 7 river. 8 Q. While you were there an allegation was brought against you 9 that as the commanding officer you maintained illegal quotas in 10 the 20th Precinct, right? 11 MS. COOKE: Objection. To the extent that Mr. Moore 12 is going to get into the nature of those allegations, those are 13

not relevant to this proceeding. THE COURT: It's relevant that the accusation was

illegal quotas. MS. COOKE: My objection is it goes to notice only and

notice of whether the deputy inspector is aware of. THE COURT: I think we are in agreement. I am only

going to allow the allegation of quotas.

Q. There was an arbitration that was brought about it, correct?

MS. COOKE: It's yet concluded.

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THE COURT: The arbitration is still ongoing?

THE WITNESS: I have absolutely no idea.

THE COURT: You don't know that there is an SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 arbitration over this issue?

THE WITNESS: I am not aware of anything at all.

3 THE COURT: That's that for the record.

- Q. During the time you were in the 20th Precinct, the quality assurance division would audit your precinct to determine whether officers were properly filling out their memo books with the details of their stop, correct?
 - A. We do the report and we give it to QAD, yes.
- 9 Q. QAD would audit whether that's being done, correct?
- 10 A. Yes, sir.

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11 Q. In 2010, do you know what the score was on your audit for that portion of the audit?

THE COURT: In 2010.

- 14 A. I'm not aware of it.
- 15 MS. COOKE: For the record, Mr. Moore is referring to 16 Exhibit G6.
- 17 MR. MOORE: I will do it. Give me an opportunity.
- MS. COOKE: You have put it on the screen.
- Q. Looking at Exhibit G6, which we have seen numerous times already in this case, looking just at -- for the record, I will
- 21 indicate that the 2010 audit begins at Bates stamp number 741.
- 22 It's for the third quarter of 2010. And it shows that in 2010,
- 23 in the 20th Precinct, the score on the audit for whether
- 24 members' activity logs have entries with respect to their stop
- and frisk activity, your score was a 2.0, correct?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross 1 THE COURT: I can't see where it says 20th Precinct. MR. MOORE: You see on left-hand side --2 3 THE COURT: Now I see it. 4 Do you see it? 5 THE WITNESS: I see it. THE COURT: It says 2.0 for the filling out of the 6 7 memo books? 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 9 Q. Your score for 2010 was a 2.0. That's a failing score, 10 correct? 11 A. What is the date? 12 THE COURT: It's the third quarter 2010. A. Third quarter of 2010. When they do their reports, it's 13 always a couple of months behind. As I said, I was there in 14 15 May of 2010. I'm not exactly sure the time period they are 16 evaluating. 17 Q. In any event, you don't dispute that that's the score that 18 the precinct received for the 2010 audit? 19 THE COURT: It's right there on the screen in black 20 and white. That's what it says, 2.0. 21 Q. After that you moved to the 40th Precinct, correct? A. That's right, sir. 22 2.3 Q. We will get to the 40th Precinct in a minute. 24 So you started in the 40th Precinct as the deputy inspector, commanding officer of the 40th Precinct in September 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 of 2011?

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- 2 A. Yes. Late September.
- 3 Q. If there was a 2011 audit, you weren't there long
- 4 enough -- did you know what the score on the 2011 audit by QAD
- 5 of that particular aspect of filling out memo books was?
- 6 A. No, I don't know.
- 7 Q. Nobody has ever told you what that score was?
- 8 A. I'm not aware of it. I may have been told in the past, but
- 9 I'm not sure. Unfortunately, we failed a lot of things, a lot of QAD tests in 2011.
- 11 Q. You see here on Bates stamp 186, for the 40th Precinct,
- 12 this is the 2011 audit?
- 13 THE COURT: It's the first line.
- 14 For that period, it got a 2.0 in that category, right?
- 15 THE WITNESS: Again, I don't know what period this is.
- 16 It says 2.0 on it. So I'm not really sure.
 - THE COURT: You don't know what time period?
- 18 THE WITNESS: No.
 - THE COURT: Can you point out the time period?
- 20 Q. The 2011 audit, the fourth quarter of 2011 was reviewed.
- 21 A. Which I wasn't assigned yet.
- 22 MS. COOKE: The sample UF-250s were commencing in
- 23 August 2011 which predates.
- 24 THE COURT: He said he wasn't there.
- 25 Q. Were you aware, though, that the precinct got a 2.0 audit SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

- 1 on that aspect of the audit for 2011?
- 2 A. I was aware that we failed numerous things in the command
- 3 when I arrived there.
- 4 Q. Well, you were there for all of 2012 though, right?
- 5 A. Yes, sir.
- 6 Q. Looking at the 2012 audit, which begins on Bates stamp
- 7 number 27856, which is for the third quarter of 2012, you were
- 8 the commanding officer of the 40th Precinct in that quarter,
- 9 correct?
- 10 A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. Showing you what is the results for Patrol Borough Bronx,
- 12 which is Bates stamp number 859, you see that the 40th Precinct
- for 2012, for whether officers are filling out their activity
- logs with details of their stop and frisk, the precinct scores
- 15 a 1.0, correct?
- 16 A. We were just slightly below the average of 1.3. I see
- 17 that.
- 18 Q. 1.0 is the worst you can do on that audit?
- 19 A. Yes, sir.
- 20 Q. And the average of 1.3 for the borough is a failing
- 21 average, right?
- 22 A. Yes, sir.
- 23 Q. Have you taken any steps, Inspector, to remedy that?
- 24 A. Yes. We are in the middle of inspecting memo books,
- crossing over between the 250s, the memo book entries, making SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FL05 McCormack - cross

sure that all the captions are filled out. Everything on that

- sheet that they check off we are doing now.
- Q. Deputy Inspector McCormack, you testified you did an appeal 3
- 4 hearing of Officer Serrano's evaluation for his 2012
- 5 evaluation, correct?
- 6 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. That appeal hearing was done in February of 2013, right? 7
- 8 A. Yes, sir.
- 9 Q. Did I understand your testimony to be that as of that date,
- 10 you had never seen Officer Serrano?
- 11 A. I don't think I said that.
- 12 THE COURT: I thought you told us earlier the first
- 13 time you met him, I thought you said February.
- 14 THE WITNESS: I don't believe I interacted with him.
- 15
- I may have seen him. He was just a person --THE COURT: The first time you interacted? 16
- 17 THE WITNESS: I may have said hello to him. I don't
- 18 recall ever talking to him at all.
- THE COURT: You testified earlier the first time you 19
- 20 recall talking to him was February 13.
- 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
- 22 Q. When you sat to do the evaluation in February of 2013, you
- 2.3 knew that he had appealed his evaluation from 2011 as well,
- 24 right?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 Q. Because you knew that he had had a conversation with

- 2 Captain Materasso, right?
- 3 A. Yes, sir.
- 4 Q. Now, did I understand you correctly that you meet with the
- 5 sergeant and the lieutenant before they do the evaluation of
- 6 the officer to discuss the evaluation?
- 7 A. Yes, sir.
- 8 Q. During that meeting, do you discuss what numbers are going
- 9 to be put in the categories?
- 10 A. We discuss the officer in general, the conditions he's
- 11 handling, if there are any personal problems going in the
- 12 personal life. We discuss a lot of things in that room.
- 13 Q. Do you have a recapitulation of the officer's yearly
- 14 activity in that meeting?
- 15 A. Can you rephrase that?
- 16 Q. Do you have any kind of sheet that captures the officer's
- yearly activity, enforcement activity, at that meeting?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. So at that meeting in February 2013, you would have had a
- 20 document that showed not just October, but the entire year's
- 21 activity for Officer Serrano in 2012, correct?
- 22 A. The supervisor who is supposed to come to the meeting is
- 23 supposed to be prepared to discuss all his subordinates.
- Q. Do you recall looking at that yearly sheet?
- 25 A. Yes.

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D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 Q. You knew he had a 3 on the 2011 evaluation, right?

2 A. Yes.

11

- 3 Q. Did you know that he had a higher score in 2010 and in 2009
- 4 than what he got in 2011? Did you just know that generally?
- 5 A. I knew that.
- 6 Q. Would it be fair to say that when an officer sees his
- 7 evaluation rating going down, that might be a reason why they 8 would want to do an appeal, right?
- 9 MS. COOKE: Objection, to the extent it calls for 10 speculation.
 - THE COURT: I will allow that.
- 12 That could be a reason?
- THE WITNESS: Absolutely. When I first got to the precinct, I discussed with the officers, the delegates, how I
- do my evaluations and what was going to go on it.
- 16 THE COURT: Thank you.
- 17 Q. That meeting with Officer Serrano in February of 2013, from
- 18 beginning to end is captured on that tape recording, correct?
- 19 A. I believe so.
- 20 Q. You have listened to the tape recording, correct?
- 21 A. Yes, sir.
- 22 Q. It's your voice on that tape?
- 23 A. Yes, sir.
- 24 Q. Now, I am not going to go over the whole thing, but there
- 25 are a few questions I have, and particularly since we have read SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FL05 McCormack - cross a lot of it in the direct, I am not going to repeat a lot of that, but there are a few things I want to ask you about. 3 First, it's clear that Serrano told you the reason he 4 wanted to appeal the evaluation was factual, right? 5 6 Q. And he explained to you, did he not, what had transpired 7 with Captain Materasso the year before, correct? 8 MS. COOKE: Objection, your Honor, to the extent Mr. 9 Moore is characterizing portions of the entire transcript or 10 meeting. If he wants to ask questions --11 THE COURT: I will allow that. 12 MS. COOKE: Whether or not Officer Serrano explained 13 the entirety of what had transpired or a portion of it, he 14 explained something. 15 THE COURT: I want him to answer that. 16 Did he discuss with you what transpired with Captain 17 Materasso the year before? 18 THE WITNESS: I am not sure exactly what it says. He said he discussed it and something about his activity and 19 20 summonses had doubled, something to that effect. Q. Let's look at page 2 of the transcript. He says here, 21 22 beginning at page 9 --2.3 A. Page 2 or page 9? 24 Q. I'm sorry. Page 2, on line 8. 25

You ask him, What is the reason for your appeal? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross He says, "Factual. I was instructed by Captain 2 Materasso that when I -- I appealed it last year. I walked in 3 and told her, why am I getting a 3.0? I told about the 4 20-something points, and I expressed myself on each one of 5 them. And she basically said that my activity was for, was 6 half of that score and that I have to get my activity up." Do you recall that that's what Serrano told you 7 8 Materasso had told him? 9 A. That's what is written in the transcript that allegedly 10 Captain Materasso said to him. 11 Q. But that's clearly what Serrano told you at the hearing? 12 A. That's what he told me. I don't know if it's factual. 13 THE COURT: But that's what he told you? 14 THE WITNESS: Yes. 15 Q. At that point, you didn't tell him -- because you had 16 talked to Materasso, right? 17 A. I spoke to Captain Materasso --18 Q. Before this appeal hearing, right? A. I spoke to Captain Materasso after the 2011 appeal. 19 20 Q. When you heard Serrano say, she told me I have to get my 21 activity up, you don't respond to what he said there in terms 22 of getting his activity up, do you? 2.3 MS. COOKE: Objection. 24 For completeness, the deputy inspector responds on 25

page 4, line 18, "Yeah. Well, first of all, I believe, because SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 I spoke to the XO about this, and by the way, Inspector

- 2 McCormack, Lieutenant Batelli's here, your delegate Foster. I
- 3 know the XO spoke to you about handling your conditions, not
 4 about activity."
- 5 So he might not have responded immediately after on 6 page 3, but that's the response that appears on page 4.

7 THE COURT: OK.

- 8 Q. In any event, it's clear Officer Serrano is saying,
- 9 Materasso told me to get my activity up, and he is saying, I 10 got my activity up, correct?
- 11 A. Again, I don't know what is factual with Captain Materasso. 12 THE COURT: He is not asking you whether it's true.
- 13 A. That's what he said.
- 14 Q. You agreed with him to some extent that he did get his
- 15 activity up, right? In some categories, his activity was up,
- 16 right?
- 17 A. In some categories, yes, sir.
- 18 Q. He also complained to you that the current evaluation said
- 19 he needed supervision, right?
- 20 A. That's what the written statement said.
- 21 Q. He complained to you that in 2011, the reviewing officer
- 22 didn't say that, the rater didn't say that, but in 2012, they
- are saying that he needs supervision, right?
- 24 A. That's what it states.
- 25 Q. In 2011, were you aware of the statement in the evaluation SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 by Stephen Monroe, the sergeant who did the rating, which said,

- "Serrano is a competent police officer that has the ability to
- 3 be a leader," right? Do you see that?
- 4 A. I apologize. "PO Serrano is a competent police officer
- 5 that has the ability to be a leader."
- 6 Q. Then in the 2012 evaluation, the same sergeant is saying
- 7 that he requires some supervision, right? You see under number
- 8 25 there?

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- 9 A. OK. That's not the overall statement. That's one of those drive/initiative that he is making a comment on. What you read before was an overall rater's comments.
- 12 Q. Also, both of these evaluations --

MS. COOKE: Objection. I think for completeness, there is a comment below the reviewer's box on Defendants' Exhibit O15 on the screen, if Mr. Moore can move it up. There is a comment that also includes a statement about being leader.

THE COURT: Where is that?

 ${\rm MS.}$ COOKE: "PO Serrano has shown he has the capability to achieve great things -- "

THE COURT: Wait.

"Police Officer Serrano has shown he has the capability to achieve great things if he chooses to apply himself. He does possess street smarts and his leadership qualities that the younger officers could look up to and learn from." You see that, right?

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D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

- 1 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am, I see it.
- 2 Q. You have said a lot of things where you have basically
- 3 questioned Officer Serrano's judgment in your testimony,
- 4 haven't you?
- 5 A. Yes, sir.
- 6 Q. At least the rater in both these evaluations says that he
- 7 has and possesses leadership qualities, right?
- 8 A. If he chooses so, yes, that's what it says.
- 9 Q. In fact, on both year 2011 and 2012, looking at 2011 first,
- 10 the rater says, "Serrano adheres to the ethics of the
- 11 department," right?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. "And he also demonstrates an ability to" -- I think it's
- 14 supposed to say make, but it says "to sound decisions." Do you
- 15 see that?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. That's just that he has good judgment, right?
- 18 A. He demonstrates it, yes.
- 19 Q. In fact, it's in the category for judgment?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And that he handles situations with care and empathy?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Then in 2012, the rater is also again saying that Serrano
- 24 maintains high standards of ethics when doing his job, right?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

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D5D8FL05 McCormack - cross

Q. So he is a person of integrity would you say, right?

MS. COOKE: Objection, to the extent that he asking 3 the witness to speculate or characterize. The document speaks 4 for itself.

5 THE COURT: It says high standard of ethics. 6 what it says.

Q. In your opinion reading that, would you say that's an officer of high integrity?

9 THE COURT: I will allow it. It does say "police 10 ethics/integrity."

11 If all you knew was that comment, "Police Officer 12 Serrano maintains high standard of ethics when doing his job," 13 would you think that was a person of high integrity?

THE WITNESS: If I only knew that, and only that, I 14 15 would say yes.

- Q. Now, you said you had a discussion with Materasso after the 2011 evaluation, right?
- 18 A. Yes.

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- 19 Q. Did she tell you that she discussed with Officer Serrano
- 20 that he needed to get his activity up?
- A. No. Captain Materasso told me that they spoke about him 21
- 22 handling his conditions and him not handling his conditions.
- 2.3 Captain Materasso instructed him to concentrate on the
- 24 conditions on his tour and to address those conditions.
- 25 Q. So you don't recall her talking to him about the need to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

McCormack - cross D5D8FLO5 1 get his activity numbers, his enforcement activity numbers up? 2 MS. COOKE: Objection. He wasn't present at the 3 meeting. 4 THE COURT: I realize that. It's what she told him. 5 Did she tell you that she told him to get his numbers 6 up? 7 THE WITNESS: She never mentioned that. 8 Q. It's your testimony that she didn't talk about that. But 9 you talked about that in your evaluation in 2013, right, in 10 your appeal hearing in 2013, right? 11 A. What do you mean I spoke about it? 12 Q. You talked about him getting his activity numbers up, 13 right? 14 A. I don't believe I did that, unless you can show it to me 15 somewhere so I can read it. 16 Q. You talked to him about the number of his arrests and you 17 didn't think his arrests were high enough, right? 18 MS. COOKE: Objection. It mischaracterizes. 19 THE COURT: Where are you taking this from, Mr. Moore? 20 $\mbox{MR. MOORE:} \;\; \mbox{He just testified on direct, Judge, that}$ 21 Serrano said, I had eight or nine arrests and I had five the

year before. He testified on direct that was nothing. That 22 2.3 activity is very low. So I am only asking him whether, in

fact, he recalls discussing with Serrano getting his activity

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D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross THE COURT: I will allow that. He either did or 1 2 didn't have that discussion. 3 MS. COOKE: That question is rephrased. 4 THE COURT: We are in the present. 5 MS. COOKE: He was suggesting that deputy inspector raised the issue --6 7 THE COURT: That's over. That question is over. 8 The question now is, did you discuss with him getting 9 his enforcement activity up? 10 THE WITNESS: Police Officer Serrano addressed me 11 saying that his activity was up. I never addressed him at all 12 about his activity. 13 THE COURT: You didn't tell him eight or nine was low? 14 THE WITNESS: I said eight or nine are low. 15 THE COURT: Did you say you needed to get that 16 activity up? 17 THE WITNESS: I don't think I said that. 18 THE COURT: You told him eight or nine are low? 19 THE WITNESS: I told him eight or nine are low. 20 Q. Did you tell him that his 250s were low? 21 A. Again, he told me what he had. 22 Q. If you could just answer yes or no. Did you tell him his 2.3 250s are low? 24 MS. COOKE: If Mr. Moore is pointing to a specific 25 point in the recording --SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross 1 THE COURT: He doesn't need to. If he just wants to 2 ask a question, he can. 3 MS. COOKE: I asked questions about whether or not 4 statements were made by the deputy inspector. 5 THE COURT: This is not part of this transcript. 6 Did you tell him that his 250s were low at any time, 7 did you ever tell him his 250s were low? 8 THE WITNESS: I don't recall what exactly I said. If 9 there is something he can read off to me --10 THE COURT: Do you ever remember telling him his 250s 11 were low? 12 THE WITNESS: I think I recall saying that if he had 13 four or five more, it would be insufficient. 14 Q. So you were concerned that his enforcement activity numbers 15 were low? 16 MS. COOKE: Your Honor, is he referring to the 17 meeting, because we have been talking about the meeting. 18 THE COURT: I don't know. 19 MR. MOORE: Presumably, he has an independent 20 recollection. There is a transcript, but I think I am entitled 21 to ask him, as he sits here, what his recollection is. 22 THE COURT: From the same meeting, which was taped 2.3 beginning to end? I just went through that with Ms. Cooke and 24 I didn't allow her. Because the transcript says what it says. 25 There are two brackets on one page that say unintelligible, and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

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that's it. Otherwise I said I will read the transcript and figure out what a reasonable person would think was said.

MS. COOKE: I move to strike the prior question and answer on the basis that Mr. Moore was in fact asking --

THE COURT: If he was limiting himself to this very conversation, which the testimony is it was taped from beginning to end, then I agree with you. Those questions and answers should be stricken.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ MOORE: I think we certainly should have some leeway beyond the transcript.

 $\,$ THE COURT: We just went through that when the defense was asking questions.

MR. MOORE: I think he did answer a lot of questions where he was asked to characterize what was on the transcript and to give his opinion. He gave his opinion.

THE COURT: If it was there, if you had found the actual words. There were times that he was asked, what did you mean by the right people, at the right place, at the right time? I recall that and I allowed him to answer. I didn't allow him to answer when there were brackets because he said he couldn't remember everything said in those brackets.

In any event, I did let him say what he meant by this phrase or that phrase. If there is a particular phrase that you want to ask him what that meant, you can. BY MR. MOORE:

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D5D8FL05 McCormack - cross 1 Q. Look at page 8, line 6 to 9. 2 THE COURT: Hold on. Page 8, line 6 through 9. 3 You say there, "And to stop two people, you know, to 4 see only two things going on, that's almost like you're 5 purposely not doing your job at all." So I guess what he wants to ask you is, isn't that an 6 7 indication that two stops is just not enough? 8 THE WITNESS: In a violent prone location of the 40th 9 Precinct, with 123 people shot, thousands of robberies, 10 thousands of grand larcenies, 10,000 crimes being reported --11 THE COURT: That's telling him it's not enough. 12 THE WITNESS: It's by far not enough. 13 Q. That's also sending the message to the officer that he 14 needs to get his activity up, right? 15 A. Activity up? 16 Q. His enforcement activity. 17 A. I don't want enforcement activity just for activity. 18 THE COURT: You just told me that no way two stops is 19 enough in such a high crime busy area? 20 THE WITNESS: Absolutely. 21 THE COURT: So you would have been telling him 22 increase your enforcement activity. 2.3 THE WITNESS: Increase enforcement activity at the 24 right place. My resources are very limited, and I need him to 25 be in the right location.

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McCormack - cross D5D8FLO5 THE COURT: You were saying increase your enforcement 1 2 activity in the right place? THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 3 4 Q. Again, on page 9, if you look at it, page 9, line 14 to 18, 5 you say --6 THE COURT: Which page? 7 MR. MOORE: Page 9, line 14. THE COURT: Line 14 through 18, you say, "And, you 8 9 know, two UF-250s for a year and handling such a violent place, 10 violent shootings, violent robberies, violent grand larcenies, 11 it's not fair to the public that you're not doing your job." 12 I guess his question is, again you're telling him 13 that's just too low, is that right? THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 14 15 Q. So you gave him some advice as to how he can get his 16 numbers up, right? 17 MS. COOKE: Objection, your Honor. 18 MR. MOORE: I will withdraw that. 19 Q. You instructed him on how he could do his job better, 20 right? 21 A. I'm not aware of that. If you could show me exactly where 22 I instructed him. 2.3 Q. You told him --24 THE COURT: Isn't that what you just said in court, to 25 make appropriate stops in the right place? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

THE WITNESS: To handle the conditions, to make sure we are putting our resources in the right location at the right time, and not to waste our energy on stuff that's not important.

> THE COURT: But that's your instruction to him? THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q. To look for the right kids in the right place at the right time, right?

THE COURT: You said that at one point. I think it's line 11 and 12.

- A. Regarding Mott Haven housing development, during the robberies, that's exactly what I was talking about, yes.
- 13 Q. Look at page -- actually, begin on page 10. You're not 14 talking about -- if you look at the bottom of page 10, where 15 you say, "I mean, they were killing us. And in robberies. Not 16 even that. In shootings, but shootings and grand larcenies, 17 and one summons or one 250 at that location doesn't do it. You 18 know, the Mott Haven community, the violence came down after the takedown." 19

So you're not speaking there about the Mott Haven houses, you're talking about the Mott Haven community, right? A. I am talking about the Mott Haven housing authority.

2.3 Q. You didn't say that though, you said community, right?

24 A. Yes.

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MS. COOKE: I would object. He wasn't reading a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

complete answer. On page 10, beginning on line 21, "But unfortunately, you know, just take for example Mott Haven

because that was where we struggled dramatically last year."

THE COURT: You're reading way too fast.

So you started with, "Unfortunately, you know, just take for example Mott Haven because that was where he struggled dramatically last year. I mean, they were killing us. And in robberies. Not even that. In shootings, but shootings and grand larcenies, and one summons and one 250 at that location doesn't do it. You know, the Mott Haven community, the violence calmed down after the takedown."

THE WITNESS: Yes.

- Q. So the record is clear, you don't mention Mott Haven houses, you mention Mott Haven community?
- A. I was speaking regarding the Mott Haven housing development.
- Q. The phrase there on page 11, where you say, "We need to go out there and -- I don't know what it is."

Page 11, beginning on line 11, "We need to go out there and -- I don't know what it is. I don't know if it's 20, 100, 200, whatever it is to make sure that the kids -- and it's the right kids in the right place at the right time."

The 20, 100 and 200 is referring to summonses, arrests and 250s, right?

25 A. Yes, sir.

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McCormack - cross D5D8FLO5

- Q. Then you testified, and I think the Court read a lot of the
- testimony already so I am not going to repeat it, but you say
- 3 here that, "The problem was, what, male blacks. And I told you
- 4 at roll call --"
- 5 A. One second.
- 6 Q. Page 24, line 3. "The problem was, what, male blacks. And
- 7 I told you at roll call, and I have no problem telling you
- 8 this, male blacks 14 to 20, 21. I said this at roll call."
- 9 So you not only told Serrano this in this appeal
- 10 hearing, what you're saying there is this is what you told all 11 the officers at roll call, correct?
- 12 A. I have discussed this at community council meetings. I
- 13 have discussed this at community board meetings. THE COURT: The question is, did you do it at roll
- 14
- 15 call? 16
- A. I discussed talking about male blacks, 14 to 20, 21 years 17 old, in and around the Mott Haven housing development, at the
- 18 time they were killing us with robberies and grand larcenies.
- 19 THE COURT: All he asked you is, did you tell them
- 20 that at roll call?
- 21 THE WITNESS: I mentioned that at roll call,
- 22 absolutely.
- 2.3 Q. No further description, just male blacks, 14 to 20, 21,
- 24 right?
- 25 MS. COOKE: Objection, your Honor. Is he referring to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

McCormack - cross D5D8FLO5 1 there is no further description in the transcript or at the 2 statements at roll call? 3 THE COURT: The transcript speaks for itself. He just 4 said male blacks, 14 to 20 and 21. 5 Is that what you said at roll call? 6 THE WITNESS: If you read the transcript, he cut me 7 off, and didn't allow me to finish what I was talking about. I 8 discussed this again at community council meetings --9 THE COURT: The attorneys are both asking you right 10 now, did you say anything more in the way of description at the 11 roll call, or was the description limited to male blacks, 14 to 12 20 or 21? 13 THE WITNESS: I gave more description. 14 THE COURT: Do you remember what it was? 15 THE WITNESS: Robberies and grand larcenies, in and around the Mott Haven housing development, male blacks, 14 to 16 17 20, 21 years old, robbing people like it's free out there. 18 THE COURT: Right. But the description of those 19 perpetrators. 20 THE WITNESS: We got into further descriptions of 21 where they were running, exact buildings, and we got this from 22 911 callers. It was very detailed of what we were looking for. 2.3 THE COURT: But the description of people were male 24 blacks 14 to 20? 25 THE WITNESS: Yes. And we got those from the victims

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D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 that were being robbed.

2 THE COURT: I understand where you got it. But that 3 was the description?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q. How many male blacks, 14 to 20 to 21, live in the Mott Haven section of the 40th Precinct?

MS. COOKE: Objection. THE COURT: If he knows.

- Q. Do you have any idea?
- 10 A. I have no idea.

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11 Q. Were you concerned by giving a description at roll calls, 12 and wherever you talked about it, that the targets of your 13 enforcement activity were male blacks, 14 to 20, were you 14 concerned that that would be misunderstood by your officers out

15 on the street? 16

A. No. I address roll calls on numerous occasions. My descriptions of what is going on, keeping officers updated at all times, crimes that are moving, crimes that are at different locations. Sometimes even the descriptions change at the same location at the same time.

I will give you an example. 151 Street and Cortlandt, we had a description of male blacks beating up Mexicans late at night on the midnights. We addressed that. I went to roll call. I spoke, we had male blacks beating up Mexicans on the late tour. They addressed the issue. Then all of a sudden it SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 changed. The male Hispanics, the Mexicans, started beating up

- the blacks. So we had to address roll call again and change
- 3 what's going on and make sure we were addressing those
- 4 conditions.
- $\,$ Q. So the change was from male blacks, 14 to 20, 21, to male
- 6 Hispanics, 14 to 20, 21?
- 7 A. I didn't say that. The description I just gave of 151 and
- 8 Cortlandt, I never gave an age. It was just male blacks
- 9 beating up Mexicans, and then it changed to Mexicans beating up
- 10 the male blacks, and it led to, unfortunately, a stab and
- 11 homicide.
- 12 Q. After you have this discussion with Serrano, you then say
- 13 to him, looking at page 24, "The problem is that you don't know
- 14 who to stop and how to stop." Do you see that?
- 15 A. Which line?

THE COURT: Line 24, at the end, you say to Serrano,
"Listen to me. The problem is that you don't know who to stop
and how to stop. And you know what? Make sure we put him in
for retraining because he obviously doesn't know what he's
doing, OK? This is over with. Your appeal is done. That's

21 it. Thank you."

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Do you see that?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

24 THE COURT: What is your question about it? He sees

it. Do you have a question, Mr. Moore?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

- 1 MR. MOORE: I do have a question about it.
- Q. One of the things you wanted Serrano to get retraining about was what a stop is, right?
 - A. Yes.

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- 5 Q. There is actually a lot of discussion on the tape about 6 what a stop is, right?
- 7 A. I'm not really sure.
 - THE COURT: There is.
- 9 THE WITNESS: It wasn't read.
- 10 THE COURT: It's there.
- 11 Do you have a point, Mr. Moore?
- MR. MOORE: Yes, Judge.
- 13 Q. Do you recall a discussion on the tape where Serrano says,
- 14 as an example of stopping, there is a group of people who are
- obstructing pedestrian traffic, and that he would go up to them
- and ask them to move, right?
- 17 A. Yeah. He says, Excuse me, please move.
- 18 Q. That's appropriate for an officer to say excuse me to
- 19 citizens on the street, right? Do you have a problem with
- 20 that?
- 21 A. No. It's very polite and, unfortunately, I had a problem
- 22 with what condition he was addressing at that time. Again, my
- 23 resources are very limited, and I need to put my resources in
- 24 the right place.
- Q. Fair enough. But in discussing that, you were concerned SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross 1 that -- withdraw that. In your discussion of that, you said to him, Just 2 3 going up there and saying hey, that that was a stop, right? 4 MS. COOKE: Objection. Is he referring to a specific 5 portion? 6 THE COURT: I am sure he is. I remember. 7 Where are you, Mr. Moore? 8 MR. MOORE: I will show you, Judge. 9 THE COURT: I remember going over this. 10 Here it is. You're on page 13, where he talks about 11 warn and admonish in the middle. 12 Serrano says at line 16, "Well, again, there are 13 people standing there, and they're blocking the pedestrian 14 traffic. And I explained it." And you say, "Are you stopping them?"
Serrano says, "I'm not stopping them. I'm walking up 15 16 17 to them and I'm saying, excuse me, you're blocking this. I 18 need you to disperse." 19 The inspector says, "So that's a stop. So that's a 20 stop -- stop, question and frisk. It's a stop, question, 21 frisk." 2.2 That's the part you wanted to read, Mr. Moore? 2.3 MR. MOORE: Yes, Judge. On page 15. 24 THE COURT: On 14, line 7, you say, "Listen to me. Listen to me. It's called stop, question frisk. If you stop 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

7021 McCormack - cross D5D8FLO5 1 someone, you have to put it on paper." 2 Serrano says, "I did not stop him, in my opinion." 3 You say, "It's not your opinion." 4 Q. If you look at page 15, this exchange with Serrano goes on. 5 And then you say, beginning on line 8, you say, "All right. If 6 you stop somebody -- even if you just say hey, hey come here, I gotta talk to you, that's a stop. That's a stop." 7 That's what you said to Serrano on that day, correct? 8 9 A. Yes. That could be a forcible stop. If you say, "Hey," 10 depending on the way you say it, that could be a forcible stop. 11 The person could understand that he doesn't have the right to 12 leave. 13 Q. Then you go on to say: 14 "Serrano: I didn't do that. They're already standing 15 there. I pulled over. I said, excuse me, gentlemen, I need to 16 you to move." 17 You say, "If you're giving your attention for a 18 second -- hey, how are you doing? Come here, you have to

move -- that's a stop."

Right?

- 21 A. Depending on how you're saying it.
- 22 Q. It depends on your tone of voice, right?
- 2.3 A. Your tone of voice, your demeanor, what's going on.
- Q. So if you just say, Hey, how you doing, that's a stop? 24
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> SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

McCormack - cross D5D8FLO5 Q. That's what you say, "Hey, how are you doing?" 2 A. What he is saying --3 THE COURT: At line 14 you say, "If you're giving your 4 attention for a second -- hey, how are you doing? Come here, 5 you have to move -- that's a stop." 6 THE WITNESS: When you say, "Hey, how are you doing? 7 Come here, " it depends how you say it, "what's going on?" 8 There could be some issues on that. 9 Q. Going back to page 13 on this issue of what is a stop, you 10 say beginning on page 13, line 14, you say, "Well, when you say 11 warn and admonish, what do you mean by warn and admonish?" 12 Serrano says, "Well, again, there are people standing 13 there, and they're blocking the pedestrian traffic. And I 14 explained it. 15 "INSPECTOR: Are you stopping them? 16 "SERRANO: I'm not stopping them. I'm walking up to 17 them and I'm saying, excuse me, you're blocking this. I need 18 you to disperse. 19 "INSPECTOR: So that's a stop. So that's a stop --20 stop, question, frisk. It's a stop, question, frisk." 21 So simply going up to them and saying, excuse me, 22 you're blocking the sidewalk, that's a stop, right? 2.3 A. No, it's not a stop. Again, it's depending how he is 24 approaching it, how his voice is, what his commands are. 25 Q. I guess you would have to be there, right? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

- 1 A. I guess you'd have to be there.
- 2 Q. Somebody blocking a pedestrian traffic, like a group of
- 3 people in front of a store or something, that's not grounds for 4 a stop, right?
- 5 $\,$ A. No. We have groups of people standing in front of stores a
- lot, bus stops, it could be anything. There's a lot of people
- 7 hanging out.
- 8 Q. Even if they are blocking pedestrian traffic, that's not a
- 9 felony or penal law misdemeanor, which is the basis for a stop,
- 10 right?

19

- 11 A. No, it's not.
- 12 Q. Did you ever at any point in this hearing discuss any of
- 13 the 28 points on the evaluations which have a rating for 3 on
- 14 each of them?
- 15 A. I think I testified I did go through some of them.
- 16 Q. I think you said two of --
- 17 A. I didn't say two. I did say some. If you want to read it
- 18 back, that will be fine.
 - THE COURT: Your testimony was a couple.
- 20 $\,$ Q. Tell me which ones you discussed with him. Look at 015,
- 21 which is the 2012 evaluation.
- 22 A. Community interaction, apprehension intervention, victim
- 23 prisoner interaction, vehicle accidents, offenses.
- Q. What was the victim prisoner interaction?
- 25 A. He didn't have much of it. Did he go out and be proactive SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 and try to make any arrests? He never initiated one arrest.

- 2 Q. What about the community interaction, what is that?
- 3 A. We discussed him stopping people on corners.
 - Q. Officers are told to exercise their discretion, right?
- 5 A. They are told to exercise it. It's one of the tools --
 - Q. Can you answer me yes or no?
- 7 A. They are allowed to use discretion.
 - Q. They are trained on exercising their discretion?
- 9 A. They are trained. I guess you would say trained or taught.
- 10 They do have discretion, yes.
- 11 Q. Officer Serrano told you he doesn't assume everybody is
- guilty who is just on the street, and so he goes up to them and shows them respect, right?
- 14 MS. COOKE: Objection, your Honor. I believe Mr.
- Moore is trying to refer to something in the transcript and the phrase guilty is not used.
- 17 THE COURT: Do you recall where you're thinking of,
- 18 Mr. Moore?

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- 19 Q. Do you recall a point in the discussion where he said, ${\tt I}$
- 20 don't assume everybody is guilty, I don't assume everybody is
- 21 doing something wrong, or whatever the phrase was, do you
- 22 recall that?
- 23 MR. MOORE: I don't have it with me right now, Judge.
- 24 THE COURT: Can somebody else on your team find it? I
- 25 remember it too so I know it's there, but I don't know where.

 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross
Q. Look on page 19. This is in the middle of this discussion you're having with Serrano about his use of the term "warn and admonish," right?

THE COURT: So he says at line 10, that is Serrano, "Here's the problem. You're not there with me. While I'm going job to job and I see a crowd, I don't automatically assume that everybody in that crowd is bad. No, I don't."

What is your question?

- Q. That's a good exercise of discretion by an officer under your command, right?
- A. I don't know what he is describing in that.

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THE COURT: He just told you. "I see a crowd, I don't automatically assume that everybody in that crowd is bad."

THE WITNESS: I don't know who looks at a crowd and says who is bad and who is not bad. Again, it's resources available that we need. I don't understand why he was discussing stopping or even looking at the crowds if he didn't think anybody was bad.

THE COURT: He told you earlier in this transcript that he had broken up a group of people standing together in an intersection or a pedestrian crosswalk. Do you remember that?

THE WITNESS: He allegedly makes that statement with no documentation at all.

THE COURT: He tells you that at this meeting? THE WITNESS: Yes.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

THE COURT: A little later he says, "While I'm going job to job and I see a crowd, I don't automatically assume that everybody in that crowd is bad."

It's an exercise of judgment, is it not? THE WITNESS: Yes, it is.

- Q. Since you have been at the 40th Precinct, was Lieutenant Barrett working in the 40th Precinct?
- A. No.

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- 9 Q. Have you seen the transcript that's in evidence here of 10 Serrano taping comments made by Lieutenant Barrett? Have you 11 seen that transcript?
- 12 A. No, sir.
- 13 Q. Let me show you what has been marked previously as 297T.

MS. COOKE: I would object. Lieutenant Barrett wasn't at the 40th Precinct during Deputy Inspector McCormack's time.

16 He hasn't seen the transcript. 17 THE COURT: Why do yo

THE COURT: Why do you want to go over the transcript of Lieutenant Barrett?

 $\mbox{MR. MOORE: }\mbox{I simply want to lay a foundation. Let me do it without the transcript.}$

do it without the transcript.
21 Q. Lieutenant Barrett testified in court that she thought it
22 was appropriate to tell officers at the roll call that they
23 should get five Cs and five 250s on a tour. Is that something

you have ever told officers at roll call?

MS. COOKE: I object. That mischaracterizes SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 Lieutenant Barrett's testimony.

2 THE COURT: I don't know if it does or it doesn't.

The real is question, have you ever told anybody that at roll call?

THE WITNESS: I have never told anybody at roll call, not roll call, not personally, not ever.

- Q. Why is that?
- 8 A. It's not my philosophy. My philosophy is whatever we need
- 9 to do to take care of the situation, to take care of that
- 10 simple problem, is what we need to do.
- 11 Q. Would it ever be appropriate in your judgment as a
- 12 commanding officer to tell officers at a roll call that we need
- 13 five Cs or we need five 250s or a certain number of arrests on
- this tour? Would that ever be appropriate in your judgment?
- 15 A. Absolutely not.
- 16 Q. Why is that?
- 17 A. Again, in my approach, it's never been something I brought
- 18 up. I don't know what five C summonses or five 250s does or
- 19 five arrests.
- 20 THE COURT: Why don't you think that's appropriate to
- 21 say that?

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- 22 THE WITNESS: Because I don't know if that corrects
- 23 the condition.
- THE COURT: OK.
- Q. Do you know if doing that is permitted by the police SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

- 1 department?
- 2 A. If what is permitted?
- 3 Q. Giving a numerical number to officers at a roll call in
- 4 terms of what the supervisor expects their activity to be on
- 5 that roll call?
- 6 A. No, it's not.
- 7 Q. Do you know who Lieutenant Doute is?
- 8 A. No.
- 9 Q. Are you familiar with Operations Order 52?
- 10 A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. Operations Order 52 speaks about proactive enforcement,
- 12 right?

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- 13 A. Yes, sir.
- 14 Q. It mentions proactive enforcement, specifically mentions
- summonses, stops and arrests. Do you recall that?
 - Do you want me to show it to you?
- 17 A. If you don't mind, sir. I appreciate it.
- 18 Q. It's Exhibit 285 in evidence.
 - You see the first paragraph there?
- 20 A. It hasn't focused in yet. That's better.
 - Where am I looking, sir?
- 22 Q. The first paragraph there. It says, "The mission of the
- New York police officer is through use of self-initiated and
- 24 team led efforts to" -- I don't have to say that.
- 25 It speaks about proactive enforcement activity. Do SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

1 you see that in the bold there about six lines, seven lines

- 2 down?
- 3 A. Yes, I see that.
- 4 Q. It describes proactive enforcement activity as including
- 5 but not limited to summonses, stops and questioning of
- 6 suspicious individuals and the arrest of criminals. Do you see
- 7 that?
- 8 A. Yes, sir.
- 9 Q. Further on in paragraph 3, it directs department managers
- 10 that they can and must set performance goals. Do you see that?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.
- 12 Q. You're a department manager, right?
- 13 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. This operations order applies to you, correct?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. So in setting performance goals with respect to a
- 17 particular type of proactive enforcement activity, doesn't that
- 18 generally involve numbers, setting numbers?
- 19 A. No. A department manager can and must set performance
- 20 goals. My performance goal is to reduce the violence in the
- 21 Mott Haven community, and whatever that takes to stop it,
- 22 especially the shootings and the homicides, whatever necessary
- 23 means in enforcement to establish that, that's what I need.
- 24 Q. So in looking at whether your officers are addressing those
- conditions, you would want to look at the level of their SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5D8FLO5 McCormack - cross

- 1 activity, right?
- 2 A. The quality of their activity. I don't need numbers for
- 3 numbers. I don't need -- again, I said it in the recording. I
- 4 don't need unnecessary summonses at all. I don't need old men
- 5 stopped in parks for minor park violations. That does
- 6 absolutely nothing for me. It does absolutely nothing to stop
- 7 the violence in the community.
- 8 Q. That's different. I am talking about the numbers with
- 9 respect to arrests, summonses and 250s. You were concerned
- 10 with Serrano that his numbers, his 250 numbers were too low,
- 11 right?
- 12 A. No. Officer Serrano brought that to my attention. I said,
- do I believe it's low? Yes, I believe it's low in reducing the
- violence inside the command, absolutely. On the 4 to 12s, in
- 15 the 40 Precinct, I believe that's definitely too low.
- 16 Q. You didn't think he issued enough of the right summonses?
- 17 A. I don't think he made an effort into trying to get the
- 18 right summonses or the right 250s or stop the right people.
- 19 Q. You decided that by looking at the numbers of his
- 20 enforcement activity on his performance report, right?
- 21 A. No. By looking at his numbers and reading into what his
- 22 numbers were.
- 23 Q. So you never look at the numbers an officer generates to
- 24 determine whether they are actually fulfilling what you believe
- 25 to be their mission to deal with conditions?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

McCormack - cross D5D8FLO5 A. I do look at the numbers. I look at the quality of the criminal court summonses. I look at what we are writing in the 3 C summonses. I look at what kind of 250s we are doing. A 4 quick example, if I see for a month a crazy amount of, 5 inordinate amount of GLA 250s in 2012, that concerns me that we 6 are not addressing the right condition. MR. MOORE: Just one more question. 7 8 Q. With respect to Operations Order 52, it also sets forth 9 that if officers don't take enough proactive enforcement 10 activity, it could have adverse consequences on their career, 11 correct? 12 A. It could, yes. 13 THE COURT: Were you done or done for today? 14 MR. MOORE: I think I am done. I am definitely done 15 for today. 16 THE COURT: You have more questions for tomorrow? 17 MR. MOORE: I think so. Maybe after looking at it I 18 don't. 19 THE COURT: You will have some redirect anyway? 20 ${\tt MS.}$ COOKE: I hate to bring him back. I might have a

21 question or two.

22 THE COURT: Right now it sounds like you have to come 2.3 back at 10:00. So you're excused.

What is the schedule tomorrow? Do we have this person 24 25 Commissioner Farrell?

D5D8FLO5 MS. GROSSMAN: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Do we have Chief Hall? 3 MS. GROSSMAN: Yes. MR. MOORE: There is a question with Chief Hall on 4 5 some of the exhibits. 6 THE COURT: Is there anybody else on for tomorrow? MS. GROSSMAN: We haven't had a chance to confer with 7 8 plaintiffs' counsel on the OCD files. If they are willing to 9 stipulate, we don't need to call Inspector Lehr. But if they 10 are unwilling to --11 THE COURT: This is the authenticity. 12 MR. CHARNEY: We will let them know by 6 p.m. today. 13 THE COURT: They will let you know. 14 After we finish with Farrell and Hall, we have only 15 Walker and Stewart left and that's it? 16 MR. MOORE: Yes. 17 MS. GROSSMAN: Right. Unless we can revisit the issue 18 with the retirees, which I understand your ruling, your Honor. THE COURT: The plaintiffs said I ruled. They were 19 20 going to show me where. 21 MR. CHARNEY: I can show you now. 22 THE COURT: Just state it so my clerk can write it 2.3 down. 24 MR. CHARNEY: I will point to pages 2557 through 2558 25 of the transcript.

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	D5D8FLO5
1	THE COURT: All right. Is that it?
2	MR. CHARNEY: That's it.
3	THE COURT: Do we think that Farrell and Hall could
4	take the whole day, with a little bit of McCormack at the
5	beginning?
6	MS. GROSSMAN: Possibly.
7	THE COURT: Then do we think that Walker and Stewart
8	could take the whole day?
9	MS. GROSSMAN: I think so.
10	No, I'm sorry. Let me confer with my colleagues.
11	I understand that there has been some conferral with
12	plaintiffs' counsel that if we are able to end tomorrow with
13	the two witnesses, Commissioner Farrell and Chief Hall, that
14	perhaps we can have the experts go the following day.
15	THE COURT: That's what I said. You said you predict
16	that McCormack, Farrell and Hall will take all day anyway. But
17	you're saying if it's 3:30, you don't want to start with
18	Stewart and Walker. They are on for Wednesday. And that's the
19	last two witnesses.
20	Have you finished your designations for everybody?
21	MR. MOORE: I think so.
22	(Continued on next page)
23	

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1 MR. CHARNEY: We haven't seen their designations. THE COURT: You have to do that because you may either 2 3 object or want counter their --4 MS. PUBLICKER: We're still waiting for plaintiffs to 5 finalize Ian Provost. Your Honor had ruled on that at the end of last week. We had designated about a month ago. But I 6 7 still haven't received that from plaintiffs finally. 8 ${\tt MS.}$ ${\tt MARTINI:}\ {\tt I}\ {\tt believe}\ {\tt all}\ {\tt the}\ {\tt designations}\ {\tt for}$ 9 Provost are completed. I think it's just a matter of turning 10 in hard copies of those documents to the court and the 11 defendants so I can confer after court about that. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Talk to each other after court. 13 So we very much think that we still have Thursday and 14 Friday off; is that right? 15 MR. MOORE: That's the way it looks. 16 MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, I just want to make sure 17 that plaintiffs' counsel, they are to tell me by 6:00 today --18 THE COURT: They just said that. 19 MS. GROSSMAN: We have to bring a witness in and we 20 don't want to inconvenience the witness. THE COURT: I understand. He just said that. 21 22 Now do you want me to hear this issue about the 2.3 documents for Chief Hall? You alluded to it earlier this 24 morning.

MR. MOORE: Yes. They designated some documents, some SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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from the personnel index, some from the CCRB, another document which appears to be some kind of a compilation of complaints. These are all — these have never been produced to us. And they've been described by counsel for the city as demonstrative exhibits. But they're actual documents generated by the NYPD in the course of CCRB investigations.

THE COURT: You mean long ago?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ CHARNEY: Some of them have no dates on them. Some of them were in March.

MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, the witness is going to be testifying about performance monitoring. And what is it that the documents -- what are the documents that the witness looks at. And it's not offered for the truth of the matter asserted. It's just to facilitate --

THE COURT: There wasn't a hearsay objection. The objection was that they had never been produced before, and Mr. Moore is questioning why.

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: It's a three-page CPI index that the plaintiffs have had.

THE COURT: I understand. That it's short or long is of no interest to me. All he is asking is why was it not produced before.

MR. MOORE: The city designated other witnesses as the 30(b)(6) witness for this issue, not Chief Hall. They've all testified, Schwartz, McAleer, Beirne, Thompson. They've all SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

testified about this.

In addition to not -- to us getting this in the last couple of days, it's duplicative. It's already been testified to.

 $\,$ MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, remember we've been asking for this proffer for weeks and we were told --

THE COURT: This is the one you've been asking for.
MR. CHARNEY: We were told two things. We were told
he testified in Ligon. Look at his Ligon testimony. And he
will also update Chief Giannelli's deposition testimony.

They are now identifying a whole new set of topics that he neither testified to at Ligon, nor did Chief Giannelli ever testify about it at his deposition. So proffer is also a problem for us.

THE COURT: This is true. This is inappropriate. If there were 30(b)(6) witnesses on this topic, such as Schwartz, McAleer and others, and if they did not make a proffer that Hall will testify as to these topics, and if these topics have been covered by the witnesses I just mentioned, then it's cumulative and shouldn't be done. The proffer is late, and the documents have never before been produced. This is not appropriate.

MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor I understand that -- first of all, the 30(b)(6), that topic, I don't understand that to be the case. But if the plaintiffs show me the 30(b)(6) notice to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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see that that was covered, I would like to see it.

But notwithstanding Commissioner Schwartz talked about performance monitoring generally and she talked about particular -- and she talked about gathering documents, so that it could be provided to a committee who can do a CCRB profile and assessment review of officers who are identified for an assessment. And so the documents that we're looking to use are simply demonstrative in terms of facilitating testimony.

THE COURT: They're not demonstrative at all.

Do you know what demonstrative exhibit is. They're not demonstrative. A demonstrative exhibit is created for a trial, usually by one of these companies that makes up demonstrative exhibits. It summarizes evidence or clever for a jury.

These are not demonstratives. These were created by the police department in the course of their business at some point or other. I don't know if it was a year ago. I don't know if it's a half year ago. I don't know if it was last week. But they're not demonstratives. They're regular records of the police department.

But they were not disclosed apparently to the plaintiffs' lawyers. I don't know what the dates are. They don't either. I don't know whether it's cumulative or not, but there's an allegation that it is.

This proffer could have been, should have been made SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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before. The documents should have been exchanged before. Why is this always happening at the last minute? The city is turning over documents for the first time after a ten-week trial and after years of discovery. I don't understand.

So I agree with you, Ms. Grossman, that they should show you the 30(b)(6) notice they're talking about. That's fine. But I don't agree so far with anything else that I've heard. You're going to have to figure this out amongst yourselves whether this is cumulative or not cumulative, what these documents are, what their dates are.

There is no way I can go through all of this at 20 of five.

So we'll work on Thursday. It doesn't bother me at all. It's sad for you folks. But if we can't get this resolved in time for Hall, we won't have Hall tomorrow.

That's all. I'm going on to my next case now. You do the best you can to talk to each other. If you would only produce things not the night before these things wouldn't occur.

 $\ensuremath{\,^{\text{MR}}}$. MOORE: They documents were generated in March of 2013 too.

THE COURT: I understand. That's two months ago. (Adjourned to March 14, 2013 at 10:00 a.m.)

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