	HERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
DAVII	O FLOYD, et al.,	
	Plaintiffs,	
	v .	08 CV 1034
CITY	OF NEW YORK, et al.,	
	Defendants.	
	x	
		New York, 1 May 16, 201 10:07 a.m.
Befor	ce:	
	HON. SHIRA A. SO	CHEINDLIN,
		District J
	APPEARAN(CES
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D5g9flo1

1 (In open court; trial resumed)

2 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. Please be seated.

3 Samuel Walker, resumed.

THE COURT: Ms. Patel.

5 DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. PATEL:

- 7 Q. Good morning, Professor Walker.
 - A. Good morning.

9 Q. I'm going to hand you your report, Plaintiffs' Exhibit 418B 10 and 418A which are the CV and the list of sources for your

11 reference.

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When we broke yesterday we were discussing your opinion recording supervisory review -- reforms in the supervisory review system within the NYPD.

Do you remember that?

16 A. Yes.

Q. All right. So, what should -- what should supervisors do if they determine there is not reasonable suspicion for a stop? A. Well, they should speak to the officer and attempt to train that officer, coach that officer, instruct that officer about

the proper legal basis for reasonable suspicion.

That should -- that information or at least the sergeant's presentment should be included in evaluations of the

officer. And the officer should be advised that further conduct of this sort could have other adverse consequences.

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D5g9flo1 Walker - direct

- 1 Q. And would -- is it your opinion that that should be
- 2 documented anywhere?
- 3 A. Yes.

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- Q. Where would that be documented?
- 5 $\,$ A. Well it would be in monthly evaluations of the officer
- 6 annual evaluations.
- 7 Q. Anywhere else?
- 8 A. I'm not sure.
- 9 Q. Okay.

10 And you've mentioned this, what you call critical 11 review of the documentation related to stops and frisks. Would 12 you -- is your opinion that that kind of --

THE COURT: Ask him his opinion, please.

MS. PATEL: Sorry?

THE COURT: Ask him his opinion.

MS. PATEL: He testified to that yesterday.

17 Q. Is your opinion that there should be critical review?

MR. KUNZ: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't know where she's going on this

20 rephrasing. Let's hear it.

21 Q. Is it your opinion -- did you -- you testified yesterday to

22 a critical review of incident forms related to stop and frisk,

23 correct?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And is it your -- what's your opinion on how the -- the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo1 Walker - direct

- 1 frequency of that type of critical review?
- 2 A. Well, it's unreasonable to assume that a sergeant is going
- 3 to engage in a critical review each and every stop and frisk,
- 4 there are so many incidents. But it should certainly occur
- 5 with every stop and frisk incident report where the sergeant is
- 6 not satisfied that the proper documentation is there.
- 7 Q. How would including a narrative on the UF 250 form improve
- 8 supervisory review?
- 9 A. It would provide the sergeant with sufficient information
- 10 and details about the incident to determine whether or not
- 11 reasonable suspicion existed.
- 12 Q. Do you have an opinion about the sufficiency of the check
- boxes that are found on the UF 250 form?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. What is that?
- 16 A. That they are insufficient.
- 17 Q. And why is that?
- 18 A. They simply don't provide the necessary detail to determine
- 19 whether or not reasonable suspicion existed for the stop.
- 20 THE COURT: So I know I asked you this yesterday in
- 21 terms of space, I asked you how much space should be left on
- 22 the form to write the narrative. Let me now ask it in terms of
- 23 time, not space. Obviously the officer has a lot to do. He's
- 24 busy. He's on the street. How long do you think he should
- 25 spend writing this narrative?

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct 1 THE WITNESS: In terms of space I think maybe three 2 lines --3 THE COURT: Yeah, you said -- right. 4 THE WITNESS: -- would be sufficient. 5 THE COURT: Right. 6 THE WITNESS: Well, you have to spend the amount of 7 time necessary to provide the proper detail. 8 THE COURT: Right. How long do you imagine that will 9 take to write out those three lines? 10 THE WITNESS: It's not going to take more than a few 11 minutes. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 THE WITNESS: I should supplement that. I do think it should not be overly -- the requirement should not be overly 14 15 long and burdensome on the officer such that it results in inefficiencies in policing. 16 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 Q. Are you aware of experiences in other police departments subject to recent consent decrees or judicial orders where 19 20 there's a requirement for description of the underlying facts 21 of the stop encounter? 22 MR. KUNZ: I'm going to object, your Honor. I don't 2.3 think this is in his report. 24 THE COURT: This, of course, wouldn't be an opinion. 25 This would be a factual basis for an opinion. And he has SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo1 Walker - direct established that he's worked with many police departments and 2 on many consent decrees. I will allow this. 3 THE WITNESS: Yes. 4 Q. And what are some those cities or those locations? 5 A. Well Los Angeles, New Orleans in particular. 6 Q. Okay. 7 THE COURT: I'm less interested in the location than 8 the requirement. 9 What happened at those places? 10 THE WITNESS: In those instances, the specific 11 requirement is that supervisors should look for "canned" 12 language -- that would be in quotes -- or "pat" answers such 13 that the officers are simply saying the same thing over and 14 over again to try to document their stop. 15 THE COURT: Is that -- what you've just testified to, 16 is that in the consent decrees? 17 THE WITNESS: The language I quoted is in the consent 18 decrees. So it implies that there is -- the officers are required to provide sufficient narratives where they would use 19 20 potentially canned language or a pat answer. 21 THE COURT: Is that true in both Los Angeles and New 22 Orleans, the two places you mentioned? 2.3 THE WITNESS: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Both have that kind of language? 25 THE WITNESS: Yes.

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                              Walker - direct
              MS. PATEL: First, I would like to clarify.
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     Q. When you said the L.A. consent decree has that language,
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     that's not in a provision for stop encounters?
 4
     A. That's right. It's for searches.
 5
              THE COURT: I'm sorry?
 6
              THE WITNESS: Searches.
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              It's also true -- did I mention New Orleans?
 8
              THE COURT: You did.
9
              MS. PATEL: I would move to admit the New Orleans
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      consent decree.
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              THE COURT: That signed by a court?
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              MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor.
              THE COURT: What court?
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              MS. PATEL: The Eastern District of Louisiana.
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              THE COURT: Federal court?
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              MS. PATEL: Yes.
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              THE COURT: Publicly filed document?
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              MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Court order. I'll take that.
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              MR. KUNZ: For the record, we do have an objection to
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     it.
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              THE COURT: Why do you object to it?
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              MR. KUNZ: Well because as your Honor has reminded us
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     many times the facts of this case are very unique.
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              THE COURT: We're not into the liability portion of
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	D5g9flo1 Walker - direct
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1	this trial. We're into the remedies portion. And it's, of
2	course, of interest to see what other courts have done.
3	It's a court document. What's the exhibit number?
4	MS. PATEL: I'm sorry. It's Plaintiffs' Exhibit 577.
5	THE COURT: 577 is received.
6	(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 577 received in evidence)
7	THE COURT: U.S. v. City of New Orleans Consent Decree
8	Regarding the New Orleans Police Department.
9	Is there a date on this?
10	MS. PATEL: Dated.
11	THE COURT: I see January 11, 2013.
12	MR. KUNZ: What page are you on?
13	MS. PATEL: This is page 38, paragraph 123.
14	Q. Professor Walker can you read paragraph 123 to the court?
15	THE COURT: He doesn't have to do it. It's in
16	evidence now.
17	"NOPD New Orleans Police Department officers shall use
18	accurate and specific descriptive language and not rely solely
19	on "boilerplate" or "pat" language in any reports documenting
20	investigatory stops, detentions, or searches. Articulation of
21	reasonable suspicion and probable cause shall be specific and
22	clear."
23	This is again is a consent decree, right? Do you know
24	if this was negotiated amongst the parties?
25	THE WITNESS: All consent decrees are negotiated.
۷.5	SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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D5q9flo1 Walker - direct THE COURT: Right. Okay. 2 Q. And are you aware of whether there is descriptive 3 requirements for the Puerto Rico consent decree? 4 A. Yes. 5 MR. KUNZ: Now this one again we would object to 6 because this is not in his report. New Orleans was mentioned 7 in his report. Puerto Rico was not. 8 THE COURT: Is this a court document? 9 MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: What court? 11 MS. PATEL: Filed by the district court -- it's in the 12 district -- filing in the U.S. District Court for the District 13 of Puerto Rico. And it's dated December 21, 2012. THE COURT: I'm going to take it. Seeing other 14 15 consent decrees in other jurisdictions is part of the remedies 16 proof. There is no problem with that. It's not an opinion. 17 This is a fact on which opinions are based. 18 But anyway I'll take it. What's the exhibit number? 19 MS. PATEL: Plaintiffs' Exhibit 576. 20 THE COURT: 576 is received. 21 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 576 received in evidence) 22 Q. Direct you to paragraph 61. 2.3 THE COURT: "Puerto Rico Police Department's 24 investigatory stops and searches reporting policy shall 25 explicitly prohibit the use of boilerplate or conclusionary SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct language in all respects. Puerto Rico Police Department 2 policies shall also expressly prohibit officers from knowingly 3 using or relying on information known to be materially false or 4 incorrect in effectuating an investigatory stop or detention." 5 This is, again, a consent decree, right? I didn't 6 read the front page. 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. 8 THE COURT: But can I see the front page? 9 MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: I see. This Agreement for the Sustainable 11 Reform of the Puerto Rico Police Department. 12 Okay. Thank you. 13 MS. PATEL: Then I would just also --14 THE COURT: 62? 15 MS. PATEL: Point out 62. 16 THE COURT: "A supervisor shall review each report on 17 investigatory stops and searches determine whether the stop or 18 search was within Puerto Rico police department policy and this agreement. For any investigatory stop or search deemed to be 19 20 outside of Puerto Rico police department policy or this 21 agreement, the supervisor shall determine if the stop or 22 search: (a) should result in an internal investigation by SPR; 2.3 (b) indicates a need for additional training, counseling or any 24 other nonpunitive corrective measure for the involved officer; 25 and (c) suggests the need for revising or reformulating agency SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo1 Walker - direct policy, strategy, tactics or training. The supervisor shall document on an auditable form those investigatory stops and searches that are unsupported by reasonable suspicion; are in 3 4 violation of Puerto Rico police department policy or this agreement; or that indicate a need for corrective action or 6 review of agency policy, strategy, tactics or training. The 7 quality of these supervisory reviews shall be taken into 8 account in the supervisor's performance evaluations." 9 BY MS. PATEL: 10 Q. Are you aware of whether the agreement in the East Haven 11 challenge also includes descriptive language? 12 THE COURT: Where is East Haven? 13 MS. PATEL: In Connecticut. THE COURT: Can you repeat the question. 14 15 Q. I'm sorry. In the town -- the case with the Town of East 16 Haven are you aware of whether that case, the consent decree 17 that came out of that case includes -- has provisions 18 including -- involving descriptions that are required for stop 19 encounters? 20 A. Yes. 21 THE COURT: By the way, were you involved in either 2.2 the Puerto Rico one we looked at or the Los Angeles one we 2.3 looked at? 24 MS. PATEL: New Orleans. 25 THE COURT: Thank you for the correction. New Orleans SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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      or Puerto Rico, were you involved in either of those?
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               THE WITNESS: Prior to the justice department
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      investigation in Puerto Rico, I was invited to Puerto Rico by
 4
      community activists. I testified to that yesterday.
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               THE COURT: Well, I don't remember. You had no
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      involvement in the New Orleans one?
               THE WITNESS: Not in the development of the consent
 7
 8
      decree.
 9
               I had prior involvement with community activists. And
10
      one of my research projects involved the internal affairs
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      procedures in the New Orleans Police Department.
12
               THE COURT: Did you have any personal involvement in
13
      the East Haven one we're about to read.
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               THE WITNESS: East Haven, Connecticut, no.
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               THE COURT: But in any event, you're offering this?
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               MS. PATEL: Plaintiffs --
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               THE COURT: It's another consent decree?
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               MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor. Its filed in the U.S.
19
      District Court for the District of Connecticut.
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               THE COURT: What's the date?
               MS. PATEL: It was filed November 20, 2012. THE COURT: This is signed by the Court, right?
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               MS. PATEL: It's signed by the Court. The so ordered
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      date is left blank. But it's filed on November 20, 2012.
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               THE COURT: It is signed by the Court. So it's a
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      court document. Another consent decree.
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                And you make the same objection, Mr. Kunz, for the
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      record.
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                MR. KUNZ: Yes, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: I make the same ruling. It's exhibit
 6
      what?
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                MS. PATEL: 575.
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                THE COURT: Are you sure? Because at the corner it
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      still says proposed.
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                MR. CHARNEY: Show her the signature of the judge.
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                MS. PATEL: There we go.
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                THE COURT: I see the Attorney General.
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                Maybe you don't have a signed copy.
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                MS. PATEL: Perhaps this is a not final version. But
      I can correct this. I know -- we know it was signed.

THE COURT: You know it was signed by the Court?
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17
                MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: I'll accept your representation. If you
19
      can find me a signed copy from the docket, I'd appreciate that.
20
                MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor.
                THE COURT: You're representing it was signed when?
MS. PATEL: It would have been in 2012. I thought it
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22
23
      was actually December 2012.
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                THE COURT: You find it when you find it.
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                Can I see the cover, again, the coversheet, the top
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7467 Walker - direct

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Thank you. It says, Settlement Agreement and -- now it says proposed order but I assume it's an order. It says Agreement for Effective and Constitutional Policing.

> What particular paragraph did you want to refer to? MS. PATEL: Paragraph 46.

THE COURT: "East Haven Police Department officers shall not use canned or conclusionary language in any reports documenting investigatory stops, detentions, and searches. Articulation of reasonable suspicion and probable cause shall be specific and clear."

MS. PATEL: Also paragraph 66.

THE COURT: "Officers shall submit documentation of investigatory stops and detentions, and any searches resulting from or proximate to the stop or detention, including a complete and accurate inventory of all property or evidence seized, to their supervisors by the end of the shift in which the police action occurred. Absent exceptional circumstances, within 12 hours of receiving a report on an investigatory stop and detention or search, a supervisor shall review the report and shall document: (a) those investigatory stops and detentions that appear unsupported by reasonable suspicion; (b) those searches that appear to be without legal justification; (c) stops or searches in violation of East Haven Police Department policy or this agreement, or (d) stops or searches SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct 1 that indicate a need for corrective action or review of agency 2 policy, strategy, tactics, or training." 3 I've read that. I have a question for the witness. 4 We've looked at three consent decrees now; New 5 Orleans, then Puerto Rico, then East Haven. Do you know the 6 size, approximately, of each of those police forces? 7 Approximately? 8 THE WITNESS: Approximate size of New Orleans. I 9 can't speak for the others. East Haven is a small --10 THE COURT: I didn't hear the first one. New Orleans, 11 you said what? 12 THE WITNESS: New Orleans would be considered a big 13 city police department. That's a term of art used in policing. 14 THE COURT: Do you know roughly the size? 15 THE WITNESS: Over a thousand officers. 16 THE COURT: Under what, five thousand? 17 THE WITNESS: Oh, definitely under five thousand. 18 THE COURT: So over a thousand but definitely under 19 five thousand. 20 THE WITNESS: Yes. 21 THE COURT: And Puerto Rico? And maybe East Haven? 22 THE WITNESS: Puerto Rico I'm simply not clear on. 2.3 East Haven is a small city and I don't know the exact 24 size of the force but it's definitely going to be a small 25 police department.

7469 D5g9flo1 Walker - direct THE COURT: Under a thousand? 2 THE WITNESS: Definitely under a thousand. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. 4 BY MS. PATEL: 5 Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether a change in the UF 250 6 form by itself is sufficient to correct potential 7 constitutional violations regarding the NYPD's stop-and-frisk 8 practices? 9 A. Yes. 10 Q. What is that opinion? 11 A. A change in the UF 250s in and of itself is not sufficient. 12 Q. Did you review the trial testimony of Chief Joseph Esposito 13 in the course of your preparation for your trial testimony? 14 A. Yes. Q. Did that review of the trial testimony change your opinion 15 16 in any way?

- 17 A. No.

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- 18 Q. Was there anything about that opinion -- about that trial 19 testimony that reinforced your opinion?
- 20 A. Yes. I think the most striking part to me was that there 21 seemed to be just a casual disinterest.
- 22 MR. KUNZ: So, your Honor --
- 2.3 THE COURT: I don't think he should be commenting on 24 the intent factor in somebody else's mind.
 - All I would take: Is the revised form adequate in SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

7470 D5q9flo1 Walker - direct your opinion? That's all. 1 2 MR. KUNZ: Yes. I would move to strike this and then 3 the last --4 THE COURT: Of course. 5 MR. KUNZ: The last two questions as well where he 6 said that he reviewed the testimony and that strengthened his 7 opinion. 8 THE COURT: No. That would be the testimony about the 9 revised form. I'll allow any testimony about the revised form. 10 He has to study the revised form and tell me whether he thinks 11 that corrects the issue. But that's all. Not somebody's 12 intent and all that. 13 Just stick to the form. Do you think the revised form 14 is adequate to solve the problem? 15 THE WITNESS: No. 16 THE COURT: Why not? 17

THE WITNESS: Well, as I testified yesterday, what is needed is a comprehensive approach. So if you change one element, one component of the entire accountability structure, it's not necessarily going to achieve its intended purpose unless all of the other components are changed.

THE COURT: I understand that answer.

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But if you could just for a moment focus on the form. I realize it's only one component of a comprehensive plan and therefore not sufficient in itself. But is the form, as SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo1 Walker - direct revised, sufficient; or would you make further changes to the 1 2 form? 3 MS. PATEL: Would you like to see the form? 4 THE COURT: Yeah. That's an idea. 5 MR. KUNZ: What Exhibit is this? 6 MS. PATEL: J13. 7 THE WITNESS: If you could bring up the lower. 8 Q. The question: What's your understanding of the changes 9 that are required by this memo? 10 A. There needs to be more space for a narrative that will 11 allow the officer to explain the factual basis for the stop and 12 such that a supervisor could review that to determine whether 13 or not the stop was constitutional. 14 Q. And then do you see here this box that says stop, question 15 and frisk report? Do you have an opinion about the sufficiency of this 16 17 instruction? 18 MR. KUNZ: I'm going to object there, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Wait. Let me look at that. Or read it 20 into the record. 21 "An explanation regarding the circumstances are 22 included under the 'other reasonable suspicion of criminal 2.3 activity (specify)' caption." 24 I'll allow him to testify to that because that's still 25 part of the evaluating the quality of the revised form. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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1 MS. GROSSMAN: This section is about the proposed 2 language that should go in the memo book by Chief Hall.

THE COURT: Even if that were true he can still

comment on documenting a stop. Part of his expert testimony is the appropriate way to document a stop.

I don't know if you're right. I thought you were wrong. It doesn't matter much. He's talking about documenting a stop.

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: I'm just confused about revised form because I don't know this is a revised form. This is just an existing form.

THE COURT: Fair enough.

MS. PATEL: What?

MS. GROSSMAN: An existing form.

THE COURT: I may be the one who started that confusion. There may be no revised form. It may be the form that is being used in the police department now and the only change was the memo that instructed people how to carefully fill it out. It may not be a revised form at all.

So this instruction actually is important because — this is part of the March memo?

MS. GROSSMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: So this is the most recent directive from a high ranking police chief as to how to fill out the existing form

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct 1 Anyway, was that instruction adequate in your view? 2 THE WITNESS: No. 3 THE COURT: Why not? 4 THE WITNESS: There's insufficient space for the 5 officer to provide sufficient detail. And it just -- it does 6 not instruct the officer there to provide detail. It just says 7 "the circumstances." 8 MS. GROSSMAN: Just so that we're clear. This was an 9 instruction for the officer to include in a memo book which has 10 more space. 11 MS. PATEL: It doesn't say that here. She's 12 testifying. 13 THE COURT: Obviously, she cannot testify. That's your recollection of the testimony. Maybe you'll be able 14 15 eventually to find the page and lines. You're welcome to find 16 it. He just testified. It wasn't this Chief Hall, just 17 yesterday, when he was discussing the memo? So everybody can 18 look for the page and line. 19 MS. GROSSMAN: Do you have a copy of the exhibit? 20 MS. PATEL: No. It's J13. 21 MS. GROSSMAN: Do you have a copy for counsel? 22 MS. PATEL: No, I don't. You have a copy of J13. 2.3 MR. CHARNEY: It's your exhibit. 24 BY MS. PATEL: 25 Q. Is there anything on this form that refers to a memo book, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo1 Walker - direct on this memo, on this page? 2 A. No. 3 Q. And doesn't --4 THE COURT: Why don't you -- I've got an idea. Why 5 don't you show him the whole March memo from Chief Hall. 6 MS. GROSSMAN: Show the whole exhibit. 7 THE COURT: It's one exhibit. It's a memo with the 8 attached UF 250 and the attached memo book, the sample of how 9 to fill it out. You recall the exhibit. It was three pages. 10 Are you showing him the whole --11 MS. PATEL: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Show him all three pages. Give him a 13 minute to look at it. This is a recent memo from Chief Hall of the police department, the cover memo in March, to all commands 14 15 and it shows attached how to fill out the UF 250, how to fill 16 out the memo book. Take a minute to look at it. 17 THE WITNESS: So I'm ready. 18 THE COURT: If you're ready. What's the question 19 then. I guess this direction --20 MS. PATEL: Can we put it up on the screen? THE COURT: Yes. It would be helpful again. 21 22 MS. PATEL: Can you go to the third page, please. 2.3 THE COURT: So that box that we looked at earlier, 24 stop, question and frisk report. 25 Do you see it on your screen? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

Walker - direct D5q9flo1 1 THE WITNESS: Yes. 2 THE COURT: There's a box that said, "An explanation 3 regarding the circumstances are included under the 'other 4 reasonable suspicion of criminal activity (Specify)' caption." 5 That's just to the right of the UF 250 form, right? 6 THE WITNESS: Yes. 7 BY MS. PATEL: 8 Q. And there's a box on the UF 250 form that says "other"? 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Now do you think that's a sufficient 11 instruction. 12 THE WITNESS: No. 13 THE COURT: We're going over this again. 14 And why not? 15 THE WITNESS: I don't think -- this is a memorandum. 16 It's not an operations order. I don't think it really changes 17 anything. It's simply a reminder. 18 MR. KUNZ: Objection, your Honor. Move to strike. I 19 mean this is absolutely liability testimony and he's not 20 answering the question. 21 THE COURT: Yes. The question is simply: Is this 22 sufficient? 2.3 I understand that it's a reminder. I understand 24 there's a careful instruction as to how to fill out an existing 25 form. I understand that.

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                               Walker - direct
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               But, do you think it's adequate?
 2
               MR. KUNZ: Just can we strike the last response.
 3
               THE COURT: Yes.
 4
               And do you think it's adequate?
 5
               THE WITNESS: No.
 6
               THE COURT: We're doing this for the third time.
 7
               THE WITNESS: No.
 8
               THE COURT: And why not?
 9
               THE WITNESS: I just -- it does not change the form.
10
               THE COURT: Okay. And you think the form needs to be
11
      changed?
12
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
13
               THE COURT: And it needs to be changed in what way?
14
               THE WITNESS: More space provided and a greater
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      priority for the reasons and not putting it in a box that is
16
     marked "other" which implies afterthought.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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               MS. PATEL: Your Honor, just on the defendant's
19
      objection regarding --
               THE COURT: I think they're right. I'm trying very
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21
      carefully to limit this to remedy proof and not get any
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      comments on somebody's actions or state of mind or anything
2.3
      else.
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               Let's stick with the form. He's told me why he thinks
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      this one is inadequate and how he would revise it. That's
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D5g9flo1 Walker - direct

helpful. That's remedies proof.

MS. PATEL: I understand that, your Honor.

In the March 5 pretrial conference this issue was

raised.

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THE COURT: March 5 of what year?

MS. PATEL: 2013 in the conference when this issue of whether or not Professor Walker could testify on liability issues was raised with the Court.

And at that time Mr. Charney explained that there has been so much — so many changes since Professor Reiter's report in 2012 specifically regarding the Quest for Excellence program. And since that pretrial conference, there's the issue of this memo has come up. And your Honor said okay — and I can read it to you — but the Court instructed: So if he, meaning Professor Walker, were to take as his fact basis the current lay of the land, he would say: I'm aware of all the policy — all the police department has done in the last year or two. I know what they've done. That's admirable but that's not enough; or it's still wrong; or whatever he wants to say. But he will sort of bring it to date and explain why there's still a need for a remedy.

THE COURT: I think he just did that. He said I see what was put out on March 5. It's inadequate. Here is why the form needs to be changed. There needs to be space for a narrative. It shouldn't be in a box that's just marked SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct "other." That's the testimony he just gave. 1 2 I don't see any inconsistency in what I said then and 3 what he's testifying now. He covered it. 4 Do you want to do the same with the next page of that 5 exhibit? Do you want to go to the next page, the memo book 6 documentation, or not? It's up to you. You don't. Okay. Fine. Next question. 7 8 Q. Can you summarize your opinion regarding the supervisory 9 review -- regarding supervisory review as part of the 10 comprehensive approach? 11 A. Changes are needed in the supervisory process in the NYPD 12 to ensure an end to unconstitutional stops and frisks. 13 MR. KUNZ: Objection, your Honor. That to me seems 14 like a liability answer. 15 THE COURT: One second please. 16 Not at all. This is his opinion on what would be an 17 appropriate prong of the comprehensive review in terms of how 18 to conduct supervisory reviews. 19 In fact, we probably heard it. That's my strong 20 answer. He told us yesterday what he thinks about supervisory 21 review. It's one of the prongs of the comprehensive approach. 2.2 This isn't liability at all. It's his idea of what 2.3 should be done here. Absolutely, I'm going to take this. 24 Go ahead. THE WITNESS: The remedy I'm recommending involves 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo1 Walker - direct

both changes to the UF 250 form itself and the manner in which sergeants review those reports.

- 3 Q. Just on this March 5 memo, it's your understanding that it
- 4 requires the memo book entry to be stapled to the UF 250 form,
- 5 correct?

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- A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you believe that that's adequate?
- 8 A. I think it's -- it's not adequate. I think it's a

9 cumbersome and inefficient and costly process. 10 THE COURT: Why is it not adequate th

THE COURT: Why is it not adequate though in terms of a remedy? Why doesn't that satisfy --

THE WITNESS: The details of that -- that provide the basis for the stop should be on the UF 250 form because that is the form that is reviewed, that is the form that is audited. That is the form that, again, I would recommend be in auditable form so that there could be a command review of the stop.

THE COURT: So I understand. What do you think is not adequate about stapling the memo book entry to the UF 250 is that it shouldn't be two forms that have to be merged; it should be all on the one form that's audited?

THE WITNESS: It's should all be on the one form for the sake of efficiency, yes. And efficiency is going to heighten the accountability process.

THE COURT: Let me ask you though. Now the officer on the scene is writing these three or four lines under your SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo1 Walker - direct 1 remedy on the UF 250 in two or three minutes, right, on the 2 scene? 3 THE WITNESS: Yes. 4 THE COURT: You've said it would take a few minutes? 5 You don't think it's helpful when he or she gets back 6 to the precinct and has a little more time to write it out more 7 fully in the memo book? 8 THE WITNESS: I think the stapling process, having two 9 documents is inefficient. It's filled with pitfalls and it --10 THE COURT: So is it your notion that they shouldn't 11 summarize the stop in the memo book? 12 THE WITNESS: Should. 13 THE COURT: They should? 14 THE WITNESS: Yes. But I would not -- I would include 15 that same information in the UF 250 report. 16 THE COURT: Would they -- you see them as exact 17 duplicates? The two descriptions should be exactly the same? 18 THE WITNESS: They would have to be close on the 19 crucial details regarding --20 THE COURT: I assume close on the crucial details. 21 But are you suggesting that after the person prepares 22 the memo book entry, which may be a little fuller, they go back 23 and put all those words on the UF 250? 24 THE WITNESS: Yes. 25 THE COURT: They should go back to the 250 and make SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct 1 sure it conforms to the memo book? 2 THE WITNESS: They should conform. Yes. The 3 circumstances wouldn't change. The officer --4 THE COURT: I understand that. But you're suggesting 5 the extra step. The officer pulls back the 250 and makes 6 changes; as he wrote down more details in the memo book, he now conforms the UF 250 to the memo book? Is that what you're 7 8 saying? 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 Q. And just to clarify a little bit when -- is it the practice 12 that these incident forms would necessarily be filled out right 13 then and there? 14 THE COURT: Which forms? I'm sorry. 15 MS. PATEL: The UF 250 forms. 16 THE WITNESS: No. 17 Q. What's the general practice --18 A. I believe that the memo book would be reported close to the time of the accident. The UF 250 report can be done later. 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. So in your opinion, if you were 21 preparing a remedy, a proposal of what should be done, you 22 would say the officer should fill out the memo book as close as 2.3 possible in time to the event and the UF 250 at a later, 24 quieter time? 25 THE WITNESS: Yes.

D5g9flo1 Walker - direct

THE COURT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: May I add that it is standard in

policing that police officers fill out incident reports

policing that police officers fill out incident reports for all sorts of incidents. So it is not in any way burdensome to ask them to spend a few more minutes to complete a narrative on the UF 250 form.

THE COURT: That's fine. I just want, you know, your opinion of what should be done. Okay.

- Q. As part of your opinion regarding the NYPD need to implement a comprehensive approach to accountability, did you form an opinion related to the NYPD's system of performance reviews?
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q. What is your opinion regarding the performance review systems that NYPD should implement to correct widespread constitutional violations in the stop-and-frisk practices?
 A. Based on the materials I had an opportunity to review, the current system is inadequate to prevent unconstitutional
 - policing with regard to stops and frisks.

 THE COURT: Well, that's fine. But then what would be your approach to a remedy? How would you remedy this insufficient system?
 - THE WITNESS: Well, it does not appear that supervisors are doing critical review of incidents and officer behavior. And so the resulting, for example, monthly SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct conditions impact reports contain boilerplate language. It's 2 repetitious. 3 THE COURT: You've told me twice now what's wrong with 4 the current system. That's fine. 5 What would you do to fix it? What's your remedy? 6 That's what I'm interested in hearing from you. 7 So with respect to performance reviews, how would you 8 change it? 9 THE WITNESS: There needs to be a requirement that 10 sergeants inquire deeply, more deeply into particular incidents 11 regarding stops and frisks and to examine the 250s and examine 12 the memo books and in cases where there are questions in the 13 sergeant's mind to talk with the officer. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Do you think they also need to talk 15 to the person stopped, or is that too many steps? 16 THE WITNESS: Well we're talking about what is in the 17 mind of the officer; what did the officer believe to be the 18 circumstances that gave rise to reasonable suspicion. 19 THE COURT: So, to summarize. The sergeant, if he had 20 has doubts, should speak with the officer? 21 THE WITNESS: Yes. 22 THE COURT: That's the long and short of it? 2.3 THE WITNESS: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 THE WITNESS: But to answer your question, not the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo1 Walker - direct

1 individual stopped.

2 THE COURT: No. Got it.

MS. PATEL: I would just -- maybe to refresh your

recollection, if you could refer to paragraph 38 of your report.

5 report

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THE WITNESS: Yes.

- Q. Did you review a number of documents in order to assess and form your opinion regarding performance review -- the changes
- 9 in the NYPD's performance reviews?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Do you recall what documents you reviewed?
- 12 A. They are in Exhibit B of my report.
- 13 Q. Can you tell us generally which documents in Exhibit B you
- 14 reviewed in order to form your opinion related to performance
- 15 reviews?
- 16 A. Item by number? Begins with item No. 5.
- 17 Q. Which is the police student guide general regulations dated
- 18 October 18, 2011?
- 19 A. Yes.
 - Down through 13.
- 21 Item 16 through --
- 22 Q. 16 through 33; is that correct?
- 23 A. Yes, 33.
- 24 Q. This is we're looking at Exhibit 418B, your list of
- 25 sources, correct?

D5g9flo1 Walker - direct

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. And is it fair to say that what you've listed is a range of
- 3 NYPD documents related to the Quest for Excellence program?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And that includes police officer monthly conditions impact
- 6 measurement reports, right?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And squad supervisor recapitulations?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. And quarterly assessments of squad sergeants?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And some training materials?
- 13 A. Yes.

MS. PATEL: Your Honor, I'd move for the admission of the documents that he reviewed. It's a little awkward but when Beirne was testifying, your Honor suggested that we admit these when Professor Walker testifies.

THE COURT: Who was testifying?

MS. PATEL: Beirne. I don't remember his title.

MR. CHARNEY: Deputy commissioner John Beirne

21 testified about the Quest for Excellence program. He was the 30(b)(6) witness for that.

MS. PATEL: And there's wasn't any objection at the

24 time.

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MS. GROSSMAN: I would need to look at the transcript SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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D5g9flo1
                               Walker - direct
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      because that's not something I recall.
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               MS. PATEL: I have it.
 3
               MS. GROSSMAN: I mean, your Honor, I'd have to look at
 4
      the transcript.
 5
               MS. PATEL: I think I have a copy if that's necessary.
 6
               THE COURT: It is. She would like to see the
 7
      transcript.
 8
               MS. PATEL: While Ms. Grossman is reviewing --
 9
               MS. GROSSMAN: That's fine, your Honor. We have no
10
      objection.
11
               THE COURT: Okay. Good.
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               MS. PATEL: I just wanted to say that the consent
13
      decree --
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               MS. GROSSMAN: We need a copy though.
15
               THE COURT: Please don't interrupt her thought.
16
               You wanted to say the consent decree what?
17
               MS. PATEL: Was signed December 21, 2012.
18
               MR. CHARNEY: This is the East Haven.
19
               THE COURT: I understand.
20
               Now there is no objection to receiving all this paper
21
      but your adversary says they need a copy of all that, all that
22
      paper?
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               MS. GROSSMAN: I don't know --
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               MS. PATEL: It's listed in sources to his report, and
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      we've provided them the document with exhibit numbers.
                     SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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D5q9flo1 Walker - direct THE COURT: It's a whole lot of paper. Would you tell 2 me what each one is, each of those clips? I'm sure they have 3 it. 4 What are all those clips? One at a time. 5 Are they different exhibits, first of all? 6 MS. PATEL: Yes. THE COURT: Let's go one by one. 7 8 MS. PATEL: The first exhibit is Defendants' Exhibit 9 H6 and that's NYC --10 THE COURT: No, no. I don't need the numbers. 11 Defendants' Exhibit H6 is what? What is it? 12 MS. PATEL: It is Quest for Excellence documents from 13 the 107th precinct, the 43rd precinct --14 MR. KUNZ: I just want to see the transcript because I 15 don't believe H6 was on the list of documents. 16 MS. PATEL: I can explain that issue. 17 H6 is a compilation of several of Plaintiff's 18 Exhibits. We thought it would be more efficient to just admit the one exhibit rather than breaking it up. It's the same 19 20 information. 21 THE COURT: It sounds like the record is getting 22 cluttered. Why don't you just talk to each other for three 2.3 minutes and get this done. I know they're going to come in. 24 Instead of reading it all in and fighting about H6 is a 25 compilation of three other exhibits that are already agreed on, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct would you just talk to each other offline, please. I'm sure 2 it's all going to come in. 3 (Pause). 4 MR. KUNZ: So, your Honor, our only provision that 5 plaintiffs are representing that -- Plaintiffs' Exhibit 234 6 through Plaintiffs' Exhibit 237 is identical to Defendants' Exhibit H6. If that's the case, it's fine they go in this way. 7 8 We're going to verify that and we can check back. 9 THE COURT: Good. Okay. 10 So let's start again for the record. What are these 11 exhibits? So H6 is two exhibits, plaintiffs' exhibits --12 MS. PATEL: It's multiple. I think it would be easier 13 if I read the Bates range. 14 THE COURT: It's not easier to read those Bates 15 numbers. It doesn't tell us anything. I thought he just said 16 it's made up of two plaintiffs' exhibits. He just said that. 17 MS. PATEL: H6 is --18 THE COURT: Let me try something else. 19 What is H6? You said it's the Quest for Excellence 20 what? Just tell me what it consists of. MS. PATEL: It's multiple precincts, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Multiple precincts. Quest for Excellence 2.2 2.3 documents? MS. PATEL: That's right. It's QAD sergeant reviews. 24 25 It's monthly officer -- police officer monthly conditions SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct 1 impact measurement reports. 2 THE COURT: Okay. I've got it. H6 is received subject to the city checking the 3 4 exhibits that are part of H6. 5 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit H6 received in evidence) THE COURT: What's the next one? 6 MS. PATEL: Plaintiffs' Exhibit 437, which is 7 8 quarterly assessment of squad sergeant from the 107 precinct. 9 THE COURT: Which one again? 10 MS. PATEL: That was 437. 11 THE COURT: 437 is received. 12 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 437 received in evidence) 13 MS. PATEL: Plaintiffs' Exhibit 310, which is the 14 squad supervisors recapitulation form for, it says, command 15 185. 16 And I think it's all 185. Yes. 17 THE COURT: All right. Plaintiffs' 310 is received. 18 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 310 received in evidence) 19 MS. PATEL: Plaintiffs' 309 which is a similar Quest 20 for Excellence document for command 182. 21 THE COURT: Plaintiffs' 309 is received. 22 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 309 received in evidence) 2.3 MS. PATEL: 308. Plaintiffs' Exhibit 308 is also 24 monthly activity reports for Bronx anticrime, patrol borough 25 Bronx anticrime unit. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct 1 THE COURT: 309 is received. 2 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 309 received in evidence) 3 MS. PATEL: And Ell, which is a similar Quest for 4 Excellence documents for the 73rd precinct. 5 THE COURT: That's E11? MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Ell received. 7 8 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit Ell received in evidence) 9 THE COURT: Is that it? 10 MS. PATEL: That's it, your Honor. 11 MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, just in terms of the 12 purpose for which these exhibits are offered. 13 THE COURT: He reviewed these. I don't know why all 14 this paper has to clouter the record. But he reviewed these in 15 deciding that it was inadequate. 16 MS. GROSSMAN: So assuming liability, it's for 17 purposes of assessing remedy. 18 THE COURT: Absolutely. 19 MS. GROSSMAN: So it's not for purposes of liability. 20 THE COURT: No. Absolutely right. MS. GROSSMAN: I just wanted to make that clear; that 21 22 these documents are not offered for that purpose. 2.3 THE COURT: Absolutely right. These documents are 24 offered for him to say that he doesn't think method is adequate 25 and why and what he would do. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct 1 Did you get all that in the record? Why they were 2 inadequate and what you would do? 3 THE WITNESS: No. 4 THE COURT: Did we cover that already? 5 THE WITNESS: Not on these forms. 6 THE COURT: Why are these documents that you reviewed 7 inadequate in terms of -- is it supervisory review that we're 8 up to, Ms. Patel? Are we talking about supervisory review now? 9 MS. PATEL: No. Performance evaluation. 10 THE COURT: Why do these documents that you've 11 reviewed show that the performance evaluation system is 12 inadequate in your view? 13 THE WITNESS: The reviews are superficial. 14 The language is repetitive on review, after review, 15 after review. 16 There is a lack of probing in terms of what the 17 officers did and what the sergeants did. 18 There -- it is -- performance is reduced really to 19 numbers. There's a number of stops and frisks. 20 On the quarterly -- I mean the monthly impact reports 21 officers were often -- were generally praised for their number 22 of arrests and summonses. 2.3 THE COURT: For their what, please? 24 THE WITNESS: Arrests, summonses, and 250s. 25 THE COURT: Did you say number? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

Walker - direct D5q9flo1 1 THE WITNESS: Number of. 2 And I saw repeated criticisms of officers for an insufficient number of 250s, arrests and summonses. 3 4 THE COURT: Now how would you change things in terms 5 of performance review? What remedy would you propose in the 6 performance review prong of the comprehensive program. 7 MR. KUNZ: I'm sorry. 8 THE COURT: I'm not going to strike it. 9 So I understand your motion. I have to understand 10 what the deficiency is in order to understand the proposed 11 remedy. 12 How would you fix the performance evaluation system? 13 THE WITNESS: Through training and supervision from 14 higher commands. Supervisors need to inquire into the actual 15 activity of the -- the quality of the activity of the officers. 16 And they need to make comments to that effect such that you can 17 make qualitative assessments about an officer's performance; 18 that this officer has a series of stops and frisks where there were questions about whether reasonable suspicion existed. 19 20 Officers could be praised for the quality of their stops and 21 frisks. 2.2 THE COURT: So are you suggesting quality over 2.3 quantity? Is that what you're saying, in short? THE WITNESS: It has to be, yes. 24 25 THE COURT: Qualitative. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct 1 THE WITNESS: Qualitative, yes. 2 THE COURT: Not quantitative? 3 THE WITNESS: And specifically with regard to stops 4 and frisks. 5 THE COURT: I'm trying to understand. Qualitative but 6 not quantitative? Or you think the quantitative elements 7 should stay? 8 THE WITNESS: There should be some quantitative 9 element. Obviously, if an officer is not doing any work at 10 all, that's an important issue for the police department. 11 But there needs to be a qualitative assessment of 12 their stop-and-frisk activity. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 How do you think the supervisor should do that 15 qualitative evaluation? I'm trying to think of a time 16 efficient way of handling that. 17 How would the supervisor do a qualitative analysis? 18 THE WITNESS: Well, a sergeant would review 250s and 19 would come to a general assessment of an officer's performance. 20 This officer is hard-working officer. He's making -- he's 21 using 250s, making arrests and summonses. 2.2 Another officer, there are repeated questions about 2.3 whether there was adequate reasonable suspicion for stops. 24 THE COURT: So the way to do it is reviewing 250s? 25 THE WITNESS: Yes. Part of it. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

7494 D5q9flo1 Walker - direct 1 THE COURT: Part? Is there more? 2 THE WITNESS: If you have questions about the 250s, 3 you go back to the memo books. 4 THE COURT: How is this different than your testimony 5 about supervisory techniques? 6 I don't understand the difference between supervisory 7 techniques and performance evaluations. 8 Sounds like it's the same activity. You want the 9 supervisor to review the 250s; and if he has questions, meet 10 with the officer. 11 THE WITNESS: Well, the monthly conditions in the 12 impact report is going to be based in part on those previous 13 reviews of the UF 250 reports. 14 THE COURT: I will try again. 15 Are you suggesting a different or revised performance 16 evaluation form that maybe has different numbers or boxes or 17 something or other? Would you revise the performance 18

evaluation form that's currently in effect? THE WITNESS: I have not formulated an opinion on that

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deficiencies.

point. I have formulated an opinion that officers -- that supervisors need to be more diligent in terms of their critical assessment of officers' performance and to document

Q. Is there anything in paragraph 38 that would refresh your SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo1 Walker - direct recollection around the type of performance review that you believe should be implemented? A. Let me refer to my report. What I reported in paragraph 38 is supervisors should be attentive to whether officers understand the law of reasonable suspicion, whether they understand department policies, and should evaluate officers accordingly. (Continued on next page)

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

1 Q. Is there another part of your opinion that involves

- 2 evaluative indicators?
- 3 A. Well, I thought I indicated the monthly impact reports are
- 4 heavily quantitative oriented. There is emphasis on the
- 5 numbers, numbers of 250s, arrests and summonses, and it needs
- 6 to be more qualitative rather than strictly quantitative.
- 7 Q. Can you look at the first line on page 17 of your report?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. So what is your opinion regarding evaluative factors that
- should be implemented as part of a review system with the NYPD
- 11 regarding stop and frisk?
- 12 A. I'm sorry. Would you repeat the question?
- 13 Q. Sure. Did you read the first line of page 17 to refresh
- 14 your memory?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. What is your opinion regarding the implementation of
- 17 performance reviews and the types of factors that supervisors
- 18 should review?
- 19 A. Well, again, my report indicates more robust evaluative
- indicators that would be more than the numbers.
- 21 THE COURT: What would those be? What are robust
- 22 evaluative factors?
- 23 THE WITNESS: It would be the sergeant's assessment of
- 24 officers based on the quality of the work, a special
- 25 understanding of the law of stops and frisks, understanding SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

department policies, and whether officers understand and comply

- 2 with those policies.
- 3 Q. Can you please refer to paragraph 44?
- 4 A. Yes.

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- 5 Q. Do you have an opinion as to the specific factors that the
 - NYPD should include beyond what you have testified to?
- 7 A. Referring to paragraph 44?
- 8 Q. Your opinion.
- 9 A. My opinion in paragraph 44 is NYPD needs to retain an
- 10 expert in this particular area to help them revise their
- 11 procedures for the performance reviews. And that there should
- 12 be an audit developed of the current process and to
- 13 draw -- leave it at that.
- 14 Q. Just backing up a little bit to your review of the forms,
- you reviewed quite a number of them, is that right?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. You say there is over 200?
- 18 A. Probably, yes. Excuse me. Yes, more than 200.
 - THE COURT: What were the 200 forms you reviewed?
- Those were performance evaluations?
 - THE WITNESS: Monthly conditions impact reports.
- THE COURT: Are those performance evaluations?
- THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 24 THE COURT: They are?
- THE WITNESS: Yes.

7498 D5G8FL02 Walker - direct MS. GROSSMAN: I didn't hear that last answer. 1 2 THE COURT: I asked him if they were performance 3 evaluations, and he said yes. 4 MS. GROSSMAN: Not yearly though. 5 THE COURT: I didn't ask that. I said, are they 6 performance evaluations? He said yes. THE WITNESS: I was referring to monthly. 7 8 ${\tt MS.}$ GROSSMAN: They are assessments. 9 THE COURT: You are not testifying. Ms. Grossman, 10 please. He can be wrong. You can impeach him. You can 11 cross-examine him. You can make a summation. You can't 12 testify. He said they are performance evaluations. That's his 13 testimony. I have no idea if it's accurate. That's what he 14 said. 15 Q. Based on your review of the over 200 sample monthly 16 conditions impact measurement reports, what can you say about the comments and the questions that informed your opinion about the remedy that is necessary in this case?

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- A. Could you repeat it? 19
- 20 Q. Sure. Let me just explain.
- A. I want to be sure I am responding to the question. 21
- 22 Q. This is an example of the police officer's monthly
- 2.3 conditions report that you reviewed, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. I am putting on the screen NYC-2-21252, which is an SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

1 anticrime squad from the 107th Precinct, which is a portion of

- 2 H6. So this is the form you reviewed, correct?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And you testified earlier that there is a number of boxes
- 5 here, a number of factors, correct?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. And you indicated that it was primarily numbers that were
- 8 listed in the form?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Then on the backside, you also testified that there was
- 11 room for comments, correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Now, in your review of the comment form that's filled out
- 14 by the supervisors --
- THE COURT: The comment portion of the form.
- 16 Q. The comment portion of the form, and the comments that you
- 17 reviewed in those forms, is there anything you can say about
- 18 them that informed your opinion about the remedy that's
- 19 necessary in this case?
- 20 A. Yes. In the comment section where the sergeant is making
- 21 the comment, the officer is criticized because he did not have
- 22 an arrest for the month, and praised apparently for having a
- 23 certain number of UF-250s.
- 24 THE COURT: And so how did that inform your opinion
- 25 that this method is inadequate?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct THE WITNESS: Because it's entirely focused on the 1 2 numbers of activities in both of these two categories. 3 THE COURT: So it's quantitative again, not 4 qualitative? 5 THE WITNESS: Yes. 6 May I elaborate? 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 THE WITNESS: For example, I do not recall seeing in 9 that comment section where a sergeant commented that an officer 10 had many questionable or some questionable UF-250s. 11 THE COURT: That's again a lack of qualitative 12 analysis. 13 THE WITNESS: That would be a qualitative analysis, 14 yes. 15 Q. This is based on this report. Is there anything you can 16 say generally about all of the reports that you reviewed 17 related to the comment section? 18 A. Well, this one is fairly typical of the general pattern of 19 comments in that section on all of the reports that I saw. 20 Q. Do you recall any other types of comments that support your 21 opinion about the qualitative -- the need for a change in the 22 form for a more qualitative review? 2.3 A. There is just a repetitious pattern. As I read through the 24 more than 200, you could -- I would come across 10, 12, 13 25 reports in a row that had identical language. Then the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

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language would shift, and I could check — the sergeant's tax ID number is partially there. It was a different sergeant and that sergeant used slightly different language for, again, what were a series of reports that were virtually identical language.

THE COURT: But the identical language, did that language relate to a quantitative evaluation as opposed to qualitative?

THE WITNESS: Quantitative.

THE COURT: Is there anything else about the repetitive language that struck you other than that it's quantitative, not qualitative?

THE WITNESS: It lacked detail. There's a series where it said officer addressed conditions, which in a conditions impact report is the major thrust of these reports. It didn't say what that officer did. It didn't say whether what that officer did was good or bad.

THE COURT: So when we looked at those consent decrees, we looked at three on the screen, it said something about supervisors should not use pat language. Is that what you would relate that to, similar to those paragraphs in those consent decrees?

THE WITNESS: They say the officers should not use that language and the supervisors should look for that and be alert to it.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

1 THE COURT: But here you're criticizing the supervisor 2 using pat language. Would you call that pat language when it 3 was repetitive?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: And you don't think supervisors should use pat language either?

THE WITNESS: No, no one should.

BY MS. PATEL:

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- Q. Do you agree that unjustified stops should be noted and tracked in this evaluation system?
- 11 A. Yes. This would be the primary ground level documents to 12 identify officers who do questionable stops or have patterns of 13 questionable stops, or unconstitutional stops.
- 14 Q. Please summarize your opinion related to the necessary 15 remedy for a performance review as part of a comprehensive
- 16 approach remedy? 17 A. The NYPD must develop a more robust performance review
- 18 system that emphasizes quality of officer performance and not simply the quantity of activity, and certainly not focused 19
- 20 entirely on the quantity of 250s, arrests and summonses, and
- 21 that the reviewed documents should include sufficient detail
- 2.2 that would document the difference between good performance and
- 2.3 poor performance.
- Q. On a monthly basis, do you believe that the supervisors 24
- 25 when conducting these reviews should look at other things SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FL02 Walker - direct

besides activity? 2

A. Yes.

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- 3 Q. What would those things include?
- 4 A. I'm sorry. Did your question refer to a specific kind of 5 activity?

THE COURT: She is saying, other than the word activity, what else should the supervisor look at in doing their performance evaluation, other than just the officer's activity level?

- 10 A. Well, the activity would be the basis for inquiring about 11 officer's knowledge, officer's compliance with the law, 12 officer's attitude, professionalism.
- 13 Q. Let's shift to your opinion regarding command review of officer performance. That's another level, another prong, 14 15 final prong with the comprehensive approach?

THE COURT: We have been talking about performance evaluations for the last ten minutes, at least, haven't we?

MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor. This is related to an early intervention system which is an additional aspect of a monitoring system.

THE COURT: Is this part of performance evaluation or not?

2.3 MS. PATEL: No, it's separate.

THE COURT: OK. What is the question you're asking or 24 25 what is the prong you're speaking of?

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct MS. PATEL: It's referred to as command level review, 1 2 and that also equates to an early intervention system. 3 THE COURT: Let me ask him. 4 What is command level review? 5 THE WITNESS: That is a higher level than the two we 6 have previously discussed. 7 THE COURT: Which were? 8 THE WITNESS: Supervisor review and performance 9 review. We are now at the higher level within the department 10 command level. 11 THE COURT: What is command level review? 12 THE WITNESS: That's a department-wide assessment. It 13 would be an accountability tool for --14 THE COURT: Department-wide? 15 THE WITNESS: Department-wide. 16 THE COURT: Even beyond borough, the whole department? 17 THE WITNESS: Yes. 18 THE COURT: What should be done at the command level or the department level that's not being done? 19 20 THE WITNESS: It is my recommendation that the NYPD 21 needs to develop an early intervention system. 22 THE COURT: What is an early intervention system? 2.3 THE WITNESS: Early intervention systems have emerged 24 in the last 20, 25 years as the centerpiece of accountability 25 systems.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct THE COURT: Tell me what it is. I don't know. What 2 is early intervention? 3 THE WITNESS: Early intervention system is a 4 centralized database on officer performance, and it includes 5 various indicators that I have included in my report, such that 6 it would allow supervisors at all levels to assess individual 7 officer performance on a wide range --8 THE COURT: A centralized database would be every 9 single officer would be in the database individually? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes. 11 THE COURT: What would the database tell us about each 12 individual officer that would help with an early intervention 13 concept? 14 THE WITNESS: If you have the proper indicators, as I 15 have indicated in my report, it is an early intervention system 16 because you can spot patterns of problematic officer 17 performance before they lead to serious trouble. 18 THE COURT: What would you enter into the database for 19 individual officers? What kind of data would you enter into 20 the database? What data would you want about individual 21 officers? 2.2 THE WITNESS: Would you like me to read? 2.3 THE COURT: You could. I have done that before. MS. PATEL: It's a list of 17 things. 24 25 THE COURT: I would like that. These are the things SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FL02 Walker - direct 1 that you think should be in the database? You can do that. 2 THE WITNESS: All officer reported uses of force. 3 Those would be based on the incident reports. 4 THE COURT: That's one of the 17? 5 THE WITNESS: That's one. 6 THE COURT: All uses of force. 7 THE WITNESS: That would also include the outcome of 8 any investigation of allegations of improper use of force, and 9 as a subset of that, whether any discipline was imposed. 10 B. The outcomes of departmental investigations of 11 report of use of force. 12 C. All resisting arrest charges filed against the 13 officer. 14 THE COURT: Ms. Patel, I think I can get there faster. 15 All resisting arrests. What does that mean? THE WITNESS: Any time an officer files a resisting 16 17 arrest charge against a person, that report would be entered 18 into the early intervention system. They are regarded as very valuable indicators of officers with performance problems. 19 20 THE COURT: Some resisting arrests, of course, must be 21 completely accurate. 2.2 THE WITNESS: Some are. The virtue and the value of 2.3 an early intervention system is you have the systematic data. 24 So when you analyze it and you find an officer who is filing a 25 much higher level of resisting arrest charges than peer

7507 D5G8FL02 Walker - direct officers, that is smoke, and you determine whether there is 1 2 fire and you in fact a problem. 3 THE COURT: So you put in all resisting arrest 4 charges. Go ahead. 5 THE WITNESS: All citizen complaints. 6 THE COURT: OK. 7 THE WITNESS: Then you would have the outcomes of 8 investigations and any discipline and so on. 9 All department initiated investigations of allegations 10 against the officer. Those would be where a supervisor files 11 an internal report that the officer used excessive force. And 12 the outcomes of those investigations. 13 All civil suits against the police department where 14 the officer is named as a party. 15 All stops made by the officer, including but not 16 limited to stops and frisks, this would include pedestrian 17 stops and vehicle stops. And again, you would then have 18 details about the stop. They would come -- this information would come from the stop incident reports. That highlights the 19 20 importance of having a report that captures the relevant

details of those stops. All criminal proceedings against a police officer. Any judicial proceedings against a officer, a

restraining order or such.

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All incidents involving loss or alleged theft or SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct 1 damage to --2 THE COURT: Loss what? 3 THE WITNESS: Loss, alleged theft, or damage to 4 department property. 5 Commendations from the department, positive things. 6 The training history of an officer. 7 Use of sick leave time by the officer. 8 Those are the ones that I list in my report. 9 THE COURT: Are many of those already included in the 10 CPI index? Do you know what that is? 11 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. 12 THE COURT: Are many of the things you listed there 13 already on that form? 14 THE WITNESS: Some of them are, but they are 15 inadequate in my opinion as they exist in the CPI. 16 THE COURT: As they exist now. You would change that 17 form in some ways? Have you seen one of those recently? 18 MS. GROSSMAN: I would just object because that's not 19 part of the report. 20 THE COURT: There is no opinion on the inadequacy of 21 the CPI index. OK. 22 MS. GROSSMAN: I move to strike. 2.3 THE COURT: Yes. It's my question. It doesn't matter 24 because he has given his 17. I can compare it to the current 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

MS. PATEL: I was just going to make sure that D was included, all injuries to citizens resulting from actions by the officer.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Exhibit C15 is the sample central personnel index. No big deal. $\qquad \qquad \text{Go ahead.}$

8 BY MS. PATEL:

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- Q. In your opinion, why is such a broad array of indicators important for the NYPD to utilize when monitoring police officers' stop and frisk activity?
- A. Early intervention systems have become the custom in policing as a central accountability tool, because the more indicators you have, the broader picture, more complete picture you develop of an officer's performance. And you can, for example, link problem behavior in one category with problem behavior in another. You can put them together and you indicate that here is an officer who may indeed need some

intervention.

THE COURT: Do you know of any police department that has such a database as you envision?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I am the author of the one Justice Department report on early intervention systems, and I have, in both Los Angeles sheriff's department and Phoenix, I have sat down with command officers and looked at their database.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct THE COURT: That wasn't my question. Do you know of 1 2 any police department that's utilizing the kind of database 3 that you just described, that you envision with the 17 topics? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 THE COURT: These are actually in use somewhere? 6 THE WITNESS: Many departments. 7 THE COURT: Have a database that captures all of this 8 data? 9 THE WITNESS: Some have more indicators. 10 THE COURT: Which are the ones that most capture the 11 17 categories you just mentioned? Which police departments have a database in existence now that captures most of the 1712 13 that you just listed, or comes the closest anyway? THE WITNESS: Los Angeles sheriff's department, Los 14 15 Angeles police department, Phoenix police department. Those 16 are large departments. 17 THE COURT: Yes, they are. Thank you. 18 Q. Do you have an opinion as to the specific system the NYPD should develop to ensure constitutional stop and frisk 19 20 practices? 21 A. Yes. It would involve an early intervention system as I 22 have described it in the testimony. 2.3 Q. Can I refer you to paragraph 50 of your report? A. Well, I have described the general terms. It is my opinion 24 25 that the NYPD should hire a recognized expert with experience

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1 in this field, and there are many in existing police

- departments, to design the specifics that would be appropriate for the NYPD.
- Q. By that, you mean the way the actual system would run, how it would utilize current existing data, etc.?
 - A. There are many questions on the number of indicators, which ones, what thresholds would trigger an automatic review of an officer. There are differences regarding who has access to the data, who has access to data about which officers. There are many technical questions that can be answered.

THE COURT: Isn't this going well beyond stop and frisk problems? This would identify officers with all kinds of problems.

THE WITNESS: That is true.

THE COURT: Excessive force problems or personal problems, all kinds of problems. This is beyond stop and frisk problems that that officer might have, is that true?

THE WITNESS: Yes. But it would be necessary for a full and complete accountability system related to stops and frisks. I do not believe you can separate stops and frisks from other aspects of officer behavior.

THE COURT: I see.

THE WITNESS: You have to integrate them all together. That is the custom in a big city police department.

Q. How is pattern analysis different from the existing QAD SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

audits based on your understanding of the NYPD auditing? 2

THE COURT: I didn't understand your question, Ms.

3 Patel. Say it again.

MS. PATEL: That's fine. I will try to move this

5 along.

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THE COURT: OK.

- Q. Since you wrote your report, have you come to learn more about the CPI?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. You listened to Hall's testimony yesterday?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Based on the information you heard in the testimony
- 13 yesterday, does that change your opinion in any way?
- 14 A. No.
- 15 Q. Why not?
- 16 A. Well, from Mr. Hall's testimony --

THE COURT: Chief Hall.

- 18 A. Chief of Patrol Hall.
 - -- it is evident that the NYPD has several different
- 20 databases, the CCRB database, CPI, I believe there is the
- 21 UF-250 database. The problem is that they are separate and
- 22 discrete databases and it is inefficient in terms of getting a
- 2.3 picture of officer performance and of unit performance.
- 24 THE COURT: So that's why you would want to create one
- 25 overall database?

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

1 THE WITNESS: Because that is the custom.

I would also add that I am familiar with inadequacies in these various databases, as we have already heard testimony in this court, the UF-250 --

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS}}.$ GROSSMAN: Objection. I don't know that this is in the report.

THE COURT: Also, I don't need this testimony. You started to say I have heard testimony. So if I have heard it, I heard it.

MS. GROSSMAN: Move to strike.

THE COURT: He didn't get there. There is nothing for me to strike. He said, as you have heard. If I have heard it, it's in the record.

- Q. I am going to turn to your opinion related to a court appointed monitor. You testified a little yesterday about the roles -- you testified about the roles of court appointed monitors in judicially imposed remedies. Is there a particular fixed or described role for a court appointed monitor in cases involving widespread constitutional violations by a police department?
- 21 A. There is no set of rules, there is no manual, for police 22 monitors regarding judicially ordered remedies for police 23 misconduct.

THE COURT: Have there been judicial orders that have appointed monitors over police departments?

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

THE WITNESS: In all of the cases I am familiar with where you're talking about patterns of police misconduct.

THE COURT: Were there monitors appointed, for

example, in the three consent decrees I just saw?

THE WITNESS: All of the consent decrees and memoranda of understanding have court appointed monitors. It has become the custom. That is true in Justice Department investigations and several private litigations.

THE COURT: As part of your analysis of the remedies here, what would you see as a proper role for a monitor here in dealing with the stop and frisk part? What would this monitor do?

THE WITNESS: As I testified yesterday, the monitor would be responsible for overseeing the implementation of whatever remedies are ordered and to report to the court on that and to provide technical assistance to the department to ensure compliance with the remedies.

- 18 Q. Can you give an example of the type of technical assistance that a monitor provides?
- 20 $\,\,\,$ A. Well, it would involve providing expertise regarding the
- 21 development and implementation of an early intervention system.
- 22 It would be technical assistance in terms of revising the
- UF-250 and other documents.

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- 24 Q. What role can a court appointed monitor have in assisting
- 25 law enforcement agencies -- actually, I will strike that.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

When are court appointed monitors necessary based on your research and experience?

- A. They are necessary and particularly important in cases involving patterns of unconstitutional policing, which is a very complex process, and the remedies necessarily have to be
- 6 appropriately complex, as I have testified.
- 7 Q. Can you refer to paragraph 31 of your report?
- 8 A. Yes.

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- 9 Q. Is there any other reason based on your research and experience that a court appointed monitor is necessary?
- 11 A. Well, it's appropriate where you have a situation where the
- 12 department in question has been resistant to change in the face
- of public protest and even official reports about the alleged
- 14 misconduct.
- 15 Q. Do you believe that every case alleging racial profiling or
- 16 unconstitutional practices require a court appointed monitor,
- or is it just certain cases that fit within your analysis of
- when it's important?
- 19 A. It's appropriate, and I believe necessary, in cases
- 20 involving large patterns of misconduct. If you're talking
- 21 about a more discrete problem, it may not be necessary.
- 22 Q. Based on your research, have there been court appointed
- 23 monitors appointed where the judicial oversight relates to a
- 24 specific police practice rather than multiple practices
- 25 typically at issue in Department of Justice consent decrees? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct A. The answer is yes. 2 O. Where is that? 3 A. That would be the New Jersey state police where the issue 4 involved allegations of racial profiling arising from --5 MR. KUNZ: I have to object. I don't believe this 6 opinion is in the report either. 7 MR. CHARNEY: It is a fact. 8 MS. PATEL: I am asking him --9 THE COURT: I heard what you're asking. Let me think 10 about that. 11 She asked whether there are some cases that involve a 12 single practice versus multiple practices and are there 13 nonetheless monitors even in a single practice case? MS. PATEL: In addition, your Honor --THE COURT: Can we stop there for a minute? 14 15 16 Are there cases? 17 THE WITNESS: Yes. 18 THE COURT: That involve sort of a single pattern as 19 opposed to multiple patterns within the same department? 20 THE WITNESS: The New Jersey state police case. 21 THE COURT: What single practice was at issue there? 22 THE WITNESS: Allegations of racial profiling arising 2.3 from motor vehicle stops by New Jersey state troopers. 24 THE COURT: Did that result in the appointment of a 25

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

1 THE WITNESS: It was a consent decree and the 2 appointment of a monitor.

- 3 Q. In that case, there were no allegations of use of force, is 4 that right?
- 5 A. The remedies involved reporting use of force, but that was 6 not the primary basis of the case. It was vehicle stops.
- 7 Q. But the remedy did include reports on use of force?
 - A. Yes.

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- 9 Q. What about the history of the department would fit within 10 your analysis of the reasons why court appointed monitors are important?
- 12 THE COURT: I don't understand that question. I am 13 sorry. It made no sense. Would you try that again? 14 MS. PATEL: I will rephrase that.
- Q. You testified that the history of police departments and their response to public controversy is important to your opinion regarding whether a court appointed monitor should be put in place, right?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. What about the history of the New Jersey police department?
- 21 A. Well, there was a public --
- 22 THE COURT: First of all, it's not the New Jersey 23 police department, is it?
- 24 THE WITNESS: State police.
- THE COURT: What was it about the history of the New SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

1 Jersey state police that one factored in in deciding to appoint 2 a monitor?

THE WITNESS: There were continuing allegations of racial profiling. I believe there were a number of individual lawsuits. The New Jersey state police did not respond effectively to those complaints. There was an attorney general's report which documented that the allegations of racial profiling were probably true. And at that point the Justice Department stepped in to investigate and the result was a consent decree with a monitor.

- 11 Q. In that case, with the single system, why was the
- implementation of that consent decree complicated enough that
- it warranted a court monitor there?

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- 14 A. The remedies involved significant changes to the
- documentation of stop incidents and supervisory review of
- 16 incident reports and the command level review of larger
- 17 patterns and trends. It was a very complex set of remedies.
- 18 Q. Was a monitor important to restore public trust with that 19 department?
- 20 A. It is my opinion that monitors are important to restore 21 public trust -- help restore public trust with the law 22 enforcement agency involved.
- MS. GROSSMAN: Again, this is outside the scope of the report, and I would object to this testimony and move to strike because of that.

7519 D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct THE COURT: I will allow it because it's giving an 1 2 example of another jurisdiction where a monitor was appointed 3 and one of the factors considered, apparently, was the history 4 of that department in responding to these types of allegations. 5 How much longer is your direct, Ms. Patel? Can you 6 give us an estimate? 7 MS. PATEL: I would say about 15 minutes, 20 minutes. 8 THE COURT: I wouldn't be shocked to see you all back 9 in the courtroom tomorrow. In any event, we will reconvene in 10 about 12 minutes. 11 MS. PATEL: Maybe 10. 12 (Recess) 13 MS. GROSSMAN: May I just on the scheduling with Chief Hall and for the remainder of the day. I am wondering if the 14 15 plaintiffs could just let us know the estimated time of Mr. 16 Moore's arrival? 17 THE COURT: I don't think they know. He is in a 18

settlement conference.

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MR. CHARNEY: We don't know. He hasn't told us. THE COURT: Chief Hall said he could be here in 10 or 15 minutes. But we don't have an update.

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ GROSSMAN: One thought in terms of trying to get through this all today, if the Court was available, if necessary, to extend the court schedule from 4:30 for a little bit so that we can try and finish today.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

1 THE COURT: I can't make that determination now. It depends on what a little bit means.

We will see. I don't have very many after matters.

THE COURT: Ms. Patel.

- 5 BY MS. PATEL:
- Q. You have already testified about some of the recent changes by the NYPD. Do you recall that, the March 5 memo and quest
- 8 for excellence program?
- 9 A. Yes.

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- 10 Q. So how does the department's -- your recommendation for the
- 11 changes that need to be made in those department policies
- 12 relevant to the need for a monitor?
- 13 A. It does not change it.
- Q. Based on your work on race and policing, why is rebuilding
- 15 public confidence towards the NYPD in the remedy process
- 16 important?
- 17 A. In policing, it is generally recognized that the police
- 18 depend upon the public. 19 THE COURT: I
 - THE COURT: I didn't hear you.
- 20 $\,$ A. That the police depend upon the public. They depend upon
- 21 public confidence, public trust, and public cooperation.
- 22 Q. How can a court appointed monitor build public confidence
- 23 and reform for stop and frisk?
- 24 A. By including community input into the remedies process.
- Q. Can you explain what you mean by community input in the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

7521 D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

remedy process?

- 2 A. Well, it would involve a formal requirement that the court
- 3 appointed monitor establish procedures for soliciting community
- 4 input specifically on stops and frisks.
- 5 Q. What is your definition of community input?
 - A. Well, it would be a variety of possible different
- 7 procedures for getting the perceptions and experiences of
- 8 people in New York City.
- 9 Q. In what circumstances should community input be
- incorporated when reforming a police practice?
- 11 A. It has become increasingly common in recent consent decrees
- 12 and settlements that a specific community input component is
- included.

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- 14 Q. Are there examples?
- 15 A. Yes. The recent settlements in New Orleans, in Seattle,
- 16 and the letter, not the consent decree, in Portland, Oregon.
- 17 Q. I will just refer you to paragraph 55.
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Are there any other judicial orders that include community
- 20 input?
- 21 A. Yes. In Cincinnati there were actually two settlements
- 22 parallel to each other and interlinked by paragraphs. The
- 23 collaborative agreement involved very extensive community
- 24 input.
- 25 Q. Do you recall the type of community input that is imposed SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

- in Seattle, Portland or New Orleans?
- 2 A. Well, they involve creating new committees within the
- 3 community to solicit input.
- 4 Q. Is research or surveys sometimes the form of input?
- 5 A. Yes. It was used in Cincinnati extensively.
- 6 Q. When in the remedial process should community input be
- 7 considered in your opinion? And here I will direct you to
- 8 paragraph 52 of your report.
- 9 A. Well, at really two stages. One would be, at the very
- 10 initial stages, the remedy could include the monitor soliciting
- input from the community in developing the specific remedies.
- 12 Q. Is there a second stage?
- 13 A. The second stage is, as the remedies are being implemented,
- 14 overseen by the monitor, community input to inform the public
- 15 to solicit input about their perceptions of whether it's
- 16 succeeding or not succeeding, and all of that is essential to
- 17 building legitimacy for the remedies themselves.
- 18 Q. In that second stage, that's part of the evaluation of the
- 19 compliance with the order?
- 20 A. It could include specific evaluations, such as community
- 21 surveys of residents in the city.
- 22 Q. Just in conclusion, can you take a step back and summarize
- 23 your overall opinion around the comprehensive approach that is
- 24 necessary as a remedy, community input into the remedial
- 25 process, and the necessity of a court appointed monitor? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - direct

1 A. It is my conclusion that, assuming there is a finding on

- 2 behalf of the plaintiffs, that the remedies must include a
- 3 comprehensive approach to accountability, the appointment of a court appointed monitor to oversee the implementation of the
- 5 remedies, and community input as part of the remedies process.
- 6 MS. PATEL: Nothing further.
- 7 THE COURT: Mr. Kunz.
- 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 9 BY MR. KUNZ:
- 10 Q. Good morning still for a few minutes.
- 11 A. Good morning.
- 12 Q. I want to talk about the topics that came up in your direct
- 13 testimony, but before we get there, I have some questions about
- 14 your qualifications.
- 15 Am I correct in thinking you never worked as a police
- 16 officer?
- 17 A. That is true.
- 18 Q. Am I also correct in thinking that you have never worked
- 19 inside of a large police department managing a force of police
- 20 officers on a daily basis?
- 21 A. That is correct.
- 22 Q. Your experience in the field of policing is limited to
- 23 research and consulting, correct?
- 24 A. Correct.
- Q. Now, you do your research and consulting out of Omaha, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

- 1 Nebraska?
- 2 A. Correct.
- 3 Q. It's true that New York City is a very different place than
- 4 Omaha, Nebraska, correct?
- 5 A. That's true.
- 6 Q. The population of New York City is 8 million as compared to
- 7 400,000 in Omaha?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And New York City residents rely heavily on public
- 10 transportation, whereas citizens in cities like Omaha tend to
- 11 drive places, correct?
- 12 A. Correct.
- 13 Q. In fact, many of the cities you have worked with are
- 14 distinguishable from New York City in a lot of these same
- 15 respects. Chicago, Los Angeles, New Jersey state police, the
- 16 Austin police department, the Minneapolis police department,
- 17 all of these cities like New York are more vehicle oriented
- 18 cities, correct?
- 19 A. Correct.
- MR. CHARNEY: I object.
- 21 THE COURT: Hold on.
- 22 I think you meant unlike New York. You said like,
- 23 that's what I heard, and that's what the transcript shows. I
- 24 think you meant all these cities unlike New York are more
- 25 vehicle oriented. You meant unlike.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

1 MR. KUNZ: Right.

2 THE COURT: What is the problem with that?

MS. PATEL: Chicago is public transportation oriented.

MR. KUNZ: The witness agreed.

THE WITNESS: I was about to elaborate on my answer.

THE COURT: I will allow the question, but I am going

to allow him to elaborate on his answer because you named a lot of cities.

The question was, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Jersey state police, Austin police department and Minneapolis police department, are they all more vehicle oriented than New York City?

13 THE WITNESS: Chicago has a heavy public 14 transportation component. The issues at stake in the New

Jersey state police entirely related to vehicles.

16 THE COURT: That's his point.

- 17 Q. Now, you did do some work in Washington, D.C.?
- 18 A. Correct.
- 19 Q. D.C., like New York, is a city that has a large mass
- 20 transportation system?
- 21 A. Yes.

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- 22 Q. But the work did you in D.C. was limited in nature,
- 23 correct?
- 24 MS. PATEL: Object to the characterization of what
- 25 limited means.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

1 MR. KUNZ: We can get into the details of that.

THE COURT: Just ask him what he did in D.C.

What did you do in D.C.?

- A. Two things. First, I was retained by the U.S. Justice
- 5 Department as a consultant on the development of their
- 6 memorandum of understanding with the Washington, D.C. police
- 7 department. Second, with regard to the development of the
- 8 current citizen complaint review process, I worked with the
- 9 coalition of community groups in terms of developing their
- 10 proposal for the Washington city council.
- 11 Q. Those are two separate occasions where you did work in
- 12 Washington, D.C. The first time was with the DOJ in '97 and
- 13 '98?

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- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. You said that you worked on developing the memorandum of
- 16 understanding?
- 17 A. The specific language with regard -- specific provisions
- 18 with regard to the citizen complaint process.
- 19 Q. So you did not work on the overall development of the
- 20 memorandum of understanding, but you provided specific
- 21 consultation in regard to the processing of civilian
- 22 complaints?
- 23 A. That's true.
- 24 Q. That's the exact same work you did in Washington, D.C. for
- 25 the NAACP and ACLU?

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross A. Yes, citizen complaint procedure. 1 2 THE COURT: I'm sorry? 3 The civilian complaint? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Is that the only aspect that you worked on 6 both times when you dealt with Washington, is just the civilian 7 complaint aspect, or did you work on more aspects than just 8 civilian complaints? 9 THE WITNESS: The actual work was just civilian 10 complaints. 11 THE COURT: Both times? 12 THE WITNESS: Yes. 13 Q. I also noticed from your CV that you have done some 14 consulting work around traffic stops, correct? 15 A. Yes. 16 Q. For Miami-Dade police department? 17 A. I did not do work on traffic stops in Miami-Dade. 18 THE COURT: Did you do it anywhere with any police 19 department? 20 THE WITNESS: I have a published article on the 21 evaluation of traffic stop data. I have not worked with a 22 department on traffic stops, no. 23 Q. And that's any department on traffic stops? 24 A. Well, to the extent that I have had very extensive 25 involvement with the New Jersey state police, both as the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross consent decree was developed and then regarding the state's 2 consideration of post consent decree steps that they might want 3 to take, that was indirectly related to traffic stops. 4 THE COURT: Who did you work with there? 5 THE WITNESS: It was a governor's task force, in terms 6 of what steps the state might want to take to ensure 7 continuation of the reforms in the post consent decree period. 8 THE COURT: So you worked with the governor's task 9 force?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: That was post consent decree?

THE WITNESS: It began as the consent decree was

13 nearing its termination.

> THE COURT: I guess I am trying to say, you did not work with any other entity other than the governor's task force?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

- 18 Q. And your work on the governor's task force, your
- 19 consultation again was limited, it was focused to specific
- 20 areas that you were asked to consult on?
- 21 A. Well, the entire case involved one specific area, vehicle
- 22 stops.

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- 2.3 Q. It had to do with the data collection procedures that New
- 24 Jersey state police would keep in place at the end of the
- 25 decree?

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

1 A. Actually, my consultation was in terms of what kind of

2 oversight mechanisms would or should be developed to maintain

3 the reforms.

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- Q. To analyze the data that comes from reforms?
- 5 A. Just general oversight mechanisms that would oversee all aspects of the New Jersey state police.
 - Q. I think we are going to come back to that. I want to ask you some specific questions about your experience with New York
- 9 City and your knowledge of the New York City Police Department.

10 You have never consulted for the NYPD, correct?

- 11 A. Correct.
- Q. You have never consulted, other than this case, with any other entity in regard to the NYPD?
- 14 A. I have done some work with the CCRB.

15 THE COURT: When you say with the CCRB, what does that 16 mean? They retained you or they consulted you?

THE WITNESS: It was actually, in developing my report on the mediation of citizen complaints, New York City, the CCRB was one of the sites that I visited. I talked with the staff and I talked with experienced mediators.

THE COURT: What year was that, roughly?

THE WITNESS: Mid-2000.

THE COURT: That's fine. Mid-2000.

- 24 Q. So that was learning about the way the CCRB operates?
- 25 A. Yes. I should add that as part of my research for my book SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

"Police Accountability: The Role of Citizen Oversight," I

- 2 looked at all the major citizen oversight agencies in the
- 3 country, and that included the CCRB, and at professional
- 4 meetings I have had the opportunity to talk to staff and board
- 5 members of the CCRB and discuss a variety of matters.
- 6 Q. So then other than the work that you have done, the
- 7 research you have done on CCRB, you haven't done any other
- 8 research or consulting in regard to the NYPD?
- 9 A. I did a ride-along in Brooklyn in 1985.
- 10 Q. Other than that 1985 ride-along?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 Q. In fact, you have never attended any of the training
- programs that NYPD uses to train its officers?
- 14 A. No.
- 15 Q. You didn't attend the new stop, question and frisk training
- 16 that New York is giving at Rodman's Neck?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 MS. PATEL: I object to this line of questions. He is not opining on training at all.
- THE COURT: Training is one aspect. But that's OK.
- 21 Might as well bring out all of the experience or lack of it.
- 22 Q. You didn't speak to any New York City police officers since
- 23 1985 about how they do their job, correct?
- 24 A. I have met some New York City police officers and command
- officers at some conferences. Other than that, no.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

- 1 Q. You did review a number of NYPD policy documents or
- 2 training documents in your preparation for this case, correct?
- 3 A. Correct.
- 4 Q. These were all documents that your attorneys gave you?
- 5 A. Correct.

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- Q. You listed 33 documents in your report, is that correct?
- 7 A. Correct.
- 8 Q. I believe that 12 and 13 on the list is actually repeats.
- 9 I think it was actually just 32 documents you reviewed?
- 10 A. I accept that if that's your representation.
- 11 Q. Five of the documents, numbers 29 through 33, command
- 12 conditions reports, those are basically the same type of
- document just covering different precincts?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Different parts of the city.
- 16 Then another five documents, number 21, 25 through 28,
- 17 squad supervisor recapitulations, again, those are the exact
- same types of documents, they just cover different parts of the
- 19 city?
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 Q. Did you know that there is over 415 documents that have
- 22 been admitted in this case?
- 23 A. No, I do not know that.
- 24 Q. You also reviewed, according to the list, several patrol
- 25 quide provisions?

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

- 1 A. Yes.
- 3 pages long; the activity log patrol guide provision, which is
- 4 two pages long; the monthly and quarterly performance review
- 5 patrol guide, which is seven pages long; and the annual
- 6 performance review patrol guide provision, which is two pages 1 long.
- 8 So you have reviewed a total of four patrol guide 9 provisions for 14 pages, correct?
- 10 A. I will accept your representation of that.
- 11 Q. Did you know that the NYPD patrol guide has hundreds of
- 12 sections and is over 1500 pages long?
- 13 A. I did not know the exact number.
- Q. So you reviewed just a miniscule fraction of the NYPD
- 15 procedures?
- 16 A. That would be a fair assessment.
- Q. And the ones you did review were selected by the attorneys
- 18 for the plaintiffs?
- 19 A. Correct.
- 20 Q. You also reviewed a few supervision guides, right?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. The monitoring and assistance program guide?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. The lieutenant's guide for quarterly assessment of
- 25 sergeants, and a command level training instructor's guide on SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

- 1 the quest for excellence, correct?
- 2 A. Yes.

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- Q. So that's three supervision related documents?
 - A. Yes.
- 5 Q. I can skip this next section, but just so I am clear,
- 6 you're not issuing any opinions at all today about the training
- 7 that the New York City Police Department offers?
- 8 A. That's correct.
- 9 Q. Or the possible need for remedial changes in regard to
- training, you do not think there are remedial changes needed there?
- MS. PATEL: Objection. He did testify that training is part of the comprehensive approach. He may not have given a detailed opinion.
- THE COURT: Training is part of a comprehensive approach, but you didn't give any recommendation as to changing or in any way reforming the current training?
- 18 THE WITNESS: That is correct.
- 19 Q. Now, as of the date of your report, March 5, 2013, the only
- 20 deposition testimony you had read was that of Mr. Lou Reiter?
- 21 A. That's correct.
- 22 Q. Since then have you read any of the deposition testimony?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. What deposition testimony have you read?
- 25 A. I recall reading Helen McAleer, I forgot her exact title, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

- 1 Deputy Commissioner Julie Schwartz.
- 2 Q. Is this trial testimony?
- 3 A. There were depositions and then there was trial testimony.
- 4 Q. Other than those two?
- 5 A. There are others. I can't recall them right offhand.
- ${\tt Q.}$ How much of the trial testimony in this case have you
- 7 reviewed?
- 8 A. I don't know the exact total number of the trial testimony
- 9 so I can't give an answer to that.
- 10 Q. Well, I will represent that as of last night there were
- about 7,450 pages of trial testimony. How much did you review?
- 12 A. I probably reviewed maybe 10 or 12 trial testimonies.
- THE COURT: 10 or 12 pages?
- 14 THE WITNESS: 10 or 12 individuals.
- 15 Q. Which individuals were those?
- 16 A. Former Chief Esposito, Julie Schwartz, Helen McAleer,
- 17 Thompson, is it Joan Thompson with CCRB.
- 18 Q. Did you review any of the trial testimony of the officers
- 19 and street level supervisors, the sergeants, that have
- 20 testified in this trial?
- 21 A. I was provided them. I read through them quickly. I did
- 22 not read them in detail.
- 23 Q. For example, did you read Sergeant Kelly's testimony about
- how he supervises the conditions team in the 43rd Precinct?
- 25 A. No.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

1 Q. Did you read Sergeant Houlahan's testimony about how he

- 2 supervised his officers?
- 3 A. No.
- 4 Q. How about the testimony of Detective Dang about his
- 5 training on stop, question and frisk and how he applied that in
- 6 the field, did you read that?
- 7 A. No.
- 8 $\,$ Q. Given the fact that you never worked for the NYPD and that
- 9 you have reviewed such a limited array of NYPD documents, isn't
- 10 it fair to say that your opinions in this case are limited to
- just general observations and are not specific to the facts of this case and the NYPD?

13 MS. PATEL: Ob-

MS. PATEL: Object to that.

THE COURT: I don't need more than one lawyer speaking

15 at once.

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Mr. Charney, you're starting to speak to yourself.

It's been a long trial. You're younger than he is. Speaking

to oneself is something that happens when you get older.

Objection is sustained because it's an argumentative question.

21 Q. Now, going back a minute to the work that you have done for CCRB, you mentioned you met with CCRB?

THE COURT: He didn't really say he did work for CCRB, I don't think.

MR. KUNZ: I will rephrase the question.

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D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

1 Q. You mentioned that you met with the CCRB in New York City.

- 2 How long was that meeting?
- 3 A. Well, there were -- I can't recall the exact time. It was
- 4 maybe two hours. We discussed the mediation program
- 5 specifically, that included staff members, investigators and 6 mediators.
- 7 Q. Other than focusing on the mediation program of the CCRB,
- 8 did you get into any other aspects of the CCRB's operations?
- 9 A. Well, I studied that independently long before the
- mediation project as part of my work on citizen oversight of the police.
- 12 $\,$ Q. So the plaintiffs would like to qualify you as an expert on
- police reform in this case, is that correct?
- 14 A. That is my understanding.

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- 15 Q. But your work in this area has focused on more specific
- aspects of police reform, isn't that correct?
- 17 A. Could you repeat that question?
- 18 Q. I will be a little more specific actually.

In paragraph 6 of your report, you state that your focus has been on police accountability, citizen complaints, police relations with racial and ethnic minority groups and citizen oversight. So isn't it fair to say that your work on police reform is limited to those topics?

MS. PATEL: I would object.

THE COURT: I will allow it. He is going to say SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

1 that's fair or not fair.

Is that a fair characterization of all your work over all these years?

THE WITNESS: It is a misleading characterization.

THE COURT: What would be fair? What is missing?

THE WITNESS: Well, to the extent that you say race and ethnicity in policing, that inevitably covers every single aspect of policing, from employment practices, to disciplinary practices, to everything.

THE COURT: And police accountability sounds like a broad term too.

THE WITNESS: Police accountability is a broad term because it covers each and every critical -- each and every critical incident involving police/citizen contact. It's very broad.

- Q. But when you provide technical assistance and give advice,
- it's not broad, it's focused on those specific issues, correct?
- 18 A. It depends on what they ask. It's whatever they want me to
- 19 provide assistance on.
- 20 Q. In recent years, your research has been focused on civil
- 21 rights litigation against law enforcement agencies for
- 22 violating constitutional rights?
- 23 A. Yes.

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- 24 Q. Your consulting work has been limited to two specific
- 25 areas, correct?

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

1 THE COURT: What two specific areas?

Q. In paragraph 11, you talk about your consulting work in developing EIS systems?

THE COURT: EIS?

- 5 THE WITNESS: Early intervention.
- Q. In paragraph 12 of your report, you talk about your consulting work doing accountability mechanisms, meaning processing of civilian complaints.

9 That's been the focus of your consulting work,

10 correct?

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- 11 A. Yes. But in both of those cases, the subjects implicated 12 all aspects of policing, all aspects of police/citizen contact.
- 13 THE COURT: Would that include amongst them stop or

14 stop and search practices?

15 THE WITNESS: Yes.

- Q. Let's take the example of D.C. In D.C, the first time you went in, you said that you did consulting on a specific topic,
- 18 correct?
- 19 A. Which one are you talking about?
- 20 Q. When you did work for the DOJ in '97 and '98.
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And that topic was?
- 23 A. Their proposed provisions on citizen complaints in the
- 24 consent decree.
- Q. That was the advice that you gave them, right, it had to do SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

1 with the proposed remedies for processing civilian complaints?

- 2 A. That is true. That's what they asked, that's what I gave them.
 - Q. You didn't give more broad recommendations in regard to
- 5 these other areas you say are interrelated?
- 6 A. That's true.

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- 7 Q. Is it true that you have never served as a monitor for a police department?
- 9 A. That is true.
- 10 Q. Have you consulted for police departments that are under the supervision of a monitor?

12 THE COURT: Wait. That one I have to understand 13 better. While they were under the supervision of a monitor or 14 departments that at some point came under the supervision of a 15 monitor?

MR. KUNZ: While they were under the supervision. THE COURT: Have you consulted with a police

department while the department was being supervised by a monitor?

THE WITNESS: Very much in the case of the New Jersey state police. And also, Oakland, California, which is under a consent decree arising from a private litigation, I was retained on one occasion by the monitoring team.

Q. Now, in both those instances -- we have already talked about the New Jersey state police so we will focus on

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D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross

1 Oakland -- you were asked to opine on a specific area, correct? MS. PATEL: I think that's a confusing question given 3 his prior testimony about his involvement.

> THE COURT: There's two entities in that question. MR. KUNZ: I said we can ignore New Jersey for the

time being because we talked about that earlier. And just focusing on Oakland.

THE COURT: Putting aside New Jersey, which we have already discussed, focusing solely on Oakland, that's your question?

MR. KUNZ: Yes.

THE COURT: Focusing solely on Oakland, what is the question?

- Q. You consulted with the monitor on a specific area, correct?
- 15 A. It was generally compliance with the terms of the
- 16 settlement agreement there. I have forgotten the specific
- 17 chapters or subjects of the consent decree that I consulted on,
- 18 but there was a general problem of lack of compliance.
- Q. I understand there was a problem with general compliance in 19
- 20 Oakland, and I think we will end up learning more about that
- today. But my question is, the work that you did, the 21
- 22 consulting advice that you gave, was focused to specific areas,
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24 A. I do not recall the exact details of my one brief encounter 25

with the Oakland police department.

D5G8FLO2 Walker - cross Q. How brief was it? 1 2 A. I had one visit to the city of Oakland. 3 THE COURT: Did you say with the monitor? 4 THE WITNESS: With the monitoring team. 5 THE COURT: You met with the monitoring team? THE WITNESS: Yes. 6 7 THE COURT: What year was this, roughly? 8 THE WITNESS: The consent decree was 2003. It was 9 sometime in 2006 or 7. THE COURT: That's close enough. Thank you. 10 11 MR. KUNZ: So, generally, your Honor, I think we would 12 move now to disqualify the expert opinions in police reform 13 generally. We think at most he can opine on EIS systems and accountability systems, but because he has no specific 14 15 knowledge of the NYPD, his opinions in those areas are totally 16 untethered from the facts so we would move to disqualify him. 17 THE COURT: Motion denied. 18 (Continued on next page) 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

- 1 BY MR. KUNZ:
- 2 Q. So your chief recommendation in this case in several areas
- 3 is that the NYPD should conduct audits or an expert should
- 4 conduct audits of the NYPD and then make recommendations,
- 5 right?
- 6 A. That's correct.
- 7 Q. So then you have not conducted those audits, right?
- 8 A. That's correct.
- 9 Q. So we're finishing a two-month trial. And as I said
- 10 before, as of yesterday the trial transcript was 7,452 pages.
- 11 You could have reviewed that record and made specific
- 12 recommendations, right?
- MS. PATEL: Objection.
- 14 THE COURT: Objection sustained. That is
- 15 argumentative. He's made specific recommendations. The
- 16 testimony is what it is. You may reread it. That's his
- 17 testimony.

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- 18 Q. So in the area of supervisory structure, which we talked a
- 19 lot about on direct, your recommendation is that the Court
- 20 should order an audit or evaluation of the NYPD supervisory
- 21 structure, right?
- 22 MS. PATEL: I don't think he testified to that.
- 23 THE COURT: He didn't. It might be in the report but
- 24 I didn't hear that.
 - MR. KUNZ: Do you have the report in front of you? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross THE COURT: I'm saying it may be in the report, but I 2 don't think he testified to it because I didn't hear that. 3 So you could question him about: Is that his opinion? 4 Q. Is that, in fact, your opinion? 5 THE COURT: That's a fair question. Is it your opinion in that the Court should order an 6 7 audit of the supervisory system? Is that one of your opinions? 8 THE WITNESS: I recommended that the Court should 9 order -- the remedy should involve audits of various aspects of 10 NYPD. 11 Q. And one of the specific ones you mentioned in your report 12 was the supervisory structure? 13 A. Yes. Q. And you've said in the report that this audit should 14 15 include interviews with officers and supervisors up the chain 16 of command? 17 A. Yes. 18 Q. But you didn't do that? 19 A. No. 20 Q. And you said that the audit --21 MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, that's --THE COURT: It's an unfair question. Of course, he 22 2.3 didn't do it. There is no remedies in place. 24 We're trying a case first to see if there's liability;

and then if there is, possibly imposing remedies. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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	D5g9flo3 Walker - cross
1	Nobody has retained him or asked him pro bono to
2	actually do these things. Of course not. But okay.
3	MR. KUNZ: That's exactly our point, your Honor.
4	We want to show the limitation of his opinion.
5	THE COURT: I don't understand. I'm a little
6	mystified
7	MS. PATEL: He's testifying
8	THE COURT: Is somebody talking? I'm sorry.
9	What is it, Ms. Patel?
10	MS. PATEL: I was just going to say I find it improper
11	that Mr. Kunz is making an argument and testifying in the
12	middle of questioning.
13	THE COURT: Cross-examination by definition is
14	argumentative. I'm not upset by that.
15	But to think he should have applied the remedies he's
16	recommending himself before we've gotten anywhere near that
17	seems odd to me.
18	MR. KUNZ: Not applied the remedies, your Honor.
19	The question was did he conduct an audit to determine
20	what specific remedies there should be.
21	THE COURT: Did he conduct an audit?
22	Did you review records in making your determination of
23	inadequacies thereby supporting your opinion that there needs
24	to be a remedy?
25	THE WITNESS: I looked at documents, yes.
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D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 THE WITNESS: Extensive documents. 3 THE COURT: Yes. MR. KUNZ: We went over the documents you reviewed 4 5 earlier, correct? 6 THE WITNESS: Yes. 7 THE COURT: And they're in evidence. There are piles 8 in evidence too. 9 Q. This is the 32 documents on your list? 10 THE COURT: I don't know what 32 you're talking about. 11 I saw a physical stack of six to eight inches of whatever 12 they're called. 13 MR. CHARNEY: Several of those documents had 14 hundreds --15 THE COURT: I know, but I've forgotten what they're 16 called. 17 MR. CHARNEY: Command conditions reports. 18 We actually had hundreds of documents within one 19 exhibit so to say he only looked at 32 --20 THE COURT: I understand that. 21 And then you said when you looked at all of those you 22 saw repetitive phrases, you saw quantitative not qualitative 2.3 analysis. So it is misleading to refer to it as just so many 24 exhibits. There were hundreds of pages, each page being a 25 separate -- I forget the word again. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 MR. CHARNEY: Command --2 MS. PATEL: Monthly performance review. 3 THE COURT: Just give me the word again. 4 MR. CHARNEY: Command conditions report and monthly --5 MS. PATEL: And monthly conditions impact measurement 6 report. 7 THE COURT: And you looked at hundreds of pages of 8 both of those? 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Among other things? You looked at other 11 documents too? 12 THE WITNESS: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 Q. You also think that the NYPD should audit -- you think that 15 the audit of the NYPD supervisory structure should include a 16 review of completed UF 250 forms and officer memo books, right? 17 A. If you're doing an audit -- of a supervisor, that's what 18 you would look at. Q. And you did not do that in this case, right? 19 A. That is correct. Q. So, then -- all right. So I'll move on. 21

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22 Likewise, in the area of performance evaluations your 2.3 opinion there is also that an expert should come in and do an 24 evaluation of the current structure, correct? 25

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross Q. And you haven't done that evaluation? 2 A. No. 3 Q. So, in this area you were not able to reach any conclusions 4 on specific remedies, correct? 5 THE COURT: Do you object? MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Sustained. 7 8 He gave his opinion on remedies. You may argue that 9 they weren't specific when we get to argument. Read his 10 testimony. It is what it is. You can argue about it. 11 Q. The same is true in the development of the early 12 intervention true? THE COURT: I'm sorry. I don't know what "the same is 13 14 true" means. You'll have to phrase it as a complete sentence. 15 Q. In regard to your recommendations for the early 16 intervention system, your opinion is that an expert should 17 review the current procedures and make recommendations, 18 correct? 19 A. Yes. 20 Q. And, again --21 THE COURT: Well wait a minute. With respect to the 22 early intervention system, you described to me in great detail 2.3 a proposed database with at least 17 different components, 24 right? 25 THE WITNESS: Yes.

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 THE COURT: That was your recommendation, right? 2 Was that your recommendation? 3 THE WITNESS: Yes. 4 THE COURT: That all had to do with identifying early 5 intervention? 6 THE WITNESS: Yes. Q. You did describe in your report and in your testimony this 7 8 early intervention system. But because your knowledge of the 9 NYPD practices and procedures are limited, that's why you say 10 an expert should audit the current system, correct? 11 A. Yes. 12 Q. So then the recommendations you make are not specific to 13 the NYPD? They are general observations about --14 MS. PATEL: I would object. THE COURT: I'll allow that. Maybe he thinks that all 15 16 large police departments should have a single integrated 17 database that tracks all of these factors so there can be an 18 early intervention system. 19 Is that true? 20 THE WITNESS: That is true. 21 THE COURT: So it's not unique to New York? It's to 22 any big city police department. 2.3 Is that true? 24 THE WITNESS: The accreditation standard --25 THE COURT: The what? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

	D5g9flo3 Walker – cross
1	THE WITNESS: In the law enforcement accreditation
2	standard.
3	THE COURT: The law enforcement accreditation
4	standard.
5	THE WITNESS: That's CALEA. Commission on
6	Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, CALEA, has a
7	specific standard that for large departments, that an early
8	intervention system is required for accreditation.
9	THE COURT: So I gather you agree with Mr. Kunz that
10	this would be a generic program for any large police
11	department?
12	THE WITNESS: That's true.
13	THE COURT: Okay.
14	Q. Now, in regard to performance evaluations, I believe that
15	your recommendation is that let me rephrase withdraw and
16	rephrase that.
17	So you recommended change to the performance
18	evaluation system. But you have no expert opinion as to as
19	to what specific changes should be made to the current system?
20	THE COURT: That's simply not true.
21	The testimony that you gave, is this correct, that it
22	had to focus more on qualitative and less on quantitative.
23	That's the shortest summary of what you said.
24	Is that true?
25	THE WITNESS: Yes. More specific detail about
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D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

incidents so that a supervisor or anyone else conducting an audit could determine whether there was sufficient grounds for

3 a reasonable suspicion stop.

Q. Like the other area we've just talked about, because your knowledge of the specifics of NYPD are limited, your recommendation here is again a general observation about practices that should be in place?

MS. PATEL: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll let him answer that. I don't know whether it's generic or specific to New York.

 $\label{eq:would} \mbox{Would this be peculiar to New York or to any large police department?}$

THE WITNESS: Well, the standard of accountability is generic. It should apply to all departments, large and small. But the specific recommendation was based on my review

of the documents provided to me.

- Q. Now, do you have expertise or is it true that you do not
- 18 have expertise in performance evaluations, in specific?
- 19 A. That is not true.

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- 20 Q. Okay. So it seems to me the backbone of your opinion, as
- 21 came up in your report and in your testimony, is that the New
- 22 York City Police Department should use a comprehensive approach
- 23 to guiding and controlling police officer conduct, correct?
- 24 A. For the purposes of ensuring compliance with the
- 25 constitution, yes.

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

1 Q. And this comprehensive approach has a number of components?

- 2 A. Correct.
- 3 Q. So one of the components of the comprehensive approach is
- 4 the need for formal written policies to cover stop-and-frisk
- 5 incidents, correct?
- 6 A. Correct.
- 7 Q. So then what is needed here literally is a written guide
- 8 that is distributed to all police officers in the department
- 9 that details when a stop can be made and the procedures to be
- 10 followed, correct?
- 11 A. Correct.
- 12 Q. Are you aware that the NYPD has such a formal written
- 13 policy?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And that's because you reviewed it in preparation for your
- 16 report, right?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 THE COURT: Did you find it adequate or inadequate for that component?
- 20 THE WITNESS: Well, it's partially adequate. But, 21 again, as I testified early in my testimony a comprehensive
- 22 approach depends upon this interaction of all the different
- 23 components.
- 24 THE COURT: I do understand. But I'm isolating this 25 component for the moment. In terms of your remedy testimony,

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D5q9flo3 Walker - cross

does that part of your remedy; in other words, do the written 2 directives need to be improved or not?

THE WITNESS: I would need to look at that again to answer the question.

THE COURT: Okay.

- 6 Q. Are you aware that plaintiffs' liability phase expert, Lou 7 Reiter, opined that NYPD formal written policies comport with 8 good and accepted practices in the field?
- 9 A. I don't recall that but I will accept your representation 10 that he did.
- 11 Q. Now another component of a comprehensive approach is a
- 12 performance assessment system for officers that allows
- 13 supervisors to determine whether officers are complying with
- the constitution, state laws, local ordinances and department 14
- 15 policies, correct?
- 16 A. Correct.

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- 17 Q. So, in this area if a department has a performance system
- 18 like the one you described is necessary, then this would not be
- an area where remedial changes are needed, correct? 19
- 20 A. Your question poses a hypothetical.
 - MS. PATEL: Can I hear that question. THE COURT: Yes. You can hear it.
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- 2.3 But, yes, his question is hypothetical.
- 24 Let's pause. The reporter is going to read it back
- 25 for Ms. Patel.

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 (Record read) 2 MS. PATEL: What is the "performance system" that that 3 question --4 THE COURT: It doesn't much matter. But if it's 5 already what you would recommend, then it wouldn't need 6 changes, right? 7 THE WITNESS: Correct. 8 Q. So, for example, if a department assessed the performance 9 of its officers in 28 separate performance and behavioral 10 areas, several of which go to the officer's understanding of 11 the constitutional requirements, that would be an example of a 12 situation where there would be no remedial changes necessary? 13 A. I cannot say that with the information that's -- you have 14 presented to me. 15 Q. Okay. So then what about if a department provided extra 16 scrutiny to officers who receive low evaluations in regard to 17 ethics and judgment. That would be a factor that would weigh 18 against remedial changes in this area, correct? 19 MS. PATEL: Objection. Extra scrutiny is unclear. 20 THE COURT: I'll allow it. 21 That's one good thing, I suppose, right? 22 THE WITNESS: Well it sounds good as you present it 2.3 but I would need to know the specifics of it, including seeing 24 documents related to that. 25 Q. How about a department that provides annual reviews of all SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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officers and for new officers it provides reviews in the 4th,

- the 10th, the 16th, and the 22nd month of service? That
- 3 would be another factor that would weigh against any remedial
- 4 changes in the performance assessment area, correct?
- 5 A. I would need to see the details of that process.
- 6 Q. So another component of your comprehensive approach is
- 7 training for all officers on those policies. And then you list
- 8 some specific areas where training is necessary in your report.
- 9 That's another aspect of the comprehensive approach?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. So --

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MS. PATEL: For completeness, do you want to read the rest of that.

MR. KUNZ: Sure. Training for -- I'm quoting now, quote, "Training for all officers on those policies which includes: One, preservice academy training; two, mandatory

- annual in-service training; three, roll call training; and
- 18 four, field training when supervisors have questions or
- 19 concerns regarding officers -- officer stop-and-frisk
- 20 performance."
- 21 Q. So that's the type of comprehensive training system that a
- department should have in place in your opinion?
- 23 A. That's the bare-bones of it. But, again, for any
- 24 particular department or training program, I would need to see
- 25 the details.

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross Q. So if a department has all those things in place, that 2 would be a fact or that would weigh against remedial change? 3 THE COURT: I think you've just asked that. He says 4 it's not the factors. It's how they're applied. He'd have to 5 look at all those training components. 6 Have you done that? Have you analyzed all the 7 training material? 8 THE WITNESS: No. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 Q. So, a department that has a six-month long academy, that 11 would weigh against remedial changes, right, because that would 12 be a detailed training system? 13 MS. PATEL: Again, he's not --THE COURT: I have to sustain an objection this time. 14 15 Depends what's being trained on during those six months, 16 obviously. You need to know the curriculum. You need to know 17 the curriculum in some detail, right? 18 THE WITNESS: The curriculum and the actual processes 19 within the classroom and the academy and then what's required 20 for passing and failing. 21 THE COURT: So it's not just the length of the 22 training program, right? THE WITNESS: Right. 2.3 24 THE COURT: If you only knew it's six months, you 25 can't say anything about it, right?

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross THE WITNESS: Right. 2 BY MR. KUNZ: 3 Q. So it's not just the length, right? But that would be one 4 factor that you would want to look at? 5 THE WITNESS: I would need to know the details. 6 THE COURT: He's saying: Is length one factor? 7 THE WITNESS: That would be one factor to look at. 8 Q. How about would another factor be whether or not the 9 academy is CALEA accredited? 10 A. That would be one factor I would look at. 11 Q. Would another factor be that a police academy is an 12 accredited educational institution by the state in question? 13 THE COURT: I'll allow that for what weight it has. THE WITNESS: That would be one factor I would 14 15 consider. 16 Q. And another factor would be if a department has a whole 17 bureau dedicated to the development of the training materials. 18 That would be another factor you would want to look at? 19 A. It would be a factor. It would not be determinative. 20 Q. If a department requires in-service training on a yearly 21 basis, that would be another factor you would look at? 22 A. That's what I've recommended. 2.3 Q. A department that gives command level trainings at role 24 calls, distributes training materials to officers, that would

be another factor you would look at?

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7557 D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 A. That would be a factor. 2 THE COURT: Would you have to know the content of 3 those instructions? 4 THE WITNESS: Absolutely. 5 THE COURT: For example, roll call instructions? 6 THE WITNESS: What subjects are covered, the manner in 7 which they're covered. 8 THE COURT: So without knowing the contents of those 9 instructions, can you say anything about them? 10 THE WITNESS: Not really. Beyond the fact that 11 something happens. 12 Q. Or if a department has -- if every precinct within the 13 department has a training officer assigned to it, at least one 14 training officer, that would be another factor you'd look at to 15 determine the quality of the training and if remedial changes 16 are needed? 17 MS. PATEL: Your Honor, I would --18

THE COURT: That's a good thing. Is that a good

19 thing?

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THE WITNESS: It's a good thing. But it would not be a determinative factor.

MS. PATEL: Your Honor, just in terms of this line of questioning. He doesn't have an opinion on training. There's an efficiency issue right now with regard to time. And all of this is in evidence somewhere else and can be used in summation SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

or closing. It doesn't seem necessary to argue this point at this moment.

MR. KUNZ: I'll just do one more question here and then I'll move on, your Honor.

- Q. Would another factor be if a department develops a specific refresher training course in regard to stop, question, frisk and then is having all of its officers go to that training, would that be a factor that you would look at to determine if remedial changes are needed?
- 10 A. It would depend on the content of that program.
- 11 Q. Okay. Another component of your comprehensive approach is
- 12 close supervisor by immediate supervisors, sergeants, on a
- daily basis that allows supervisors to assess officer
- performance with respect to compliance with the law and department policies.

16 That's a part of your comprehensive approach?

17 A. Yes.

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- 18 Q. Now, so if a department had policies in place that required
- 19 supervisors to visit officers during -- on a regular basis
- 20 during tours, that would be a factor that you would want to
- 21 know about, correct?
- 22 A. As with the other questions, I would need to know the exact
- 23 content of that.
- 24 Q. Or how about if department policy is that a supervisor
- needs to show up at that time scene of an arrest to verify the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

1 arrest. That would be another factor you'd look at, right?

- 2 A. It would be a factor, yes.
- 3 Q. Another component to the comprehensive approach is the
- 4 review of supervisory activity. This is the review of
- 5 sergeants' activity, correct?
- 6 A. Yes.

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- 7 Q. So likewise a department that has a performance system in
- 8 place for sergeants, where sergeants are required to review
- 9 their subordinates in regard to how well they are able to
- 10 verify the officer's judgment of probable cause, that would be
- 11 a factor that would weigh against remedial changes here, right?
- 12 A. It would be -- well the issue in this case I understand is
- reasonable suspicion, not probable cause.

 But that would be a factor. But

But that would be a factor. But, again, I would need to know more detail.

Q. And how about a department that required sergeants to evaluate their officers' ability to handle -- I'm sorry. Withdrawn.

How about a department that evaluates sergeants on the sergeant's ability to handle Civilian Complaint and Review Board complaints against their subordinates. That would be a factor that would show — that would weigh into your opinion on remedial changes necessary to the sergeant's supervisory function?

A. You used the word "handle." I would have to know more SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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1 detail about what that word involves.

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- 2 Q. So in all these areas I guess we're coming back to this
- 3 same theme is that you don't know the details here, correct?
- 4 A. That's correct. I know some of the details. I don't know all of the details.
- Q. So there are several other components here I just want to look at briefly.

The systematic review of officers' encounters with citizens. That's another, you know, footpost I guess of your comprehensive system?

THE COURT: I guess we're calling them prongs.

Q. Is this another prong in the comprehensive system?

MS. PATEL: I would ask that the rest of that sentence be read, especially the last part.

MR. KUNZ: So a prong of your systematic -- I'm sorry, of your comprehensive approach is, "A systematic review of officer encounters with citizens, including stop and frisk activities, for the purpose of identifying patterns of activity that may violate constitutional standards and need corrective action."

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q. So, if a department tracks all civilian complaints in several different databases and then monitors those complaints with regard to specific officers and looks for trends, that would be a sign that the officer — that the department does SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

- 1 not need remedial changes in this area, correct?
- A. It depends on exactly what data is in different databases, and depends what kind of tracking is done and what kind of
- 4 action is taken on the basis of that tracking.
- 5 Q. And also a department that does on a regular basis several
- 6 different audits of reports relating to stop, question, frisk
- 7 and activity logs, that would be a sign that a department does
- 8 the systematic review that you're talking about, correct?
- 9 A. You're describing a system of regular audits. If there
- 10 were audits and different units of the department received
- 11 failing grades over a period of many years and took no action
- and the failing grades continued, that would call for remedial

13 action.

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- MR. KUNZ: Well I guess I'd move to strike that response as nonresponsive to my question.
- Q. The question is, if a department does audits, is that a sign?

THE COURT: No. I think it was responsive. He is saying it's not enough to do audits. It's what the audits show that he would take into account in deciding whether or not to recommend remedial action.

THE WITNESS: And my answer was based primarily on the testimony of Julie Schwartz.

Q. So another component of your comprehensive approach is internal investigations and disciplinary processes?

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D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. So a department that is monitored by an outside agency which reviews civilian complaints and then has the power in some cases to prosecute the officer for misconduct, that would be a sign of strong internal investigation and disciplinary process, correct?
- 7 MS. PATEL: I would ask that the full sentence be read 8 again.
- 9 THE COURT: If you could, it would be helpful. 10 MR. KUNZ: "Internal investigation and disciplinary 11 process which includes meaningful steps to investigate and 12 discipline officer abuse of stop and frisk."
- 13 Q. So that's a part of your comprehensive approach?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And so if a department does internal investigations that
- 16 get at -- and discipline officers for abuse of stop and frisk,
- 17 that would be a sign that remedial changes are not needed here,
- 18 correct?
- 19 A. Depends on the quality of those investigations and the
- 20 outcome of those investigations.
- 21 $\,$ Q. And the same is true if the department is monitored by an
- 22 outside agency that reviews complaints and can prosecute
- 23 officers? That would be another sign that there -- that
- 24 remedial changes in this area are not needed?
- 25 A. Depends on what that outside agency does and the quality of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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Q. Okay. So one last time here. In all these areas of the comprehensive review, you kept coming back to the idea that it depends on the details.

Is that fair to say?

MS. PATEL: Just for the matter of completeness, if you could read the last one, H, that would -- I think that it's necessary, given that you're going through the entire thing.

MR. KUNZ: All right. "Citizen complaint process that provides an opportunity for community expression of dissatisfaction or satisfaction."

- 12 Q. That's another prong of your comprehensive approach?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. So as I said before, if a department has an outside
- 15 civilian complaint review board that does investigations and
- 16 publishes the results of those investigations, that would be a
- sign that remedial changes in this area are not needed,
- 18 correct?
- 19 A. No. Not necessarily. It depends on the details. The
- 20 devil's in the details of everything.
- 21 Q. So this is what I was getting at. It depends on the
- 22 details and you don't know the details in this case, correct?
- 23 A. I have seen sufficient material to frame my opinion in this
- 24 case.
- 25 Q. And that sufficient material is the four patrol guide SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 provisions you've looked at? 2 MS. PATEL: We've already gone through everything he's 3 4 THE COURT: But you'd have to say each thing. You 5 couldn't just pick one. It would be the patrol guide pages, the testimony, the documents -- I mean you'd have to put it all 6 7 into one big long question. 8 MR. KUNZ: I could do that. 9 Q. So the documents you reviewed includes the four patrol 10 guide provisions, the three supervisory guides, six training 11 documents, and your review of the testimony in this case? 12 THE COURT: I don't know. And hundreds of --13 MR. CHARNEY: Conditions impact reports. 14 THE COURT: And hundreds of pages of those 15 evaluations --16 MS. PATEL: And also. 17 THE COURT: -- I can't recall the names of. 18 MS. PATEL: Your Honor, it either includes the 19 Reiter's report and summaries included there, this Court's 20 previous decisions on numerous --21 THE COURT: He said that. MS. PATEL: There's an entire list. 22 2.3 THE COURT: And he looked at the March memo. MS. PATEL: And his experience. 24 25 THE COURT: With the current UF 250. And the current SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross

1 standard for the memo book. I mean you'd have to put together

everything he ever said he looked at. He's not sure --

3 basically you base your opinion on all the things you've 4 testified that you reviewed; is that right?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

- Q. So then would it be fair to say that if there are documents that you did not review which get at these questions that those might change your opinion significantly?
- A. I can't speculate on documents I have not seen.
- Q. I understand that. So let's look at just specifically the patrol guide provisions. You looked at four of them. If you looked at the whole guide, wouldn't that give you a much better picture about the operations?

MS. PATEL: Again, it's argumentative and unclear.

THE COURT: It certainly calls for speculation. I
guess he doesn't know, as he said, whether it would change his
opinion if he hasn't looked at the fifteen hundred pages you
spoke of.

MR. KUNZ: Okay. So moving on.

THE COURT: I just realized Mr. Moore is here because he's talking to himself.

Have you alerted Chief Hall that he can come at 2:05? MS. GROSSMAN: We'll do that, your Honor. THE COURT: Good. Great. I didn't realize you were

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D5q9flo3 Walker - cross MS. GROSSMAN: Should we wait -- I think we should 1 2 wait until this witness is done. 3 THE COURT: That's your choice. I'm just saying he --4 if he can be here at 2:05 and you want to start with him, 5 that's fine. If you want to finish this cross and redirect, 6 it's your choice. 7 MS. GROSSMAN: Yes. 8 MR. MOORE: It's just that I do believe they said that 9 Chief Hall is not available on Friday. 10 THE COURT: He's not available on Friday. 11 MS. GROSSMAN: We may be able to finish. 12 THE COURT: I think what Ms. Grossman is predicting is 13 Mr. Kunz is close to finishing. 14 MS. PATEL: I just wanted to point out he has a flight 15 that we've already changed once. 16 THE COURT: I cannot be concerned about his flight. 17 I've got bigger things to worry about, namely this trial. So 18 he will get done when he gets done. 19 Anyway it sounds like the defense would prefer to 20 finish him. What time is your flight today? 21 THE WITNESS: 6:20. 22 Sounds like the defense prefers to finish him anyway. 23 Not to worry, Ms. Patel. 24 MR. KUNZ: One moment, your Honor. 25 (Pause)

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

1 Q. So I'll move on to a different area.

Now one of the -- one of your recommendations is that an external court-appointed monitor is required to ensure that the NYPD complies with the law and conducts stop and frisks in a constitutional manner, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. Now, generally speaking, when a police department needs to make reforms, there are times when a court-appointed monitor is needed and there are times when a court-appointed monitor is not appropriate, correct?
- 11 A. That question is much too general. I can't --
- Q. Well, you -- answered a similar question on direct. I guess my question is: Is a court-appointed monitor needed in every single case?

THE COURT: That's fair.

THE WITNESS: Every single case of what sort?
THE COURT: Alleging a pattern and practice of unconstitutional behavior.

THE WITNESS: Where there is a pattern of practice, yes; and where there's a history of the department failing to address the problem, yes.

Q. So then you've said -- you've listed some specific factors here. So that if a department has resisted change, that would be a factor that would weigh in favor of the appointment of a monitor, correct?

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross A. That was my testimony, yes. Q. So then if a department is continuously making internal 3 changes itself, that would be factor that would weigh against a 4 monitor, correct? 5 A. It would depend on the nature of those changes and their 6 impact. 7 Q. And if a police department adjusts its training on a 8 regular basis and requires officers to attend specialized 9 training when issues are identified, that would be a sign that 10 a court-appointed monitor is not necessary? 11 A. It would depend on the nature of that change. 12 THE COURT: Well I guess he's saying if that 13 training -- that just this training were found to be sufficient 14 to address the problem, then there may not be a need for a 15 monitor; is that true? 16 THE WITNESS: If it were found to be. 17 THE COURT: Yes. 18 THE WITNESS: You're assuming. 19 THE COURT: I am for the moment. I think I said 20 sufficient to address the problem. 21 THE WITNESS: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 2.3 Q. Well, I think -- my understanding of this factor is a 24 little bit different. I believe your point, and correct me if

I'm wrong, is that if the department is generally resistant to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 change. 2 A. If there's a history of that, yes. 3 Q. So then if a department is always making changes, 4 regardless of whether or not sometimes they miss and -- then 5 that would still be a factor that would weigh against the 6 appointment of a monitor? 7 A. Again, it depends on the substance of those changes, 8 whether they are cosmetic and whether they get to the root of 9 the problem. 10 THE COURT: So if those changes failed to address the 11 problem, then I gather you would still recommend a monitor. 12 THE WITNESS: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Even though they acted in good faith in trying to change it, if they haven't succeeded after many 14 15 adjustments, you would still think a monitor should be 16 appointed? 17 THE WITNESS: Absolutely. 18 THE COURT: But if they have succeeded, if the new 19 training is sufficient, then that would argue against a 20 monitor; is that right? 21 THE WITNESS: But success would have to be 22 independently verified. 2.3 THE COURT: I understand. 24 So it would depend on how successful their efforts 25 were?

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

THE WITNESS: True.

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Q. And the flip side of that is that if a department resists changes which are inappropriate or unnecessary, that doesn't mean that they are resistant to change such that a monitor is necessary?

THE COURT: Do you understand the question? THE WITNESS: No. The question is too complex.

THE COURT: He's saying if the department chooses not to implement change which it believes are not necessary, then that shouldn't be a factor in deciding whether a monitor is needed or should it?

THE WITNESS: All of the recommendations I have made represent existing custom in large police departments across the country in response to findings of violations of citizens' rights.

 $\,$ THE COURT: I don't think it answers my question or Mr. Kunz's question.

If the police department declines to make changes that it concludes needn't be made, it concludes. It does a review. It thinks about it. It says I don't need to make this change, it's not a good change. If they are right about that, independently verified, then that would argue against the appointment of a monitor, right?

THE WITNESS: If they are right. But that's a large "if."

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

THE COURT: Okay.

- Q. So another factor you think is important in determining if a monitor is needed is whether or not the department is resistant to outside oversight, correct?
- 5 A. Correct.

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Q. So then if a department is subject to outside oversight from numerous different sources, that would weigh against the appointment of a monitor?

THE COURT: You've lost me a little bit there because I know all of these questions are in theory about the New York City Police Department. What kind of outside oversight are you thinking about in your own question?

MR. KUNZ: So the Civilian Complaint and Review Board, for example, would be one example. The mayor's task force on police corruption would be another example. The regular reports to the city council would be another example.

THE COURT: That's very helpful.

Can you put that back into the question. Those were examples of, what did you call it, outside --

MR. KUNZ: Of a department demonstrating it is not resistant to outside oversight.

THE COURT: If there is outside oversight in the examples he just gave, would that demonstrate that a department is not resistant to outside oversight?

THE WITNESS: No. It would depend on the nature of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

1 that oversight and the outcomes of the oversight process.

- Q. How about a department that hires outside experts to come
- 3 in and review procedures when problems have been identified?
- 4 A. Depends what problems. Depends what experts. Depends what their recommendations are. Depends whether those

6 recommendations affect change.
7 THE COURT: In other

THE COURT: In other words, a department might retain an expert but then may reject the recommendations of that expert?

10 THE WITNESS: Right. It may retain an unqualified 11 expert.

12 THE COURT: Or it might retain an unqualified expert.
13 So it would depend on each instance?

THE WITNESS: Mm-hmm.

- 15 $\,$ Q. So another factor you list is -- another important factor
- 16 to look at to determine if a court-appointed monitor is
- 17 necessary is whether or not the department works with the
- 18 community, correct?
- 19 A. That would be a factor.
- 20 Q. So, again, if a department continuously works with the
- 21 community on many levels, that would be a factor that would
- weigh against the appointment of a monitor?
- 23 A. That would be a factor. Again, it depends upon the details
- 24 of that.

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Q. So if a department requires all its precincts to have SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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1	community council meetings on a monthly basis where any member
2	of the public can come and express concerns, that would be a
3	factor that would weigh against a monitor, correct?
4	A. That would be a factor.
5	Q. And a department that has a special community liaison
6	officer assigned to every command whose job it is, is to
7	communicate with the public about concerns, that would be
8	another factor that would weigh against the appointment of a
9	monitor?
10	A. That would be a factor. It would depend on the details of
11	that and the outcomes.
12	THE COURT: I'm going to have to interrupt. The clock
13	is in control. You might be very close.
14	MR. KUNZ: In full disclosure, your Honor, I'm not
15	very close. I probably have 45 minutes left.
16	MR. CHARNEY: Are you kidding me.
17	MR. KUNZ: Your Honor as we've been remind numerous
18	times this is a very important case.
19	THE COURT: It is. I did not say a word for the
20	record. You were reading my expression. I said not a word.
21	Forty-five minutes. All right. Whatever. See you at 2:05.
22	(Luncheon recess)
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D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 AFTERNOON SESSION 2 2:12 p.m. 3 Samuel Walker, resumed. 4 THE COURT: Mr. Kunz. 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED 6 BY MR. KUNZ: 7 Q. Before we took the break we were just finishing up on the 8 factors that you think are important to consider -- that the 9 Court should consider in determining whether or not to appoint 10 a court-appointed monitor and the last one I was going through 11 was whether or not the department works with the community. 12 So, you've opined that community input is a necessary 13 part of this -- of a police department, correct? 14 A. Yes. Q. And --15 16 MS. PATEL: That was unclear. 17 MR. CHARNEY: I think the --18 MS. PATEL: Important part of the police department. 19 Just misstating the testimony. 20 MR. KUNZ: Well, okay. 21 Q. Do you agree that the police department should take into 22 account community input? A. Yes. 2.3 24 Q. And do you agree that whether or not a department does that 25 is a factor the Court should consider in determining whether or SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

not a court-appointed monitoring is necessary?
MS. PATEL: I think the testimony is

MS. PATEL: I think the testimony is about whether it's a part of the remedy, not generally community --

MR. KUNZ: Right. And the remedy question here is

whether or not a monitor should be appointed.

 $\,$ THE COURT: There's nothing — there was nothing wrong with his question, Ms. Patel.

He said and do you agree that whether or not a department does that, namely works with the community, is a factor the Court should consider in determining whether or not the court-appointed monitor is necessary.

THE WITNESS: Right. The answer is yes.

- Q. And you've reviewed some documents in this case, correct?
- 14 A. Related to what?
- 15 Q. Well --

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16 THE COURT: First of all, yes. You've reviewed 17 documents? Right?

THE WITNESS: Okay. Yes, I did.

MR. KUNZ: Thank you, your Honor.

- 20 Q. And you've read some trial testimony? And you've reviewed
- 21 some depositions? Yes?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Now in your review of documents and your review of
- 24 testimony, did you come across the NYPD's safety and security
- 25 task force?

D5q9flo3

Walker - cross

- 1 A. No.
- 2 Q. Did you come across the NYPD community affairs bureau?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Did you come across the facts that the NYPD publishes crime
- prevention statistics? 5
- 6 A. No.
- Q. Did you come across the NYPD press room, an online resource 7
- 8 where lots of information about the police department is
- 9 published?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And did you come across the quarterly reports that the NYPD
- 12 issues to the city council?
- 13 A. No.
- 14 Q. Okay. So during your direct testimony you spent some time
- 15 talking about the Quest for Excellence and the monthly
- 16 conditions impact measurement reports.
- 17 Is that correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. You were critical of these reports, weren't you? 19
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. So I'm going to put one up and I want to ask you some 21
- 22 questions about it.
- 2.3 So here's the report, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 MS. PATEL: Can you say what exhibit this is. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

MR. KUNZ: Yes. This is Plaintiffs' Exhibit 307. It

is Bates number ended in 2589.

MR. MOORE: 5289.

MR. KUNZ: Yes. Thank you. Yes. That is correct.

MR. KUNZ: Yes. Thank you. Yes. That is correct. 5289.

Q. So, one of your criticisms here was that because the form calls for officers to write in numbers, you felt that it was a quantitative question and not a qualitative review; is that correct?

10 A. Yes.

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Q. Now in your review of documents and review of testimony in this case have you come across any explanation of these boxes here? One and two?

14 A. Yeah.

THE COURT: Do you have a hard copy of that?

THE WITNESS: I've got the screen.

MR. KUNZ: I will give him this one. I'm, frankly,

not going to substance of these. I'm just going to the form

itself.

THE COURT: The only reason I asked, it would be nice to know the title of that column, and I certainly couldn't read it on the monitor.

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{MR}}\xspace$. KUNZ: These are all different pages from the same report.

THE COURT: Can you read to me, Mr. Kunz, the title of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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                               Walker - cross
 1
      the left-hand column.
               MR. KUNZ: This box here?
 2
 3
               THE COURT: No, above it.
 4
               MR. KUNZ: Assignment/identified conditions.
 5
               THE COURT: I see. Assignment/identified conditions.
      That's what's handwritten in that left-hand column.
 6
 7
               MR. KUNZ: This small box here is assignments.
 8
      Directly to the right of that where it's got a one and a two,
 9
      those are the identified conditions.
10
               THE COURT: No, I don't --
11
               MR. KUNZ: I'm sorry.
12
               THE COURT: I don't think so because I thought I
      saw -- again, it's hard for me to read the handwriting, but {\tt I}
13
14
      thought I saw things like RDO.
15
               MR. KUNZ: That's in this column here.
16
               THE COURT: Is that right?
17
               MS. PATEL: Rob.
18
               MR. MOORE: And grand larceny.
19
               THE COURT: Oh, that helps.
               MS. PATEL: So it says list daily assignments. Can
20
21
      you read that.
22
               MR. KUNZ: So it says list daily assignments; e.g.,
2.3
      sector patrol, post, developments, subway patrols, TS and two
24
      identified conditions. Circle yes or no to indicate if any
25
      activity addressed in the identified conditions.
                     SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
                               (212) 805-0300
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D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

1 THE COURT: Now your question.

- Q. So my question is in your review of documents in this case and testimony in this case did you come across anybody talking about the connection between the identified conditions and the numbers that the officers put in these boxes?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So, you're aware then that by looking at the condition addressed and comparing it with the activity that the officer did, someone is able to do a qualitative analysis on the officer's activity based on this report?
- 11 A. No. I would not call it qualitative activity. Those are 12 redacted I can't really tell. I assume that they are numbers. 13 THE COURT: Right.

14 THE WITNESS: As in the one column that's not

15 redacted.

THE COURT: Because he hasn't zoomed in right now, I remember those columns -- right.

Those titles were things like felony, misdemeanor, violation, you know, vertical patrol. Whatever. You see them. Stop and frisk, etc.

So there's lots of different titles there and that person just puts in the number of each.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. KUNZ: It also has conferrals and aided cards and accident reports.

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross THE COURT: I was just reading some of them. 1 2 MR. KUNZ: It tracks I believe it's 16 different types of activity that an officer can conduct. 3 4 Q. So you said you have reviewed some testimony about how the 5 NYPD does a -- attempts to do a qualitative analysis by 6 comparing the condition addressed and the type of activity? 7 MS. PATEL: Objection. 8 THE COURT: I think he did say something qualitative. 9 Did you say that? 10 THE WITNESS: It's primarily quantitative. It says 11 how many of each of those activities. 12 THE COURT: I understand primarily quantitative. 13 But to an earlier question he asked you if saw some 14 documents and attempted to give it a qualitative aspect by 15 comparing the conditions and the numbers. 16 Did you -- I thought you said you had. 17 THE WITNESS: I don't recall. 18 MS. PATEL: The question was about testimony not a 19 document. 20 MR. KUNZ: Let us look at the back of this form then. 21 Q. This box here that says supervisor's quarterly performance 22 review, and then it has six factors where an officer is rated. 2.3 And then a seventh one where the supervisor can write 24 additional comments. 25 So looking at these -- did you review these -- this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

1 box when you did your review?

2 A. Yes.

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Q. So then you saw that these questions -- let's just take them one by one.

So if an officer is evaluated based on whether or not they took initiative in correcting conditions, that's not a quantitative review, right? That's a qualitative review?

A. It's partly qualitative, yes.

Q. The same is true for the next one. If the officer is rated on the follow-up steps that they took, again, that's not quantitative? That's qualitative?

12 A. Partly, yes.

Q. And you know the same is true for all of them. So we can just not waste too much time.

Administrative reports were accurate. Qualitative?
MS. PATEL: Can I just get that question back.
THE COURT: It wasn't a question. He answered it himself. He was saying all six of these are primarily qualitative, right? All six of these listed in the form?

THE WITNESS: They're partly qualitative, yes.

Q. In fact, in your direct testimony you said that one of the most important factors that officers — one of the factors that officers should be evaluated on is their overall professional image that they present to the public? And that's one of the factors on this, isn't it?

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 A. Yes. 2 MS. PATEL: I think this mischaracterizes his 3 testimony. 4 THE COURT: Well, I don't remember that. Did you say 5 that? MS. PATEL: I don't remember that either. 6 7 THE WITNESS: I did mention professional image in the 8 context of one or more questions. 9 THE COURT: Okay. What was the context of overall 10 professional image? 11 THE WITNESS: In terms of overall assessment of an 12 officer's performance. 13 THE COURT: Now your question is. 14 Q. So a department that on a monthly basis assesses officers 15 on these indicators --16 MR. CHARNEY: This is actually quarterly, your Honor. 17

- It says in the document.
- 18 THE COURT: Fine. So a department that makes a 19 quarterly assessment of these six factors -- what's the rest of 20 the question.
- 21 Q. Is, in fact, evaluating its officers on a quantitative --
- 22 sorry, on a qualitative basis, not a quantitative basis?
- 23 A. In part, yes.
- 24 Q. Now, one thing that we didn't look at when you were being
- 25 questioned on direct was the yearly performance evaluations. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross In your review of documents in this case have you seen the 2 yearly performance evaluations that the NYPD uses? 3 A. Yes. 4 Q. So I'm going to put up Defendants' Exhibit C10 which is in 5 evidence. 6 This is a yearly performance evaluation. And you said 7 you've reviewed these, correct? 8 THE COURT: You viewed some of these? 9 MS. PATEL: What exhibit is this? 10 MR. KUNZ: C10. 11 THE WITNESS: Some of them that look like this. 12 THE COURT: And he says he's reviewed some that look 13 like this. 14 Q. So then you saw that the department on a yearly basis 15 reviews officers on these 28 different factors covering both 16 performance areas and behavioral dimensions? 17 A. Yes. 18 Q. Now, when an officer is reviewed based on their community interaction, that question gets at the quality of the officer's 19 20 stop, question and frisk interactions, correct? 21 MS. PATEL: Objection. 22 THE WITNESS: I understand it to encompass a broader 2.3 range of interactions. 24 Q. One of the items that would be included in that broad range

is stop, question, frisk? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

(212) 805-0300

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D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 MS. PATEL: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? 2 3 MS. PATEL: How does he know that? What's the basis 4 of that? 5 THE COURT: Well I don't know why he answered yes. Is 6 stop, question and frisk listed as one of the 28? 7 MS. PATEL: No. 8 THE COURT: I'm asking the witness. 9 That's fine. Anybody can read a document in evidence. 10 That's not a problem. 11 So it's not one of the 28. So how do you know it 12 covers performance area or behavioral dimensions of making 13 stops appropriately? 14 THE WITNESS: The community interaction question. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 THE WITNESS: I've assumed that. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 THE WITNESS: I assume it involves all police citizen 19 contacts. So it would get at some type of rudeness, for 20 example. 21 THE COURT: Well maybe. Do you think it also covered 22 the assessment of reasonable suspicion to make the stop? 2.3 THE WITNESS: Not that item, no. 24 Q. And how about the item that's apprehension/intervention? 25 Wouldn't that performance indicator also get at the question of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

- 1 stop, question, frisk?
- 2 A. That one could, yes. Would.
- 3 Q. The same is true for victim/prisoner interactions. That
- could also get to the question of stop, question, frisk?
- 5 A. I'm not sure that one does.
 - Q. Well if the stop question frisk becomes an arrest?
- 7 A. In that case it would.
- 8 Q. Now how about if a department evaluates -- I'm sorry.

9 Withdrawn.

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MS. PATEL: Your Honor, I would just object. This is all speculative. It's not based on this document. He's answering it could, it could not, I don't know. I mean this is speculative.

MR. KUNZ: We're going to move on.

THE COURT: I think it is speculative.

MS. PATEL: Move to strike.

THE COURT: I don't think he knows what each category covers. He's just taking the words and saying that word might be broad enough to include stop and frisk. It might not. It might encompass the behavior of the police officer in terms of rude or not rude. But he doesn't know that it would encompass evaluation of reasonable suspicion or not.

So all around, I'm not going to strike it. But I think he doesn't know. And that's what he really said. When he said it may, may not, he doesn't know what's in the minds of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

1 the evaluators when they look at those 28 categories.

MR. CHARNEY: I would add to this. We've heard testimony from supervisors who have actually conducted these evaluations. And they've testified about how they understand these terms.

THE COURT: Then I'll have to find that testimony in the eight thousand pages.

MR. CHARNEY: I can mention a couple Captain Materasso talked about it. I think Sergeant Monroe talked about it.

THE COURT: Thank you. That will be helpful.

- Q. So another part of your opinion is that the NYPD should do pattern analysis and peer group analysis?
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q. Now the purpose of pattern analysis and peer group analysis is to help identify problematic officers and problematic
- 16 patterns?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. So --
- 19 THE COURT: I can imagine what pattern analysis is.
- 20 But what's peer group analysis?
- 21 THE WITNESS: Well to assess an officer's performance
- you want to compare that officer's performance with people with
- 23 the same working conditions.
- 24 THE COURT: Now I understand. Activity or type of 25 activity?

D5g9flo3 Walker - cross

1 THE WITNESS: The same working environment.

2 Presumptively their performance arrests should be some what roughly similar.

MR. KUNZ: So this is Plaintiffs' 307 which was put in

- 5 through the witness earlier today. And it is a Quest for
- 6 Excellence squad supervisor's recapitulation report.
- Q. Now down this column here it lists individual officers, right?
- 9 A. Yes.

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- 10 Q. And then the top here lists all the different types of
- 11 activity that we've talked about earlier, right?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. So isn't this a pattern analysis document and a peer group
- 14 analysis document?
- 15 A. Not in the way I testified to. Not in the way it has
- 16 become the custom in other big city police departments with
- 17 early intervention systems.
- 18 Q. Isn't this comparing different officers' activity within a
- 19 given time period to look for patterns?
- 20 A. In a rudimentary fashion, it does.
- 21 Q. And you know I guess what I don't fully understand about
- 22 your point -- your criticism of putting numbers down on the
- 23 monthly impact conditions reports is that if you're going to do
- 24 pattern analysis and you're going to do peer group analysis,
- don't you have to collect the data on the activity?

 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross 1 A. Yes. 2 Q. Now, one of your concerns about putting the numbers down on 3 this form was the idea of a quota, correct? 4 MS. PATEL: Your Honor, he did not use the word quota 5 at all. 6 THE COURT: No. He didn't but --7 MR. KUNZ: He did say numbers for numbers' sake. 8 THE COURT: He did say that. He said it doesn't 9 believe in a purely quantitative approach where it's just 10 numbers for numbers' sake. 11 Did you have a concern about a quota? You never 12 testified to a quota? Did you have a concern about that? 13 THE WITNESS: I do. 14 THE COURT: You do? 15 THE WITNESS: Yes. 16 THE COURT: What's your concern? 17 THE WITNESS: That there -- I believe the procedures 18 that exist because of the heavy reliance on quantitative can 19 create pressures and incentives or a quota. 20 THE COURT: Then I'll allow your question. 21 Q. So a quota -- setting a quota is bad police practice, 22 right? 2.3 A. I understand it's illegal under New York state law. 24 Q. Right. Exactly. Now a quota is a number; and if an 25 officer doesn't meet that number, they get in trouble? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo3 Walker - cross A. Yes. They could, yes. ${\tt Q.}$ And there is no -- in the quota situation there is no ifs 3 ands or buts about it. It's a straight line. If you don't 4 meet the number, you get in trouble, right? 5 A. Well it depends on how that quota system is articulated and 6 communicated to officers. Q. Now, goal setting, setting a goal isn't a quota, right? 7 8 A. Correct. 9 Q. In fact, goal setting is commonplace in police departments 10 across the country, right? 11 A. Correct. 12 Q. And on direct yesterday I think you mentioned that one of 13 the important things a frontline supervisor needs to do is to identify problem officers, right? And you said they need to 14 15 determine whether you have an officer with serious performance 16 problems? 17 A. Right.

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(Continued on next page)

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D5G8FLO4 Walker - cross

1 Q. So then part of an EIS system that you think sergeants

- 2 should use is watching for these patterns in activity, correct?
- 3 A. Correct.

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- Q. Looking to see if an officer dropped below the level of
- 5 activity of his peers, right?
- A. I did not testify to that, the phrase dropping below the average.
- 8 Q. Let me look at it this way.
- 9 When you look at an officer's performance over a 10 number of months, let's say eight months, one thing that
- 11 supervisors should do is note decrease in activity because that
- 12 might be an early sign the officer is having problems, right?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. In fact, you mentioned this on direct, but you authored a
- 15 report for the Department of Justice on this topic, "Strategies
- 16 for Intervening with Officers through Early Intervention
- 17 Systems, " right?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. In this report, you noted that specific issue, that it's
- 20 important to look at the officer's performance over a series of
- 21 months in terms of their activity and look for patterns?
- 22 A. That's correct.
- 23 Q. So then setting goals and watching how officers perform in
- 24 relation to those goals, it's not setting a quota, it's a good
- 25 police practice?

D5G8FLO4 Walker - cross

1 A. Correct.

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2 THE COURT: Do you think numerical performance goals 3 are a good thing?

THE WITNESS: I think performance goals in the sense that an officer should address the conditions in the --

THE COURT: I understand. But if somebody were to set, a senior officer in the precinct were to say, this is our performance goal, 20, 20 and 5?

THE WITNESS: Putting a number on it is wrong.

10 THE COURT: Putting a number on a performance goal 11 would not be good practice?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

- Q. Also, in your cops report, you recognize that EIS systems are not used for identifying problem officers, but can also be used to identify hero officers, right?
- 16 A. Good officers.
- Q. In fact, a valid use of an EIS system would be recognizing officers who take the most initiative, right?
- 19 A. That's one use for identifying good officers.
- 20 Q. In your review of the documents in this case, did you see
- 21 the October 2010 memorandum from the Office of the Deputy
- 22 Commissioner of Legal Affairs dealing with the New York State
- 23 anti-quota bill?
- 24 A. I believe I did, but I would need to see it. Can you show
- 25 it to me?

D5G8FLO4 Walker - cross

1 Q. I don't actually have a copy. I just wanted to know if you reviewed it.

MS. PATEL: He doesn't remember if he reviewed it.

THE COURT: That wasn't his answer.

The answer was?

- A. I believe I did, but I would need to see the actual document that you're referring to. I did see documents on the New York State quota bill.
- 9 Q. Now, just to close up this section, your final
- 10 recommendation in this area of performance review is that the
- 11 NYPD should hire an expert in the field, and that expert would
- 12 evaluate the system and make recommendations, right?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- 14 Q. Now, we took some testimony today about these three consent
- decrees that were put into evidence and I want to just -- my
- last area of questioning with you is just going to be going
- 17 over these a little bit.
- 18 First of all, in all three of these locations, Puerto
- 19 Rico, New Orleans and East Haven, all three of the consent
- 20 decrees say that the police departments need to collect data on
- 21 stop activity, correct?
- 22 A. Yes.

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- 23 Q. Have you seen the forms for any of these locations that
- 24 those departments use to collect that data?
- 25 A. No, I have not. All of them are, I believe, 2012, and so SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Walker - cross

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it's early in the stages of the implementation of those consent decrees so they may or may not exist.

Q. Now, you were also asked a few questions about the size of these police departments on direct, and we did some research over the lunch break.

Would you agree that if the size of the East Haven police department is 50 police officers, that the reforms that are covered in this consent decree may not be applicable to the City of New York?

A. No, I would not. The reforms I am recommending are a generic approach to accountability, and they apply with equal force to departments of all sizes, and with necessary adaptations for particularly large departments and some other changes for the very small ones.

Q. Going back to the fact that you haven't seen the forms, possibly because they are not developed yet, I guess my point is, you don't know if in any of the forms that these police departments developed there will be narrative sections?

MS. PATEL: I object.

THE COURT: I can't allow the question because, of course, he doesn't know what is in a form that's not yet written or not yet published. Of course he doesn't know. Q. Going back to the size of the police departments, you did mention that New Orleans you thought was maybe around 1,000, a little over. We looked it up. It's about 1,400.

D5G8FLO4 Walker - cross

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Is it fair to say that the types of reforms, the specific types of remedial measures that are put in place in New Orleans would be different than the sorts of reforms that might be used in a city like New York that has 34,000 police officers?

- A. No. Because the issues at stake in terms of holding police accountable, particularly with regard to constitutional policing in the area of stops and frisks, that would be the same in any police department, whatever the size.
- Q. I understand the broad strokes idea, that you need to have a comprehensive system regardless of how big you are. But when you get down to the specifics, doesn't the size of the department really matter?

MS. PATEL: Objection. Asked and answered. THE COURT: I will allow it.

A. Only in terms of specifics with regard to implementation. The larger the department, you have more subunits, it's a more complex administrative task. But the essential nature of the remedies given the problem would be the same. You have officers required to report incidents with sufficient detail so that a supervisor and any other person could determine whether or not there was or was not a factual basis to justify reasonable suspicion.

Q. The last thing I want to talk about in this area is, isn't it true that the types of reforms that were being implemented SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Walker - cross

by these consent decrees are very different than the types of reforms that we are talking about in this case?

MS. PATEL: I don't understand that question.

A. I do.

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THE COURT: Then go ahead and answer it.

- A. Well, police departments are all different, and communities are different with respect to the problems they face. And so Portland, the DOJ letter focuses on the handling of mentally ill people, so it's focused on that. It gets into use of force and so on. New Jersey state police, it was traffic enforcement and allegations of racial profiling. And so, yes, there are going to be differences depending on what are the issues at stake in a particular police department.
- Q. So in East Haven, for example, the issues that were at stake in this reform effort were reforms to all use of force, all searches and seizures, all administrative tracking procedures, it was a total reworking of the department, right?
- 18 A. I would not use the word total reworking of the department, 19 that encompasses a lot of things. But if uses of force and
- that encompasses a for of things. But it uses of force an
- search and seizure were the problems in East Haven, the remedies were properly designed to address them.
- 22 Q. Search and seizure, it's arrests, it's warrants, it's a
- 23 litany of issues that police officers do. Use of force
- includes the whole scale of force moving up the spectrum.
 - So I guess my question is, wasn't the problem being SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO4 Walker - cross

1 addressed by the consent decree in East Haven very different

- 2 than the problem that we are here talking about in court?
- 3 A. I would not say very different. I would say it was simply
 - a different problem area in terms of officer conduct, but
- 5 again, the remedies that I recommended here are generic and
- apply to any kind of police/citizen interaction that raises constitutional problems.
- Q. New Orleans at least, in fact, I think New Orleans and Puerto Rico both, it was in fact a total reorientation of the police efforts in those locations, moving towards community oriented policing, right?

MS. PATEL: Objection.

THE COURT: I don't understand the question.

Q. We will take them one at a time.

In New Orleans, the reform that this consent decree was implementing in New Orleans was a total reorientation of that police department towards community oriented policing which they did not previously do?

- 19 A. If you represent to me that the term community policing
- appears in the consent decree, I will agree to that.

 2. Do you have specific knowledge of the issues addressed in
- this consent decree?

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- 23 A. I have specific knowledge of many of the substantive
- 24 issues. I do not recall at this moment whether the phrase
- 25 community policing appeared.

D5G8FLO4 Walker - cross

1 Q. In your knowledge of the substantive issues that were

- addressed in this consent decree, isn't it true it covered a
- 3 huge swath of policing activities and reformed almost every
- 4 aspect of the department?
- 5 A. I can't say every aspect. I can't say there were a number
- of specific different problems in terms of police/citizen
- 7 interactions.
- 8 Q. The same is true for Puerto Rico, right, it was a much
- 9 larger reworking of the police department covering many, many
- 10 different issues, right?
- 11 A. I agree that it covered many different issues related to
- 12 police activities.
- 13 Q. The New Jersey state police, we have talked about this a
- 14 little bit. You're aware that the New Jersey state police had
- 15 this consent decree in place and it was aimed at addressing
- 16 racial disparities?
- 17 A. Not racial disparities. It was allegations of racial
- 18 profiling arising from vehicle stops.
- 19 Q. Are you familiar with an article by Noah Kupferberg, who is
- 20 actually a student of Jeffrey Fagan's at Columbia, are you
- 21 familiar with an analysis he did of the effectiveness of the
- 22 New Jersey consent decree at reducing racial disparities?
- 23 A. No.
- Q. So then you're not aware that he concluded --
- THE COURT: That's not fair. Then you're going to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO4 Walker - cross read in what he concluded, which you can't do. He is not familiar with it. There is no point in reading what that 3 person concluded. 4 MR. KUNZ: If I could just have one moment, your 5 6 Q. I understand you're not aware of that specific article, but 7 are you aware generally of criticisms of the effectiveness of 8 the consent decree in that case and whether or not it was 9 effective in addressing the racial disparities that were 10 identified? 11 A. I'm not familiar with specific pieces of literature, no. 12 THE COURT: He didn't ask you about specific pieces. 13 Now he just said, are you aware of criticisms of that consent 14 decree and its effectiveness? 15 THE WITNESS: Well, there are criticisms of consent 16 decrees generally. 17 THE COURT: Are you aware of criticisms of that 18 consent decree and its effectiveness? 19 THE WITNESS: No. 20 MR. KUNZ: No further questions, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Thank you. 22 Ms. Patel. REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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24 BY MS. PATEL:

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Q. In New Orleans, Puerto Rico, and East Haven, was one of the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO4 Walker - redirect

1 issues covered by the consent decree stop and frisk?

- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 THE COURT: Would you use the microphone, please?
- 4 Q. In police departments where monitors have been put in
- 5 place, are you aware of departments where reform processes
- 6 actually begin before the consent decree is signed?
- 7 A. Well, police departments are a moving entity. Changes are
- 8 occurring all the time. So some departments have made reforms
- 9 prior to a consent decree, but they may not have adequately
- 10 addressed the issues arising in the suit.
- 11 Q. Are you aware of police departments that may have begun the
- 12 implementation of certain provisions of consent decrees before
- 13 they are finalized and put into effect?
- 14 A. Well, yes.
- 15 Q. When you referred to patterns in your DOJ report, do the
- 16 patterns that you discuss in that report include anything other
- 17 than numbers of activity?
- 18 A. Well, the numbers are indicators that then prompt the
- 19 administrators to take action to review qualitatively a
- 20 particular officer's performance.
- 21 Q. Can you explain that further?
- 22 A. Well, in the Los Angeles sheriff's department, the one I
- 23 knew probably best, there are formal thresholds, and when an
- 24 officer crosses that threshold, it is brought to the attention
- of commanders. That triggers what they call performance SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Walker - redirect

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1 review, and they prepare a package where they look further into

- 2 that officer's record, they will interview the -- we are
- 3 talking about commanders here -- they would interview that
- 4 officer's immediate supervisor, they may talk to other officers
- 5 who know something about that officer, and then they come up
- 6 with a report that goes to the performance review committee,
- and they look at the evidence and make a decision about whether to place that officer into monitoring.
- 9 Q. When you said on cross that activity levels could result in 10 some kind of monitoring, it includes more than just the numbers 11 of activity, the reports include more information than that, 12 right?
 - A. Yes. The full and complete answer to that is that there have been some limited some early intervention systems which relied only on numbers, there was an automatic referral, and I have criticized those in print and in public testimony.
 - So that the ideal program, what is recognized as the best approach, is something similar to what is found in the Los Angeles sheriff's department, where it's really a two-stage process, where the numbers in the EIS bring an officer to the commander's attention, and then they dig deeper, and this is precisely the type of critical review that I talked about in my testimony.

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ PATEL: Can I have just one moment, your Honor? Nothing further, your Honor.

D5G8FLO4 Walker - redirect One thing. I wanted to just correct the record. I 2 have the $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ not correct the record. For the record, state that 3 we are now going to have 575, it's an identical document. 4 THE COURT: That's substituted for the previous 575. 5 We will just take the other one out and put this in. 6 MS. PATEL: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: We are done with this witness. 7 8 MR. KUNZ: No further questions. 9 THE COURT: Thank you. 10 JAMES P. HALL, resumed. 11 THE COURT: Welcome back, Chief Hall. You don't have 12 to be sworn again. You understand that you're still under 13 oath? 14 THE WITNESS: I do. 15 THE COURT: We are just starting the cross? 16 MR. MOORE: Just starting. 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. MOORE: Q. Chief Hall, you talked on direct about a number of 19 20 committees that you sit on, do you recall that? 21 A. I do. 22 Q. You don't actually attend every meeting of those 2.3 committees, right? A. I will go through them for you. 24 25 CCRB profile assessment, yes. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 Career advancement review board, about 90 percent I $\,$ sit on that.

Honor committee, yes.

Overtime committee, yes.

Department vehicle accident, yes.

- Q. You have a staff under you as chief of patrol?
- 7 A. I do.

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- 8 Q. Do you from time to time designate one of your
- 9 representatives to attend those meetings?
- 10 A. It could happen, not that often though. They like the
- 11 bureau chief to be present.
- 12 Q. You're not the bureau chief, you're the chief of patrol?
- 13 A. I am bureau chief of patrol services.
- 14 Q. These committees operate with a unit that filters the
- information that's given to the committees, right?
- 16 A. That's correct.
- 17 Q. So that if somebody is eligible for monitoring, it wouldn't
- 18 necessarily follow that their case would be presented to a
- 19 committee, right?
- 20 A. Could you repeat that?
- 21 Q. Yes. If somebody was eligible for instance for -- what is
- 22 the one about the civilian complaint, what do you call it?
- 23 A. Profile and assessment.
- Q. Profile and assessment committee.
- 25 There is a staff, a unit of your department that SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 prepares the documents for presentation at those committees?

- 2 A. That's correct.
- 3 Q. Of all the people who are eligible to be heard by those
- 4 committees, not all of them are actually heard, right?
- 5 The unit you have makes assessments as to who to
- 6 present to the committee, correct?
- 7 A. That's accurate.
- 8 Q. You mentioned -- we had some testimony about the central
- 9 personnel index?
- 10 A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. I think C15 is the document you testified to, correct?
- 12 A. That looks like it, yes.
- 13 Q. There are different types of central personnel index forms
- in the department, correct?
- 15 A. This is the one I am familiar with.
- 16 Q. This is the one that deals with promotion, right?
- 17 A. I'm not sure. This is one page of a CPI.
- 18 Q. You see at the top there it says, Central personnel index,
- 19 promotion?
- 20 A. That might have been the reason why they ran the CPI.
- 21 Q. You're not aware that there are different types of central
- 22 personnel indexes that are generated depending on what the
- 23 purpose of the review is?
- 24 A. I'm not aware of that, no, sir.
- 25 Q. Have you ever seen a central personnel index document that SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 includes the disciplinary history of an officer?

- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. That includes CCRB and IAB allegations?
 - A. Depending, substantiated, not substantiated, but they would
- 5 be on the CPI if they're substantiated.
- 6 Q. This particular form you identified does not have a list of
- 7 any CCRB allegations against an officer, right?
- 8 A. No. That would be on the CCRB database.
- 9 Q. It's also on a different type of central personnel index,
- 10 right? Have you ever seen those?
- 11 A. There will be CCRB information on the CPI if the actual
- 12 complaint was substantiated and resulted in a penalty, we will
- 13 see that on the CPI. If not, you would go to the CCRB database
- 14 to get information on it.
- 15 Q. You don't see that on this particular run of the central
- 16 personnel index form for promotion, right?
- 17 A. No. You just see that second entry that he has been placed
- 18 on monitoring because of three civilian complaints.
- 19 Q. Right. But it doesn't indicate what the complaints are,
- 20 that's my point?
- 21 A. No.
- 22 Q. There is no listing of the complaints?
- 23 A. Not on the CPI. The actual narrative, no.
- 24 Q. Now, I wasn't sure I heard your testimony on direct. Who
- has access to the central personnel index files of officers? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 A. The commanding officer of the precinct will have it,

- 2 certainly the borough commander has access to it.
- 3 Q. What about below the level of a commanding officer?
- 4 A. The ICO will have it, and that's pretty much it.
- 5 Q. So the line supervisor or platoon lieutenant don't have
- 6 access to the CPI, right?
- 7 A. I think if you look at the duties and responsibilities of
- 8 the lieutenant in the patrol guide, I believe that's -- one of
- 9 his responsibilities is that he can review the CPI of members
- in his platoon.
- 11 Q. This is very sensitive personnel information on officers,
- 12 right?
- 13 A. It is.
- 14 Q. They are maintained on all officers throughout the
- 15 department, right?
- 16 A. That's correct.
- 17 Q. Including yourself, you have one, right?
- 18 A. I do.
- 19 Q. So are you aware that with respect to investigative units
- 20 that access to CPI forms are limited to either serious
- 21 misconduct cases or corruption cases?
- 22 A. Could you ask that question again, sir?
- 23 Q. Do you recall that with regard to the availability of
- 24 central personnel index forms for investigative units, that
- 25 they can only access the central personnel index filed on an SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

officer if it's an allegation of serious misconduct or an

- 2 allegation of corruption, so-called M cases and C cases? Are
- 3 you aware of that?
- 4 A. No, I'm not aware of that.
- 5 Q. Are you aware that an allegation of an illegal stop and
- frisk would not be considered an M case, a serious misconduct
- 7 case, or a C case, a corruption case?
- 8 A. It could be. It could be.
- 9 Q. What about an allegation of racial profiling, are you aware
- 10 whether it falls under the category of serious misconduct cases
- 11 or corruption cases?
- 12 A. It could be criminal.
- 13 Q. I understand that, and I think I would agree with you. But
- 14 what I am asking you is whether in the department, whether
- 15 those are considered either corruption cases or serious
- 16 misconduct cases?
- 17 A. That would be serious misconduct.
- 18 THE COURT: What does that mean? What would be 19 serious misconduct?
- 20 THE WITNESS: Serious misconduct, your Honor, is the 21 most egregious, border on criminal.
- 22 THE COURT: What in the stop and frisk context would 23 be serious misconduct?
- 24 THE WITNESS: If it was a stop and frisk based on racial profiling, then that's serious misconduct.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 Q. Have you ever seen a serious misconduct case involving a

- 2 stop and frisk where the allegation is racial profiling, have
- 3 you ever personally seen that?
- 4 A. I have not.
- 5 Q. Now, we also took a look at a document that was entitled
- 6 CCRB history and narratives. Do you remember that?
- 7 A. Yes, sir.
- 8 Q. D15. This cover page -- this cover page that says CCRB
- 9 history and narratives, is that part of the package of
- 10 documents that you get or is that something that was created
- 11 for this trial?
- 12 A. I'm not sure. When I get my case folder, I just open it up
- 13 and I get to the narratives.
- 14 Q. So you don't know whether this top form is something that
- was just created for the trial in order to demonstrate a
- 16 collection of CCRB forms or whether that's part of the police
- 17 department's regular documents, right?
- 18 A. I don't know.

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- THE COURT: Does any counsel know?
- 20 MS. GROSSMAN: It's part of the packet that is
- 21 provided to the assessment committee. It's not prepared for
- 22 this litigation.
- 23 THE COURT: I accept that.
- 24 Q. Is it your testimony that the documents in D15 would be the
- 25 type of documents that would be given to a promotion board that SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

- was reviewing somebody for a promotion?
- 2 A. That would depend. If the individual was appearing before
- 3 the career advancement review board and the reason for his
- 4 appearance, he or she's appearance was based on excessive
- 5 CCRBs, that document would be there for us to look at.
- 6 Q. Right. That was my question. This includes a listing of
- 7 the complaints, the history of the complaints the officer has,
- 8 and then there is a complaint report for each of the separate
- 9 complaints, right?
- 10 A. Narrative, correct.
- 11 Q. Which involves a narrative, right?
- 12 A. That's correct.
- 13 Q. You see, with respect to these narratives, they also
- indicate whether more than one officer was involved, right?
- 15 A. It does in some cases.
- 16 Q. We will get to that in a minute.
- You had a chance to look at this document before you
- 18 testified, correct?
- 19 A. I looked at it.
- 20 Q. You had a chance to study the document before you
- 21 testified?
- 22 A. I looked at it, yes.
- 23 Q. Are you aware that four of the nine complaints in this
- 24 collection of documents involve allegations of either racial
- 25 profiling or racial stereotyping?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross A. I know at least three of them did. Q. The first one on Bates stamp number 9416 says officer is accused of saying, "And that's why I don't like --" 3 4 THE COURT: I don't know where you are. I know you're 5 on page 9416. Where are you? 6 MR. MOORE: In the narrative section. 7 THE COURT: Where? 8 MR. MOORE: Two lines from the bottom. 9 THE COURT: Where the officer allegedly says, "That's 10 why I don't like Spanish people." 11 MR. MOORE: Right. 12 MS. GROSSMAN: I would object, first of all, because I 13 was limited in my direct examination of the witness by Mr. 14 Moore in terms of going into the substance. I was told that I 15 could only go into what the assessment committee would look at. 16 So I would object to going into this particular detail because 17 I was limited on my direct examination. It's beyond the scope 18 of direct and this was just to illustrate the type of information that is evaluated and looked at on the committee. 19 20 THE COURT: I assume this is one of those witnesses 21 that you're going to say you could have called on your direct 22 case? 2.3 MS. GROSSMAN: It is not. 24 THE COURT: I am asking Mr. Moore. Is this one of 25 those you would make that argument or no?

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

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1 MR. MOORE: I didn't hear the question.

THE COURT: Is this one of those witnesses where you would say, I could have called him on direct, but I decided I would do it on cross, or not?

 $\,$ MR. MOORE: If I had known he was a possible witness, I might have called him on our case.

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: There were only two witnesses that fall in that category.

MR. MOORE: I am not asking him these questions as to the truth of what is in there. I am asking him from a process standpoint, from a procedure standpoint, when he sits on the committee and gets documents like these, what he would do or what he should do.

THE COURT: I don't understand. You're going into the specifics of the first one to point out that there is a remark about someone's ethnicity. I don't understand what that would have to do with process.

MR. MOORE: I want to bring out that anybody sitting and reviewing these documents would see that four out of the nine involve allegations of either racial profiling, racial stereotyping --

THE COURT: What follows from that?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ MOORE: Then I want to ask him what he would have done with those allegations.

THE COURT: I think you can ask that without any of us SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

looking at this form at all.

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If there are allegations of racial profiling that come before the CCRB profile and assessment committee, how would they be handled?

THE WITNESS: Looking at each individual complaint, we are going to see, if the complaining fact clearly shows racial profiling, what was the investigation, your Honor, done concerning that complaint? Was the complaint substantiated? Was it unsubstantiated? Was it exonerated? Was it unfounded? Was the complaint withdrawn by the person that made the complaint? So certainly we want to know what the disposition to the complaint was. A complaint before us, where there is a founded case of racial profiling, quite frankly, I don't think that would ever make it to the CCRB assessment. That would be a complaint where the officer was given immediate severe discipline.

So when we are looking at them, your Honor, what we really want to do is, what is the type of complaint, and if it does allege profiling, what was the findings by CCRB and/or the police department if we investigated it?

THE COURT: The only thing I would ask you to answer that you didn't already answer, if I changed the word profiling to bias, would your answer be the same? If a complaint alleged racial bias, would your answer be the same? You would look at it the same way?

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

THE WITNESS: It would. Once again, that's a serious complaint, that type of complaint. But I think ultimately as a committee we want to see how was the complaint investigated, what were the findings.

THE COURT: It would be the same answer.

THE WITNESS: It would be for the most part.

- Q. In your time on the committee, have you ever looked at a series of CCRB complaints and referred the officer for further investigation based on any kind of belief that you thought he was engaging in racial profiling, racial stereotyping? Have you ever personally done that or aware that the committee has
- 12 ever done that?
- 13 A. We have.

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- Q. When is the last time that happened?
- 15 A. We met last month, and I don't remember the particulars
- 16 exactly, but we asked that a particular officer be subject to a
- 17 test, a field test.
- 18 Q. A field test to determine whether they are biased in their
- 19 policing?
- 20 A. Just an encounter with this particular officer to see how
- 21 he is going to act.
- 22 Q. How would that field test take place?
- 23 A. It's usually run by the Internal Affairs Bureau. I am not
- 24 privy to what the contents of the tests are, but they run the
- 25 tests.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

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Q. So the Internal Affairs Bureau can engage in testing to determine, or at least possibly identify, officers who may be exhibiting bias in their policing, right?

A. They could tailor a test for that I think.

THE COURT: I think his original question, do you recall a case that was sort of sent back for further investigation?

THE WITNESS: In this particular case, your Honor, the one I am referring to, I don't know if it was exactly racial bias, but there was enough that the committee looked at that we weren't comfortable with how this officer was engaging with people in the street and we directed that he be tested.

THE COURT: I got that. Have you ever sent one back somewhere for further investigation to see whether the allegations were founded? Even though the CCRB may have already said founded or not founded, have you ever said we need to look further on this one, we are going to investigate it?

THE WITNESS: Not that I recall, your Honor.

Q. Have you ever looked at a series of CCRBs reports like this which contain allegations of racial bias or racial profiling or racial stereotyping that involve more than one officer, have you ever referred that out for testing of the units?

THE COURT: I think you should strike "like this."

When two officers are involved in a complaint together, have you ever referred the unit for testing? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

MS. GROSSMAN: Are we talking about in connection with the process?

THE COURT: The process, but not in exhibit.

When you sit on this committee, if two officers are discussed in a complaint, have you ever referred that unit for further testing or investigation as opposed to being an individual officer?

THE WITNESS: We haven't made a recommendation concerning a unit, but we have made recommendations concerning two officers that work together and directed — the committee has directed that they be separated. And in fact, once again, based on last month's committee, I have a pretty good recollection of two officers that worked together that had an inordinate amount of complaints and the committee recommended separation, removed from their unit, and placed back in uniform. They were plain clothes officers at the time we had the committee.

- Q. Have you ever relied on a series of CCRB reports to take a look at whether there is a problem with racial profiling or racial stereotyping or racial bias in a precinct or a
- 21 particular command?

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22 A. That has not come up during any committee meeting.

THE COURT: You have been attending since when?

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, I have been on this

committee since '05 -- hold on, '07.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

- 1 Q. I think you said '05 in your direct.
- 2 A. That might have been CompStat.
- 3 Q. All right. Fine.
- 4 A. Either way I know I have been on it since '07.
- 5 Q. Now, you also talked about your serving on the committee
- 6 that does performance monitoring. Do you recall that?
- 7 A. No. That's not a committee. That's just three levels that
- 8 you can call, I am a customer of theirs, making referrals of
- 9 our people, working with the commanding officers of the
- 10 precincts to make sure that the right people are placed in
- 11 monitoring.
- 12 Q. Are you personally aware of an officer ever being put on
- 13 performance monitoring for a complaint involving an illegal
- 14 stop?
- 15 A. Not that I am aware of.
- 16 Q. Are you personally aware of an officer being put on
- 17 performance monitoring for a complaint involving an illegal
- 18 frisk?
- 19 A. Not that I am aware of.
- 20 Q. Are you personally aware of an officer having been put on
- 21 performance monitoring for a complaint involving a search
- incident to a stop and frisk?
- 23 MS. GROSSMAN: I object because the witness is here to
- 24 talk about his personal knowledge about his role on the
- 25 committee.

7616 D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross 1 THE COURT: He is talking about that. 2 MS. GROSSMAN: This is different. The performance 3 monitoring that he is referring is different than CCRB. 4 THE COURT: I realize that. He also said he 5 participates, I thought, in some level of performance 6 evaluation or performance monitoring. 7 THE WITNESS: Not really. Those people that are selected for performance monitoring, they are selected by the 8 9 employee management division, performance analysis section. 10 And then I am informed, as are the precinct commanders, that 11 they have been placed in --12 THE COURT: He still could ask if you knew of anybody 13 placed on performance monitoring for the following things. 14 THE WITNESS: I don't always get the reasons why they 15 have been placed in it. 16 THE COURT: To your personal knowledge, you still say 17

no to two of his three questions.

The last one had to do with an illegal search? MR. MOORE: The last one was an illegal search incident to a stop and frisk.

THE COURT: Do you personally know of any such person placed on monitoring for that purpose?

THE WITNESS: I don't personally know, but that doesn't mean it may not have been a contributing factor in putting them in.

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D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 Q. I am just asking for your personal knowledge.

You do sit on the CCRB profile and assessment 3 committee though?

4 A. Yes, sir.

- 5 Q. You make recommendations in that committee regarding 6 monitoring, supervision, assignment and training of members?
 - A. Of the patrol officers, yes, in my bureau.
- 8 Q. Once again, the fact that an officer might meet a certain
- 9 threshold set by the committee doesn't mean they are going to 10 be reviewed by the committee?
- 11 MS. GROSSMAN: Objection. Asked and answered. He did 12 this at the beginning.
- 13 MR. MOORE: I did it with a different committee.
- THE COURT: I think she is right. I think you did 14

15 this.

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- Did you think you have answered that question already? THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 18 THE COURT: That's three of us. Mr. Moore, three of 19 us think so.
- 20 Q. To your knowledge, while you have been on that committee, 21 how long have you been on this committee the CCRB -- what was 22 it called?
- 2.3 MS. GROSSMAN: Profile and assessment committee.
- 24 MR. MOORE: Please, Ms. Grossman.
- 25 THE COURT: She was helping you. You asked the name. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

- 1 Profile and assessment committee.
- 2 MR. MOORE: I am quite capable --
- 3 THE COURT: You said what is the name of that 4 committee and she helped you.
- 5 I don't want to argue about it. She gave you the
- 6 name. Profile and assessment committee. What is your 7 question?
- 8 Q. My question is, how long have you been on that committee?
- 9 A. Since '07.
- 10 Q. In the time you have been on that committee, to your
- 11 knowledge, has an officer ever been subject to any adverse
- 12 employment because of complaints about stop and frisk?
- 13 A. That's difficult to answer. We have had officers that have
- 14 had complaints, some of which were based on stops where the
- 15 stop was viewed as a negative encounter by the complainant.
- 16 They made a civilian complaint and ultimately when we looked at
- the whole package on that officer, there have been officers
- 18 that adversely were moved from their assignments, yes.
- 19 Q. What do you do on that committee if you get this
- 20 information about an officer? Can you recommend discipline?
- 21 A. Well, normally --
- 22 Q. If you can just answer that yes or no. Do you recommend
- 23 discipline?
- 24 A. If discipline is removing him from his unit, yes, that can
- 25 be done.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 Q. The CCRB profile and assessment committee is primarily

2 aimed at reducing the incidence of four categories of

3 misconduct that CCRB generally investigates, which is

4 unnecessary force, abuse of authority, discourtesy and 5 offensive language?

MS. GROSSMAN: Can you just read that question back? (Record read)

Q. Is that correct?

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- 9 A. Yes, sir. It's an early intervention program where we are 10 trying to get the officers to reduce the number of complaints 11 that they receive.
- Q. We have heard testimony in this trial that if it's an allegation with regard to racial profiling or stop and frisk, that that's not included in those four categories?
- 15 A. I don't agree with that.
- Q. During the time you have been on the committee, has anybody -

THE COURT: Give me one minute.

You said we have heard testimony. Could you identify the witnesses? I thought I recalled that from the lady that talked about ${\tt CCRB}$.

 $\,$ Ms. BORCHETTA: Ms. Thompson, the executive director of the CCRB, testified to that.

THE COURT: But they don't handle those types of complaints because they don't fall under FADO?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross MS. BORCHETTA: Generally, they don't fall under FADO 1 2 unless it's an issue of offensive language. 3 THE COURT: I interrupted your question. Do you 4 remember where? 5 MR. MOORE: That's all right. 6 THE COURT: Do you remember where you were? 7 MR. MOORE: Yes. 8 Q. Let me ask it in another way that would be unobjectionable. 9 During the time you have been on this committee, have 10 you ever disciplined an officer solely because of the number of 11 illegal stops and frisks he might have been involved in? Do 12 you have any personal knowledge of doing that? 13 A. I can't say I have any knowledge that any officer engaged 14 in illegal stops. That's never been highlighted to us during 15 the committee meetings that somebody engaged in illegal stops. 16 Q. In all the time you have been on that committee since 2007, 17 there has never been an allegation that somebody was engaging 18 in illegal stops, is that your testimony, as far as you can 19 recall? 20 A. That's correct. If it's a complaint that arose out of a 21 stop scenario, oftentimes it has to do with offensive language 22 or what we view to be abusive police authority. 2.3 THE COURT: That's the same. Abuse of police 24

authority would be, you have no basis to stop me, which makes it an illegal stop. I can think of one we have heard in this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 case, where the person went to the CCRB right away and said, I 2 was stopped for no reason. 3

THE WITNESS: Right, your Honor. But I don't

4 necessarily take that to mean there is racial profiling. 5

THE COURT: He didn't say that. He said illegal. Do you remember anybody ever being investigated for an illegal stop, which would mean one that had no reasonable suspicion? I didn't use the word racial profiling.

THE WITNESS: Not discipline that I recall.

- 10 Q. What about retraining or monitoring or any of the other 11 results that the committee can mete out when they are 12 investigating an officer?
- 13 A. Very often, if there are CCRBs that result from stops, the 14 officer is directed to attend legal bureau training.
- 15 Q. Let me ask you about CompStat now.
- 16 You testified -- I thought you testified that you and 17 your staff review 250s prior to CompStat meetings, right?
- 18 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You don't actually bring the 250s into the meeting, do you, 19 20 as a matter of course?
- 21 A. When you say bring into --
- 22 THE COURT: Physically. Do you bring a pile of
- 2.3 UF-250s?

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- 24 THE WITNESS: I usually don't, no.
- 25 Q. It would be a rare occurrence that you did that, right? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

- 1 A. I would say rare, yeah.
- 2 Q. What is the purpose of reviewing -- I think you mentioned,
- 3 what was it, 30 250s from three different tour of duties?
- 4 A. Platoons, that's correct.
- Q. And the purpose of that is primarily to determine if the
- 6 precinct is targeting their enforcement action at the right
- 7 people at the right time and at the right location, right?
- 8 A. That's part of it.
- 9 Q. That's the main purpose of it though, right?
- 10 A. I also like, as I stated yesterday, by looking at the
- 11 actual 250 itself, it could shed some light if the officer has
- 12 written something on the 250 that shouldn't be on the 250, and
- 13 then we can take some type of corrective action.
- 14 Q. Is it your testimony that looking at a 250, looking at just
- 15 the 250, you could, at least the ones that have been in
- 16 operation before March of 2013, that you can determine whether
- 17 there is reasonable suspicion from just looking at the 250, is
- 18 that your testimony?
- 19 A. I am not present when these stops are made.
- 20 Q. Obviously.
- 21 A. By looking at the 250, it's the best gauge that I have as
- 22 the chief of patrol to determine if the 250 -- if the stop was
- 23 based on reasonable suspicion.
- 24 Q. So you're comfortable saying you could make a determination
- that reasonable suspicion existed from simply looking at the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

- 1 UF-250 form, correct?
- 2 A. Based on that's what I have to look at, yes.
- 3 Q. The review that's done of these, I think you mentioned 90
- 4 250s that's not done by you, that's done by people on your
- 5 staff, right, for the most part?
- 6 A. Usually staff, but I have no issue, you know, when I am
- 7 preparing to say, hey, give me 20. Then I take a look at those
- 8 20.
- 9 Q. Primarily it's done by the staff and they report to you,
- 10 right?
- 11 A. Correct.
- 12 Q. Now, as you said, one of the purposes of looking at the
- 13 250s is to determine if the precinct is targeting their
- 14 enforcement action in the right location, correct?
- 15 A. That's one of the reasons.
- 16 Q. And to address what the conditions are in that precinct,
- 17 correct?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- 19 Q. So if you had a condition that involved male Hispanics, age
- 20 14 to 21, committing burglaries in a precinct, if that was a
- 21 condition, you would want to look at 250s to see whether the
- 22 officers are stopping male Hispanics 14 to 21 at that location
- 23 where that condition has been identified, right?
- 24 A. Not necessarily.
- 25 Q. You wouldn't want to do that?

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 $\,$ A. No. What I think we want our commanders to do, and what I $\,$

- 2 instruct them to do, if you have a burglary condition at a
- 3 location and it involves, as you said, male Hispanics 14 to 21,
- 4 we should be reviewing the complaint reports, and you're going
- 5 to see greater detail than just male Hispanic 14 to 21.
- 6 Q. I am talking about the 250s. Wouldn't you want to see the
- 7 250s targeting male Hispanics, 14 to 21, and the location where
- 8 the crime condition is, isn't that what would you be looking
- 9 for?
- 10 A. I want them to be looking at that, but I also want them to
- 11 be informed on the details of those complaints, which is very
- 12 easily to do.
- 13 Q. Right. I appreciate that. I want you to set aside the
- 14 complaints for a moment. You're looking at a collection of
- 15 250s from a precinct looking at a condition, and the condition
- 16 is male Hispanics, 14 to 21, committing burglaries at a certain
- 17 location, say a two or three block radius, OK?
- 18 A. OK.
- 19 Q. You're looking at just the 250s. Set aside the complaint
- 20 reports. You would as a commanding officer would want to see,
- 21 would you not, whether the 250 activity is targeting male
- 22 Hispanics, 14 to 21, in that area, right?
- 23 A. That would be one of the things I would be looking at.
- 24 Certainly, if you're looking at, as you described, a burglary
- condition with within a two block area, and I saw 250s prepared SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 in that area, and there were male Hispanics stopped that were

- 2 65, I'm going to ask some questions. So, you know, obviously
- 3 part of the 250 is, yeah, the right age or the right group of
- 4 people, but ultimately the commanders are instructed to really
- 5 look at the details of the reports and then tailor your
- 6 enforcement including the 250 to the details of those
- 7 complaints.
- 8 Q. Just to be clear, the main purpose of looking at the 250s
- 9 in CompStat, or preparing that analysis before the actual
- 10 CompStat meeting, is to determine whether the precinct is
- 11 targeting their enforcement action in the right direction?
- MS. GROSSMAN: Objection. We have been through this
- 13 four times.

14 THE COURT: I thought it was three, but I think four

- 15 is right.
- 16 Q. You're not primarily looking at the 250s to determine
- whether there is reasonable suspicion, right?
- 18 A. I think we do look at them to see that --
- 19 Q. That's not your primary purpose in doing this review of the
- 20 250s, right?
- 21 A. When I am looking at 250s, and I looked last week at Staten
- 22 Island, I looked at 50 250s from commands in Staten Island.
- 23 Q. A patrol service bureau command?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- 25 Q. What precinct?

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

A. 120 and the 123. When I looked at those, and I looked at them, I was looking at the quality of the 250, in terms of does it look, based on the 250, was there reasonable suspicion? I was looking for accuracy and completeness. And that was what I honed in on, and that was what I was looking at as the chief of patrol.

THE COURT: I guess when you instruct your staff, which is doing this more than you are, he is saying, are you trying to match the conditions to the stops, or are you looking to analyze whether there is reasonable suspicion for each of those stops, and he put it primarily.

THE WITNESS: Primarily, it would probably be more related to the crime condition than the actual stop.

- Q. OK. That review you did you said last week?
- 15 A. I think it was last week.
 - Q. That was a collection of 250s that was given to you by your staff?
 - A. By the command.

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THE COURT: What did you instruct them to collect? THE WITNESS: We wanted, your Honor, 90 from that particular command. My staff calls out to the precinct and then the precinct forwards it to my office.

THE COURT: Do you know how those 90 stops were selected? Were they all the stops for April?

THE WITNESS: The most recent stops and by platoon, by SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 the late tour, the day tour.

THE COURT: Most recent until they hit 90?

3 THE WITNESS: That's correct.

- Q. So you were just looking at the 250 forms?
- 5 A. That's correct.
- 6 Q. And nothing else, right, just the 250 forms?
- 7 A. That's what I looked at, yes.
- 8 Q. There was nothing --

9 THE COURT: Nothing else, no memo books, for example,

10 just the 250s?

11 THE WITNESS: Just the 250s.

- 12 Q. So this would have been over two months after your
- order -- your memo that you sent out in March saying memo book
- entries should be stapled or attached to the 250 forms,
- 15 correct?

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- 16 A. That's correct.
- 17 Q. All you looked at were 250s?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- 19 Q. Did that raise any question to you about whether those
- 20 precincts in Staten Island were actually complying with your
- 21 March 5 memo?
- 22 A. I had asked the borough commanders, including the Staten
- 23 Island borough commander, to look and see what type of
- 24 compliance we were getting with the memo.
- 25 THE COURT: I don't understand your answer.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

1 Does that mean they were stapled or not stapled? 2 THE WITNESS: Not stapled. But separately from his 3 question was, I looked only at the 250s.

THE COURT: But his question implied, you had directed that they be stapled together. Do you know how they got separated or were they never stapled?

THE WITNESS: I don't have the answer for that.

- Q. You also testified, and I think you have also said it here today, but you testified on direct that an officer who engages in illegal stops that aren't based on reasonable suspicion could be subjected to, and I think your words were incredibly severe discipline. Do you recall that?
- 12
- 13 A. I do.

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- Q. What is your definition of incredibly severe discipline? 14
- 15 A. It could result in termination from the department,
- 16 depending on the facts of the case.
- 17 Q. To your knowledge, as you sit here today, do you have any
- 18 personal knowledge of any officer who has suffered incredibly
- severe discipline for engaging in an illegal stop? Do you have 19
- 20 any personal knowledge of that?
- 21 A. My personal knowledge, not that I am aware of.
- 22 Q. Do you have any personal knowledge of any officer who has
- 2.3 suffered incredibly severe discipline for an illegal frisk in
- 24 the course of the stop?
- 25 A. There may --

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

- 1 Q. Once again, your personal knowledge.
- 2 A. Not knowing all the details of these cases, there are
- 3 instances where officers have been severely disciplined,
- 4 arrested, and as part of the discipline they may have engaged
- 5 in that type of activity, but my personal knowledge, nothing
- 6 comes to mind right now.
- 7 Q. Based on your personal knowledge, are you aware of any
- 8 officer who has suffered incredibly severe discipline for
- 9 engaging in racial profiling?
- 10 A. Yeah. Two cases come to mind.
- 11 Q. Over how many years had you have been looking at it?
- 12 A. Based on my recent recollection, I can think of two cases
- 13 that probably happened within the last 15 months where officers
- 14 were arrested and charged with that.
- 15 THE COURT: Arrested and charged with racial
- 16 profiling?
- 17 THE WITNESS: Correct. As part of the case, your
- 18 Honor
- 19 Q. There were other allegations involved in those cases, more
- 20 serious allegations?
- 21 MS. GROSSMAN: Can you let the witness answer? You're
- 22 testifying.
- Your Honor, I am asking for some help here.
- 24 THE COURT: Do you want to know about these two racial
- 25 profiling cases? Do you want him to describe them?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross MR. MOORE: Sure. 2 THE COURT: Tell us what you recollect --3 MR. MOORE: Do you want to know, Judge. 4 THE COURT: That wasn't my question. I asked if you 5 wanted to ask that question. 6 MR. MOORE: Let's hear. 7 THE COURT: Can you tell us about each of them? 8 THE WITNESS: They are both cases that emanate from 9 Staten Island. One is about 12 to 15 months ago, where an 10 officer I believe arrested and charged and African-American for 11 crimes that the African-American didn't commit. He then made 12 racial offensive comments concerning what he did. Ultimately, 13 I believe he was arrested. I think Internal Affairs did the 14 investigation and the Staten Island DA's office had part of 15 this investigation. 16 Then I believe it was yesterday or two days ago, I get 17 newspaper clippings every day that I review, another Staten 18 Island officer was arrested and charged after he arrested an African-American in Staten Island for criminal charges that 19 20 this individual did not do. He was then captured on a wiretap 21 making racially insensitive comments, and ultimately he has 22 been arrested and will face very severe --2.3 MR. MOORE: Incredibly severe. 24 THE WITNESS: Incredibly severe is the word I used. 25 That's what he will face. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FLO4 Hall - cross

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D5q9flo5 Hall - cross

1 Q. And on those two cases both come out of the Staten Island.

- 2 Does that give you some reason to believe that -- were those
- 3 both out of the 120 precinct?
- 4 A. I don't know the commands. I believe one of them was. I'm
- 5 not sure of the second one.
- 6 Q. Did those two cases give you any cause for concern about
- 7 whether there's some problem in Staten Island with respect to
- 8 bias policing?
- 9 A. It doesn't. You know, we have three patrol precincts on
- 10 Staten Island. You know, I look at these as two really
- 11 horrendous acts. But I don't think it's an indictment of the
- 12 almost five hundred officers that work on patrol in Staten
- 13 Island. I don't.
- 14 Q. Do you agree -- have you ever -- have you -- you mentioned
- in your direct that on one occasion you have reviewed three
- 16 250s of an officer who put on the 250 form why he did a frisk
- 17 and it was to search for drugs.
- 18 Do you recall that?
- 19 A. I do.
- 20 Q. And that would have been a 250 form that was signed off by
- 21 the supervisor, right?
- 22 A. I believe it was.
- 23 Q. And do you know whether the supervisor was ever
- 24 investigated for signing off on a form that you could determine
- 25 by looking at it was improper?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross

- 1 A. We spoke to the precinct commander.
- 2 Q. When you say "we," did you speak to him or did you have
- 3 somebody in your staff speak to him?
- 4 A. My executive officer spoke.
- 5 Q. Well then I don't -- you never spoke to him?
 - A. No. I can't tell you --
- Q. I understand. I don't want you to tell me what you heard from somebody else.
- 9 You would agree with me, would you not, that the key 10 element in ensuring that officers make stops only with 11 reasonable suspicion is the oversight that the officers get
- from their supervisors? That's really the key element? You'd agree?
- 14 A. I think it starts with training.
- 15 Q. But it's the first line supervisor that really has to make
- 16 sure that the officers are following their guidelines and
- 17 regulations and training with respect to doing stops and
- 18 frisks, right?

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- 19 A. That's part of it. Absolutely.
- 20 Q. And if the sergeant isn't doing their job in reviewing the
- 21 250s or ensuring that entries are made in the memo books, the
- 22 chain of command is broken, right?
- 23 A. The sergeants --
- Q. Would you agree with that?

25 THE COURT: I don't think it was a complicated SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross question. Basically he said if a sergeant fails in his job, 1 2 does that sort of break the chain of command? 3 THE WITNESS: It can. But I think you also have to 4 realize that many of our officers are able to do their job with 5 minimal or no supervision and they do their job well. 6 THE COURT: Except isn't the sergeant supposed to sign 7 off on the UF 250? 8 THE WITNESS: A supervisor does, your Honor, sign off 9 on it. 10 THE COURT: Is that a sergeant? 11 THE WITNESS: It doesn't have to be. It doesn't have 12 to be. 13 MR. MOORE: Sergeant or above though, right? 14 THE WITNESS: Correct. 15 THE COURT: Then I go back to my question. 16 So if that first line supervisor, whether it's a 17 sergeant or higher, fails to do his job, does that break the 18 chain of command. 19 THE WITNESS: Well if -- when he's looking at the 250s 20 and from the 250 he establishes that something's wrong with the 21 250 or the stop and he fails to act upon it, then he's not 22 doing his job and then a piece of the puzzle is broken. 2.3 THE COURT: I think that was his question. Thank you. 24 MR. MOORE: Thank you. 25 THE COURT: So in other words it's important that the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 first line supervisor really takes a look? THE WITNESS: Yes. We want them reviewed. And $\ensuremath{\mathsf{I}}$ 2 3 misstated. It doesn't have to be a sergeant. It can be a 4 lieutenant. 5 THE COURT: I understand. But that first line 6 supervisor should do his job and really take a look? 7 THE WITNESS: He should. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 Q. I want to show you what's in evidence as Plaintiffs' 10 Exhibit 290 and the first page is a -- I guess a transmittal 11 sheet from your office, correct? 12 THE COURT: I can't see. 13 MR. MOORE: It's actually not from your office but it 14 attaches a memorandum regarding a quota bill and the second 15 page is a copy of a memorandum from you, correct, dated 16 October 22, 2010. 17 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 18 MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, I would just object because 19 the plaintiffs' attorney, Mr. Moore, e-mailed me to say that he 20 didn't want to go into Quest for Excellence which is I think 21 related. 2.2 THE COURT: This had to do with the comment with 2.3 respect to the proposed quota bill. That's how I read it. 24 MR. MOORE: Right. 25 THE COURT: In fact, it says memorandum regarding SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 quota bill. 2 First paragraph says, "The attached memorandum was 3 prepared by the legal bureau to assist borough and precinct 4 commanders in understanding the amendment to labor law section 5 215(a) (quota bill) which became effective August 31, 2010," 6 correct? 7 THE WITNESS: That's accurate. 8 THE COURT: What's the question now that we know what 9 this is. 10 (Pause) 11 MR. MOORE: 290 is already in evidence, I believe. 12 THE COURT: That's this? 13 MR. MOORE: Yes. 290. THE COURT: If you tell me it's in evidence, I trust 14 15 you. 16 BY MR. MOORE: 17 Q. This was signed by your executive officer, Inspector Brian 18 McCarthy, right? A. Yes, sir. 19 20 Q. But you reviewed it before it went out, right? A. I did. 21 22 Q. And it attaches a memorandum from the legal bureau, 2.3 correct? 24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. You see there on the first paragraph, and I've highlighted SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross a portion it says, "In an effort to address crime and public safety conditions in precincts, supervisors have made 3 statements that could be interpreted as the setting of quotas 4 for enforcement activity." 5 Do you see that? 6 A. I do. Q. Can you recall any specific examples of such statements by 7 8 supervisors? 9 A. I can't. 10 Q. You can or you cannot? 11 A. I cannot. 12 Q. Let me ask you this. If a supervisor at a roll call said 13 on this tour I want five Cs or five 250s, would you consider 14 that a statement that could be interpreted as the setting of 15 quotas for enforcement activity? 16 A. Not necessarily because if you --THE COURT: I don't think "necessarily" answers his 17 18 question. He said could a reasonable listener interpret it as 19 a quota? 20 THE WITNESS: Is that what you're asking, could --21 MR. MOORE: No. That's what she's asking. That's the 22 judge's question. 2.3 THE COURT: In other words, many people listening at 24

roll call. Could a person reasonably interpret that, I want five Cs and five, whatever you said -- five Cs and five what? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 MR. MOORE: Five 250s. THE COURT: I want five Cs and five 250s, could a 2 3 reasonable listener interpret that to be a quota of enforcement 4 activity? In your opinion? 5 THE WITNESS: A police officer, obviously, he'd be the 6 person listening to that statement. 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 THE WITNESS: I could see that. My knowledge of 9 quotas, I don't see it. But I could see a police officer 10 thinking that. 11 THE COURT: Fair enough. 12 MR. MOORE: Okay. Fair enough. Thank you. 13 BY MR. MOORE: 14 Q. Although this memorandum says quotas are prohibited, it 15 does say that it's okay to set performance goals, right? 16 A. Yeah, I believe that language is in there. 17 THE COURT: I think he's highlighted it. 18 "And department managers can set performance goals for 19 the officers under their supervision and can insist that 20 officers take appropriate enforcement action to address crime problems, quality of life conditions, and public safety issues 21 22 in the commands they are responsible for policing." 2.3 Right? I've read that correctly? 24 THE WITNESS: That's it. 25 Q. If a supervisor said at a roll call: I want five 250s this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

1 tour, that would be a quota, right?

A. No, not unless there's some type of adverse job, you know, action against the officer if he failed to meet the quota.

THE COURT: So you would call that a performance goal

THE COURT: So you would call that a performance goal? THE WITNESS: Well it could be, your Honor. But it doesn't fit the legal definition of quota unless there's an adverse, you know --

THE COURT: I know that. That's why I asked you whether you might consider that a performance goal if he says I want five 250s?

THE WITNESS: It could be, yes.

- Q. And you think it's appropriate for a supervisor to say to officers at a roll call, I want five Cs or five 250s this tour? Is that appropriate.
- 15 A. Once again, depending --

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- 16 Q. Can you answer that yes or no?
- 17 A. The context in which it's being said -- you know, if we're
- 18 talking about a precinct or a command where there's a condition
- 19 that is so extreme, it could be something that the sergeant
- 20 said that, you know, I'm not going to say that it was the wrong
- 21 thing to say. But once again I would need to know the context
- 22 in which it was said and what is he really talking about.
- 23 Q. Well, you recall in this memo it says, the last page of
- 24 this memo it says, "It is extremely important to avoid
- discussing specific numerical objectives at role calls, in SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross

- 1 training sessions or in documents that are given to
- 2 subordinates. Any discussion or direction that links failure
- 3 to reach a specific numeric goal with an adverse employment
- 4 consequence can give rise to an allegation of a quota
- 5 violation," right?
- 6 A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. So this is the -- if you interpret this -- do you
- 8 understand this memo to say supervisors should avoid discussing
- 9 specific numerical objectives at roll calls or when they're
- 10 instructing their officers? Is that how you interpret this?
- 11 A. I do.
- 12 Q. Okay. Thank you.
- 13 You've heard about the -- what's it called, operation
- 14 impact?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. And those are with the new officers coming out of academy,
- they're fresh out of the academy, right?
- 18 A. Yes, sir.
- 19 Q. And for the first six months out of the academy they do
- 20 operation impact tours, right?
- 21 A. At least six months, correct.
- 22 Q. And those are tours that -- they're right on the street in
- 23 direct contact with citizens on the street, right, for the most
- 24 part?
- 25 A. They are.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

1 Q. They're not riding around in cars for the most part?

- They're on foot, in direct contact with citizens, you know, for
- 3 the duration of their tour, right?
- 4 A. That's accurate.
- 5 Q. And you would agree with me that -- would you not, that
- 6 with new officers, it takes them a while to get used to what
- 7 reasonable suspicion is, right?
- 8 A. Well they've been trained and they're right out of the
- 9 police academy. So, you know, there's a part of me that --
- it's fresh in their mind. They've just come out of six months of intensive training.
- Q. But it's fair to say that being on the street is different than being in the academy, right?
- 14 A. It is. Now it's time to apply what you've learned.
- 15 THE COURT: I guess what he's saying, isn't it true 16 that experience is the best teacher?
- 17 THE WITNESS: I like it in this line of work.
- 18 THE COURT: So a newer person may have a little more difficulty drawing the lines than an experienced officer?
- 20 THE WITNESS: I think a confidence issue. Correct.
- 21 Q. I believe you testified on direct, Ms. Grossman asked you:
- How do you know that officers are not subject to quotas?
- Do you recall that? Do you recall being asked that question? I know it was yesterday, but.
- 25 A. I believe I recall it.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

Q. And you said two things. You said first we don't have

2 quotas. That was the first thing you said, right? 3

Do you recall that?

A. I do.

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5 Q. And the second thing you said was well I look at overtime 6 reports and the activity is low so that means there is no 7 quotas.

Do you recall that?

- 9 A. I looked at -- I think it was violent reduction overtime.
- 10 Q. Right.
- 11 A. And I look what is done during those tours by the officers.
- 12 Q. Do you do anything else to determine whether officers are
- 13 subject to quota other than the two things you mentioned to
- 14 Ms. Grossman in your direct?
- 15 A. Well, for example, there's this memo was one of the things 16 I did. I made sure that the borough commanders and the
- 17 precinct commanders were aware of it.

18 And then I also had the legal bureau come down and 19 speak to every precinct commander in the city to make sure that 20 they were clearly aware of what the issues were as it pertained

21 to quotas. So the 76 precinct commanders and the borough

22 commanders were all fully briefed by our legal bureau on the

2.3 issue.

24 Q. So you mentioned your March 5 memo which is Exhibit J13

25 which I believe is in evidence.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

1 THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GROSSMAN: Are you talking about the quota bill or are you talking about --

THE COURT: No. We're up to the recent March 5 memo.

5 MR. MOORE: J13.

Q. Now J13 is a memo from you to all the commanding officers at all patrol boroughs. And it sets forth this new procedure regarding how to --

9 MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, just for clarification.
10 I'm just not sure if I understood from the answer, looking at
11 the exhibit. Is it the quota bill that the witness testified
12 he brought all the commanders down to speak with legal?

THE WITNESS: That's correct. He was asking me.

MS. GROSSMAN: I think I saw J13, I wasn't sure if he was pointing to wrong exhibit when he said that.

MR. MOORE: Fine. I appreciate that clarification.

- 17 Q. That would have been back in 2010, right?
- 18 A. Yes.

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- Q. You haven't done that since 2010, have you?
- 20 A. I have not.
- 21 Q. And you didn't do it in conjunction with this memorandum,

22 right, March 5, 2013 memorandum?

- MS. GROSSMAN: Didn't do what in conjunction?
- 24 MR. MOORE: Bring them all down and discuss 250s and 25 quotas.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross

- 1 Q. You didn't do that in regard to this bill, right?
- 2 A. I have discussions with borough commanders monthly.
- 3 Q. I understand.
- 4 A. Where I've discussed since 2010 quotas and numerical
- 5 comments made at roll calls. I have discussed 250s and memo
- 6 books on numerous occasions with borough commanders and
- 7 precinct commanders.
- 8 Q. Let's take a look at the March 5, 2013 memo, right?
- 9 A. Yes, sir.
- 10 Q. And when you became the -- you became chief of patrol in
- 11 March 2010, right?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And you became aware at that time that the patrol services
- 14 bureau was failing the QAD audits with respect to the 802 and
- 15 the 802-A audits, right?
- 16 A. I did.
- 17 Q. You actually knew that before then, right?
- 18 A. Before when, sir?
- 19 Q. You knew before you became chief of patrol that the patrol
- 20 services bureau was failing those audits, right?
- 21 A. No, not really. I knew transit did well where I was. I
- 22 wasn't aware of what patrol was doing.
- 23 Q. In 2010, 2011, 2012 the patrol services bureau continued to
- 24 fail those audits with respect to putting details of stops in
- 25 their memo books, right?

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

- 1 A. They did.
- 2 Q. It got better, but it continued to fail, right?
- 3 A. We saw improvement, but we still did not get a passing
- 4 grade.
- 5 Q. And you said you tried to address this problem by doing a
- 6 couple of things, right?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. One, you discussed at borough commander meetings and with
- 9 precinct commanders the importance of putting the details of
- 10 the stops in the memo books, right?
- 11 A. That was one of the solutions.
- 12 Q. And the other thing you testified to on direct was that you
- issued this memo, right?
- 14 A. I did.
- 15 Q. Now, is there some reason why it took you three years to
- issue the memo? Since you recognized there was a problem in
- 17 2010?
- 18 A. No. I -- first of all, in 2010 I become aware of the memo
- 19 book entry some -- I'm the chief of patrol a few months when I
- 20 have a conversation with Chief Cronin. I become aware of it.
- 21 There are then numerous discussions with the borough
- 22 commanders and precinct commanders.
- 23 But if you look, I went back to my staff and I said:
- 24 Why do we do so poorly in this area? They offered some
- explanations as it was just something that patrol was lagging SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross

1 behind the two other bureaus. And I can show historically that

- this office, the chief of patrol's office dating back to 2008
- 3 there are memos stating, you know, we have to do a better job
- 4 when it comes to documenting incidents in our memo books.
- 5 Q. And nothing happening, right?
- 6 A. Well I wouldn't say nothing happened because I can say
- 7 since I've been the chief of patrol, you know, it's a big ship
- 8 and we're turning it slowly. There's been slight improvement.

9 And then ultimately precinct commanders throughout the 10 city put out their own memos as a result of my communications 11 with them, dating back to 2011.

12 Q. Fine.

15

What I'm trying to understand is why -- I'm trying to understand why this memo came out on March 5, 2013.

Did you know that this matter was going to trial on

16 March 18, 2013?

- 17 A. Yes, I was aware.
- 18 $\,$ Q. When did you know that this matter was going to trial on
- 19 March 18?
- 20 A. I don't know. As I stated yesterday, the memo came about
- 21 after Chief Pizutti produced a memo in January and shared it
- 22 with me at a borough commander's meeting. I then asked her for
- 23 a copy of her memo.
- 24 Q. I'm simply asking when you first knew you were going to be
- 25 a witness in this trial.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross Do you know the date? 2 A. The exact date, no. 3 Q. Was it before the trial? 4 THE COURT: Was it before March 18, before we started? 5 THE WITNESS: It was -- your Honor, it was after I 6 testified in Ligon and then at some point after Ligon ended I 7 was told I was probably going to be a witness in this trial. I 8 don't have the exact date. 9 THE COURT: But before March 5? 10 THE WITNESS: It was before March 5. 11 Q. All right. You say you came up with the idea of affixing a 12 photocopy of the memo book to the 250 form from Chief Pizutti, 13 correct? 14 A. That's correct. Q. Now a handwritten 250 form, it gets entered into a computer 15 16 database, right? 17 A. It does. 18 THE COURT: I have a question, by the way. Is it 19 common for the police officer to fill out the 250 first or the 20 memo book first? In your experience? THE WITNESS: 250 first. 21 THE COURT: The 250 first. Thank you. 22 2.3 BY MR. MOORE: 24 Q. I don't understand that because I thought you fill out your

memo book along the way on your tour as incidents happen? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

- 1 Isn't that the usual practice?
- 2 A. Not absolutely.

Many officers carry 250s in their memo book. So when there's the need to -- a stop, question and frisk arises, right after the encounter you have the ability to sit in the car and fill out the 250.

THE COURT: So that was your answer. In your experience, you think it's more typical to fill out the 250 first?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: And then make your memo book entry.

THE COURT: Right.

Q. Is that the reason why so many memo book entries are missing, because they first fill out the 250, they go through the tour, and then they forget to enter the details in the memo book?

MS. GROSSMAN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained. It sounds just argumentative.

Q. Now the 250 that a officer fills out gets a serial number, right?

22 A. It does.

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23 Q. And that -- under the new procedure you have where the

24 photocopy is affixed to the 250, there's nothing in there that

indicates if the officer should put the serial number on the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

- 1 copy of the memo book, right?
- 2 A. No.
- 3 Q. So if the -- if they got separated, which happens often
- 4 when you staple two documents together, if they get separated
- 5 there is no way to know whether you can put them back together
- 6 again, right?
- 7 A. Well, you would have the pedigree, the date, the time.
- 8 Q. You'd have to go through the entire form to try match it to
- 9 a 250, right?
- 10 A. It wouldn't be that difficult to do.
- 11 Q. In any event, the memo book entry doesn't have a serial
- 12 number on it, right?
- 13 A. No, it doesn't.
- Q. So let's be clear about this. This is a memorandum from
- 15 you, right?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. It's not an operations order, correct?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- 19 Q. It's not an interim order?
- 20 A. No, sir.
- 21 Q. Not a revision of the patrol guide?
- 22 A. No, sir.
- 23 Q. Correct?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- Q. It's not sent to all commands in the NYPD, right? It's SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross

- 1 just sent to patrol services bureau command, right?
- 2 A. That's accurate.
- 3 Q. So that excludes a large number of officers who may be
 - engaging in stops and frisks on a daily basis in the course of
- 5 their activities, right?
- 6 A. I can't say that.
 - Q. Well it excludes all housing officers?
- 8 A. It excludes them but I can't say they're engaging in
- 9 illegal stops.
 - MR. MOORE: I didn't say illegal.
- 11 THE COURT: He said there are many other officers who
- 12 do stops.

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- 13 THE WITNESS: Correct. This memo only applies to
- 14 people under my command.
- 15 THE COURT: That's all he said. In other words,
- housing police wouldn't have gotten this memo?
- 17 THE WITNESS: That's correct.
- 18 THE COURT: And they do make stops, to your knowledge?
- 19 THE WITNESS: They do.
- THE COURT: Yes. That's all he's saying.
- 21 Q. And it excludes transit as well, right?
- 22 A. It does.
- 23 Q. How many officers in transit?
- 24 A. I'd say about 2500.
- 25 Q. How many officers in housing?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross A. Close to the same. Q. How many officers in OCCB? 2 3 A. Not totally sure. 4 THE COURT: Can you give me a rough on that? 5 THE WITNESS: I'm going to say 12 to 1600. 6 Q. So we're up to about 62 to 6600, right? A. That's correct. 7 8 Q. If I do the math right? 9 THE COURT: Right. 10 Q. What about -- this directive, this memo doesn't apply to 11 officers doing narcotics work, right? 12 A. That would be -- no. 13 Well, narcotics work within patrol services, yes. 14 But narcotics work within the world of organized crime 15 control bureau, no. 16 Q. So they would be part of OCCB, right? 17 What about boroughwide anticrime units? 18 A. This memo would apply to them. Q. Now, the memo that you sent out is -- was it reviewed by 19 20 the police academy or individuals in the police academy? 21 A. No, sir. Q. Did you run --22 2.3 THE COURT: Actually, I didn't understand that. 24 MR. MOORE: Pardon? 25 THE COURT: I didn't understand your question or his

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

1 answer.

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You want to know if his memo was reviewed before it was sent by higher ups than he is? Is that what you meant?

MR. MOORE: No. Simply by the unit in the police department that trains officers. I'm asking whether it was

reviewed by anybody in the police academy.

THE COURT: Police academy. I see. Nobody else in the police academy reviewed your memo?

THE WITNESS: No, your Honor.

- 10 Q. There's a deputy commissioners for training in the police department, right?
- 12 A. There is.
- 13 Q. What's his or her name?
- 14 A. Dr. James O'Keefe.
- Q. Did you run this by Dr. O'Keefe or anybody on his staff before you sent it out?
- 17 A. No, I did not.
- 18 MS. GROSSMAN: This has been asked and answered.
 - MR. MOORE: Not of this witness and it's his memo.
- THE COURT: It was just answered. He said it wasn't reviewed by anybody in training.
- 22 Q. Well certainly there was nothing set forth in this memo
- 23 regarding a training schedule for implementation of the new
- 24 policy, right?
- 25 A. No, sir.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross

Q. Unlike -- you provide in your memorandum a sample memo book

- 2 entry, right?
- 3 A. We do.
- 4 Q. And this -- you recognize this as the same memo book entry
- that officers are trained on? Is that where you got that?
- 6 A. I believe we took -- was it exact out of our training guide 7 that we issue.
- 8
- Q. Showing you Plaintiffs' Exhibit 63. I'll put them together
- 9 here. It's the same memo book entry, right?
- 10 A. Pretty much so. A difference in the name of subject.
- 11 MR. MOORE: Different names. Yes. All right.
- 12 Q. But you use that as a guide, right?
- 13 A. We do.
- Q. You notice the little box on the left side of each of the 14
- 15 forms, it has a specific reference to stop, question and frisk?
- MS. GROSSMAN: Which form? 16
- 17 MR. MOORE: Both forms.
- 18 Q. Do you notice that, both forms have this entry, have this
- little box about stop and frisk, right? 19
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. Is there any reason why you changed the language from 21
- 22 the -- from Plaintiffs' Exhibit -- from the patrol services
- 2.3 bureau memo on memo book entries for your memo? Is there any
- 24 reason why you changed the language?
- 25 A. I just need a second to compare.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

- 1 Q. Sure.
- 2 A. If the difference we're talking about is "must be
- 3 elaborated" as opposed to "imperative that a detailed entry be
- 4 made"? Is that the difference we're --
- 5 Q. Which one do you think is stronger in terms of --
- 6 A. Mine.
- 7 Q. -- a direction to police officers?
- 8 A. Mine.
- 9 Q. You think "must be elaborated" is stronger than "imperative
- 10 that a detailed entry be made"?
- 11 A. Yes. It's imperative means it's important. Must means we
- 12 want you to do it.
- 13 Q. You also say in your memorandum that commanding officers --
- 14 you see in the last paragraph four there.
- 15 "Commanding officers will ensure that members of the
- 16 respective commands are appraised and comply accordingly,"
- 17 right?
- 18 A. Yes, sir.
- 19 Q. And you don't give any direction as to how members of the
- 20 command are supposed to be made aware of this change, right?
- 21 You leave it up to the commanders?
- 22 A. Commanders do that.
- 23 Q. It doesn't set out any procedure for announcing this in
- 24 successive role calls, right?
- 25 A. No.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

1 Q. That's often done in the police department, right, when 2 there's a change in procedure?

A. Sometimes.

But, once again, within patrol services memos, interim orders, this would normally go to the sergeant's clipboard. And this would also go to the training sergeant in the command.

And this would be discussed with all the members of the command at our precinct unit level training and at roll call briefings.

at our precinct unit level training and at roll call briefing Q. Do you see in paragraph two you say, "In addition to the

10 circumstances or factors of suspicion must be elaborated on in 11 the additional circumstances factors section."

Do you see that?

13 A. I do.

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- Q. You specifically make reference to furtive moment, right?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. Is that because you concluded that just putting furtive movement, just checking off furtive movement doesn't really tell you anything?

19 You wanted to know more detail about what the furtive 20 movement was, right?

- 21 A. I did. I wanted more specifics to it.
- 22 Q. Would you agree with me that furtive movements just
- 23 describes a conclusion, doesn't actually set forth what the
- 24 conduct is that's furtive, right?
- 25 A. Furtive movement, I understand what it is, but I want the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross officers to, you know, specify what it was that led them to use 1 2 that box and put it in the memo book. 3 THE COURT: You just said "I understand what it is," 4 but of course you wouldn't know what it was in any particular 5 stop unless the police officer --6 THE WITNESS: No, unless I had the memo book entry 7 with what he put. 8 THE COURT: You wouldn't know whether it was tugging 9 on the waistband or looking back over your shoulder? 10 THE WITNESS: Correct. 11 THE COURT: There are alls kinds of those examples. 12 But you wouldn't know which one? 13 THE WITNESS: Right. 14 Q. So that's why you wanted to add that piece? 15 A. Into the book. 16 Q. Into the book -- into the 250, right? 17 A. Into the memo book. 18 Q. Okay. No. Actually it's the 250. It says, "The circumstances or factors of suspicion." I'm looking at 19 20 paragraph two. 21 THE COURT: I thought so too. 22 In the additional circumstances factors section of the 2.3 stop, question and frisk report. 24 THE WITNESS: And the.

THE COURT: I know the and. But before we get to the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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7657 D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 and, that's the 250? 2 THE WITNESS: Right. 3 MR. MOORE: And to be fair it also says. 4 THE WITNESS: And activity log. 5 THE COURT: It's both. 6 MR. MOORE: To be fair, it says: Explanation of 7 suspicion, you mentioned that, in describing what goes into the 8 activity log, right? 9 THE WITNESS: Correct. 10 Q. Would you agree with me that a 250 form that simply has the 11 box furtive movement checked off would not be enough 12 information for you to determine whether the officer had 13 reasonable suspicion in making a stop? Would you agree with me 14 on that? 15 A. No. I wouldn't agree with you because the officer that 16 actually performed the stop, if he checks that box, furtive 17 movement, he saw something that led him to check that box.

Q. Fair enough. My question wasn't precise enough.

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To somebody reviewing a 250 form who wasn't present, if all they have is a box checked off, furtive movement, that wouldn't be enough information for them to determine whether there was reasonable suspicion for this particular stop, right? A. No. Not necessarily because there are other captions and boxes on the 250 that could still lead one to believe that it was a good stop.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 THE COURT: Yeah, but that wasn't his question. 2 He said you would agree with me that a 250 form that 3 simply has the box furtive movement checked. 4 THE WITNESS: And no other boxes checked? 5 THE COURT: Assume that for the moment. Right. 6 THE WITNESS: And no other boxes checked? 7 THE COURT: Yes. That's my hypothetical. 8 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, just ask me the question now 9 that you've clarified it. 10 THE COURT: If that's the only box checked, can you 11 assess whether there was reasonable suspicion for that stop? 12 THE WITNESS: You probably could not clearly. 13 Q. Now what you provide here is the direction that the 14 description of a furtive movement should be specified on the 15 250 form, right? 16 Is that correct? 17 A. When I'm looking at this memo, my intention was to get that 18 in the activity log. Q. I understand. But you made a change in how officers under 19 20 the patrol services bureau are supposed to fill out their 250 form. And you give an example which says if they check furtive 21 22 movement they should provide a description --A. Of what it was.

- 2.3
- 24 Q. And it says "must be specified," right?
- 25 A. That's correct.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

Q. And on the form that was prepared, the UF 250 sample form, you provide an example of -- which shows furtive movement checked, right?

Do you see that?

- 5 A. I see it.
- 6 Q. And the example you provide here is, check the other reasonable suspicion of criminal active box, and then say,
- 8 "turned at the sight of police and kept looking back," right?
- 9 A. That's correct.
- 10 Q. So you don't -- you're not -- even though you're asking
- 11 officers to describe what the furtive movement was, you're not
- 12 giving them anymore room in this box on this form to do that,
- 13 right?

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- 14 A. No. But you can write it just as we have it in there. The
- officer can make an entry here.
- 16 Q. To be fair, Chief, if you look at this form, look at it in
- total, that's typed information in very small type, right?
- 18 A. Based on what I'm looking at on the screen, yes, sir.
 - THE COURT: But that's only the front. Is the back
- 20 below it? That's the back part. Does it have anymore room?
- 21 Not really. Okay.
- 22 Q. And these forms are handwritten not typed in, right?
- 23 A. Handwritten.
- 24 Q. And so I mean maybe somebody has really good penmanship and
- 25 they can print that small but generally people write larger SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross

- 1 than that when they're writing -- filling out forms, right?
- 2 A. I've looked at -- I've mentioned the review of the ones
- 3 that I did of Staten Island. There were handwritten comments
- 4 that I could clearly, you know, read off of the form that were
- 5 made in ink.
- 6 Q. But there's barely enough space for one line of text if you're handwriting it out, right?
- 8 A. Depending on your writing style, I guess.
- 9 Q. And rather than -- why did you leave it -- why did you
- 10 direct that officers should check the other reasonable
- 11 suspicion of criminal activity stop to put that narrative in?
- 12 Isn't that a little confusing?
- 13 A. You'd have to take me back to the memo. Did I direct that
- 14 they check that box?
- 15 Q. Well to be fair you don't direct it. But the example you
- 16 have has the officer checking furtive movement. And then where
- 17 they put in the explanation, you have checked off other
- 18 reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.
- 19 Do you see that?
- 20 A. I do.
- 21 Q. So that's what officers are looking at when they get this
- 22 new memo, right, or supervisors or commanders, that's what they
- 23 see, right?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 Q. Do you think that's a little confusing? Because it doesn't SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross

1 say, you know -- it asks for other reasonable suspicion of

- 2 criminal activity, not for an explanation of boxes that are
- 3 checked, right? Do you think that's a little confusing?
- 4 A. Well if you read the memo, we ask for an explanation of
- 5 furtive movement. I think that's pretty straightforward, you
- 6 know.
- 7 Q. Now, you know who Chief Morris is, right?
- 8 A. I do.
- 9 Q. And he is the chief of patrol borough Manhattan North,
- 10 right?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- 12 Q. And were you aware that he issued his own memorandum after
- your March 5 memorandum concerning your March 5 memorandum?
- 14 A. No.
- 15 Q. As you sit here today you've never seen that?
- 16 A. No, I didn't see it. I don't recall seeing it.
- Q. As you sit here today have you ever seen it?
- 18 A. His memorandum?
- 19 O. Yes.
- 20 A. I spoke --
- 21 Q. No. I don't want you to tell me whether you spoke to him.
- 22 Have you ever seen it?
- 23 A. I don't recall seeing a memorandum from Chief Morris.
- 24 Q. Were you aware that he -- that Chief Morris conducted a
- 25 review in his borough of how your March 5, 2013 memo is being SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 implemented? MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, I just want to remind the 3 court that yesterday I was precluded from going into these 4 details. So, Mr. Moore objected to questions that I had about 5 the results of the surveys of all the borough commanders. And 6 then I said if Mr. Moore is going to object to me asking questions, he shouldn't then ask questions of this witness. 7 8 MR. MOORE: I'm not going to ask --9 MR. CHARNEY: The results --10 MR. MOORE: Hold on. I think I can answer this. 11 I'm not going to ask him questions about any of the 12 borough commanders. Chief Morris testified that he conducted 13 this review following receipt of Chief Hall --14 THE COURT: Doesn't that ask for a report on the 15 effectiveness of the March 5 memo? MR. MOORE: Wasn't that what, Judge? 16 THE COURT: Doesn't that ask for testimony about the 17 18 effectiveness of the March 5 memo? 19 MR. MOORE: I'm asking him about testimony that has 20 been heard in this trial from Chief Morris. 21 THE COURT: I realize it's been heard in this trial. 2.2 And now you're asking him to testify as to whether he's aware 2.3 of how effective this March 5 memo was. 24 MR. MOORE: Let me withdraw that. 25 Q. Did he report to you that he -- a survey was conducted, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 Chief Morris? 2 A. I directed that he do it. 3 Q. Okay? 4 THE COURT: Did you direct anybody else to do it or 5 just him? 6 THE WITNESS: No. All the borough commanders. Q. Did you gather a report back from Chief Morris about the 7 8 success of his survey? 9 A. Verbally. 10 THE COURT: From all the commanders? 11 THE WITNESS: Verbally, your Honor. I heard from all 12 13 Q. And Chief Morris told you that --THE COURT: No. No. That's exactly what the objection was; that she wasn't allowed to go into how effective 14 15 16 or ineffective it was, then you couldn't either. 17 MR. MOORE: I thought your ruling was --18 THE COURT: See, I don't remember it. 19 MR. MOORE: He couldn't testify to conversations he 20 had with people who were not identified who -- we weren't made 21 aware of. But I didn't understand it to exclude any 22 conversations he would have had with Chief Morris because Chief Morris testified to it. 2.3 24 THE COURT: I don't know unless I see the ruling I 25 made yesterday. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 MR. MOORE: In any event, let met me just ask this one 2 question. 3 Q. Were you made aware that in the patrol borough Manhattan 4 North there was only 60 percent compliance with your directive? 5 MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, that's getting right at 6 what we were talking about. 7 THE COURT: I agree. And of course the question isn't 8 evidence, so. 9 I see people have gone to look for the transcript. 10 Maybe on both sides. So if they find what that ruling was 11 we'll get it. 12 MR. MOORE: I'll move on. 13 Q. You saw Chief Pizutti's memorandum, right, which is M14? 14 A. I did. Q. This is what inspired you to send your own out, right? 15 16 That's your testimony? 17 A. Yes, sir. 18 THE COURT: This one I assume is in evidence. 19 MR. MOORE: Yes. 20 MR. CHARNEY: You're right. It's in the transcript. 21 MR. MOORE: I'm right? THE COURT: What is he right about for the first only 22 23 time, Mr. Charney? 24 MR. CHARNEY: Mr. Moore objected to information that 25 Chief Hall got other than from Chief Morris. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 THE COURT: It was right in the objection? MR. CHARNEY: Yes. This is page 7388, line 6. 2 3 THE COURT: And the objection was sustained. 4 MR. CHARNEY: Then you said, "I don't think he 5 described any other results in terms of following up to see if 6 there's been improvement between March and May." 7 THE COURT: So apparently it's because -- it's already 8 in the record what Morris said. I know it. So he might as 9 well, if he wants to comment on having learned that it was 10 almost 60 percent compliance -- in what district or borough? 11 MR. MOORE: Patrol borough Manhattan North. 12 THE COURT: Do you remember him sharing with you that 13 figure? 14 THE WITNESS: I do, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: And what do you want to know about it? 16 Q. You were aware that there was only a 60 percent compliance, 17 right? 18 A. I am. 19 THE COURT: That's all you wanted to ask? 20 Q. Well, you weren't happy about that, right? 21 A. I wasn't. 22 THE COURT: All right. Done. 2.3 MR. MOORE: I'm happy to know I was right once. THE COURT: Only light humor late in the day. I'm 24 sure you've been right twice. 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 MR. MOORE: Maybe one other time -- maybe three times? 2 THE COURT: All right. Next. 3 Q. So looking at Chief Pizutti's memo, she describes it as a 4 training memo, right? 5 THE COURT: Yes. See that? To PBQN. MR. MOORE: Patrol Borough Queens. 6 7 THE COURT: Patrol Borough Queens training sergeants. 8 THE WITNESS: Queens North. 9 THE COURT: That's who it was sent to. 10 Q. She directs this to her training sergeants, right? 11 THE COURT: Clearly. We just covered that. Patrol 12 Borough Queens North training sergeants. 13 MR. MOORE: I thought you were talking about the other 14 one. 15 THE COURT: No. 16 Q. And she says in the memo that all members of the service 17 are to follow this format when making activity log entries regarding stop, question and frisk, right? 18 19 A. Yes. 20 Q. One of the things she says, it says, "All supervisors 21 signing 250s are required to inspect the activity log entry to 22 ensure proper entries are made." 2.3 Do you see that? 24 A. (No response). 25

Q. Beginning right here.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

"All MOS, members of service, are to follow the below format when making activity log entries for a stop, question and frisk. Supervisors signing the stop, question and frisk worksheets are to inspect the issuing member's activity log, and will ensure proper entries are made."

Do you see that?

- 7 A. I do.
- 8 Q. You don't mention that in your memorandum though, do you?
- 9 A. No.

6

- 10 Q. And she also says, "Supervisors will be held accountable
- 11 for any errors associated with improper activity log entries,"
- 12 right?
- 13 A. That's in the memo.
- Q. You don't say that in your memo, right?
- 15 A. I don't.
- 16 Q. What's the operative effect, if you know, of this memo from
- 17 Chief Pizutti. Is that how officers from the patrol borough
- Queens are filling out their memo books?
- 19 A. That's the procedure that she's put in place. And she's
- 20 relayed some success to me.
- 21 Q. And as far as you know that's what they're doing, right?
- 22 A. That's correct.
- 23 Q. So, is it fair to say that supervisors in patrol borough
- 24 Queens are being told to do something different with respect to
- 25 how they fill out their memo book -- how officers record their SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

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stop and frisk different than what officers in patrol borough Manhattan North are being told, right?

A. I think the differences are so minute.

Our goal here was, we're the one bureau that has not done as well with memo books. Transit and housing have done very well. My goal here is to correct the problem. The department wants a memo book entry. It's in the patrol guide. That's what's required.

My goal was to try to accomplish that. Chief Pizutti's memo is $-{\sf I}$ modeled my memo off of her idea.

 $\,$ Are the memos exact? Not perfectly exact. But the basic premise behind the memos is the same.

Let's get an activity log entry, make a photocopy of it and make sure that the activity log entry has sufficient details of the stop.

- Q. So do you think supervisors being held accountable for errors associated with improper entries is a minute or inconsequential fact?
- 19 A. Supervisors are always held accountable. It wasn't in my 20 memo. They're always held accountable.
- 21 Q. Now, M14 also is different from your memo because it
- 22 doesn't direct that officers are filling out their activity
- logs that she they should put in the entry the suspected crime or offense.

Do you see that?

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D5q9flo5
                               Hall - cross
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               THE COURT: I'm sorry. Would you point out what
 2
      you're saying.
 3
              MR. MOORE: Yes, Judge.
 4
               THE COURT: Going back to his memo for a moment.
 5
              MR. MOORE: I'm going to go back to his.
 6
              MS. GROSSMAN: The documents really do speak for
 7
      themselves.
 8
              MR. MOORE: J13, which is your memo, one of the things
 9
      you say officers should document in their 250s or their
10
      activity log is suspected crime or offense, right?
11
               THE COURT: Right. Okay.
12
               MR. MOORE: Looking at Chief Pizutti's memorandum
13
      there's nothing there that says officers should document the
14
      suspected crime or offense, right?
15
               THE WITNESS: Well it would be documented on the 250.
16
      Q. Yes or no? Is it in there?
17
      A. It would be documented on the 250 that the officers
18
      prepared.
19
      Q. I'm talking about entry in the memo book.
20
               THE COURT: This is a memo book format?
              MR. MOORE: Right.
21
22
               THE COURT: I'm asking where it says format and
23
      example, do you read that to be for a memo book?
24
               THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.
25
               THE COURT: Okay.
                     SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 So it doesn't say put in your memo book. 2 THE WITNESS: The offense on Chief Pizutti's is not 3 4 THE COURT: Go ahead. You what? MS. GROSSMAN: I would just note that a lot of these 5 6 questions are about -- the documents speak for themselves. And 7 so we're now at quarter after four and we have fifteen more 8 minutes. 9 THE COURT: And we're going to finish your witness who 10 isn't even called yet? 11 MS. GROSSMAN: No. I'm saying Chief Hall. 12 THE COURT: You want to finish Chief Hall today? 13 MS. GROSSMAN: Yes. 14 THE COURT: We'll finish Chief Hall today no matter 15 what. You don't really expect we're going to finish the 16 remaining witness? 17 MS. GROSSMAN: I know that. 18 THE COURT: We are finishing Chief Hall because I'll 19 stay until midnight if I have to, to accommodate Chief Hall. 20 But we're not going to get to your remaining witness, so we may as well be realistic and tell him to come back. 21 22 MR. MOORE: And I would just note that Ms. Grossman 2.3 took about three hours with this witness so I've been at it 24 about an hour or so. 25 THE COURT: An hour 40. You took over 20 of three. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

Hall - cross D5g9flo5 Because Mr. Kunz came in fifteen minutes less than his estimate. He was 30. You've been an hour 40. 3 Q. M14 also doesn't direct that officers filling out their 4 activity logs -- that with officers filling out their activity 5 logs that they should put in the entry whether or not the 6 suspect was frisked? She makes no mention of that, does she? THE COURT: Does this happen to have a second page? 7 8 Are you sure? 9 MR. MOORE: I'm sorry, Judge? 10 THE COURT: Does this have a second page, just want to 11 be sure that this is the whole. 12 MR. MOORE: This is it. 13 THE COURT: As long as we're sure. 14 THE WITNESS: No. It doesn't indicate anything about 15 the frisk. 16 THE COURT: But yours did, right, in the memo? 17 THE WITNESS: It did. 18 MR. MOORE: It says whether or not the suspect was 19 frisked. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Q. You indicate -- your direction is that should be entered. 21 22 But that's not in Chief Pizutti's memorandum, right? 2.3 A. No, it's not. 24 Q. And Chief Pizutti also doesn't direct that officers filling 25 out their activity logs should put in the disposition of the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross stop, right? A. No, it's not in Chief Pizutti's memo. 3 Q. It's in yours, though, right? Do you see there? 4 A. Yes. Q. So, again, you have officers in Queens being trained to do 6 something, to do the same activity differently than officers in 7 Manhattan or the Bronx, right? 8 A. Her -- you know her memo, once again, I modeled my memo off 9 of her memo, and I added some additional requirements. 10 Q. Right. But you said earlier that -- this is still the 11 operative memo in patrol borough Queens, Chief Pizutti's memo? 12 THE COURT: No, not quite fair. Because you pointed 13 out this is for training purposes. 14 THE WITNESS: It is. 15 THE COURT: I don't know what's for operational 16 purposes in the precinct in Queens. This is a training memo. Q. So officers are being trained differently in the two 17 18 boroughs, right?

THE COURT: No. We don't have the evidence about training in the remaining boroughs. This one -- he's writing

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to patrol commanders, isn't that what they're called? THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: That's not the training portion of life, so. Right now I'm comparing apples and oranges slightly. MR. MOORE: Let me see if I can just wrap it up here SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

1 with just a few questions.

THE COURT: So much for midnight. That's good.

Q. Will you agree with me that historically policing in this country is based on the model that officers would respond when called to allegations of wrongdoing?

That's the historical model, right?

THE COURT: Reactive versus proactive. Was that

historical?

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THE WITNESS: Yeah, historical.

Q. That's where the term first responders comes from, right?

11 A. In part.

12 Q. And that for many years officers have had the legal

13 authority to conduct stop, question, and frisks?

THE COURT: Officers what?

MR. MOORE: Have had the legal authority to conduct stops, questions, and frisks.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

18 Q. And would you agree that the NYPD has moved away in the

19 past few years from the idea that police should just be

- 20 responding to crime to having a more active role in trying to
- 21 prevent crime before it happens?
- 22 A. I would agree with that.
- 23 Q. And that's consistent with this theory that police should
- 24 engage in proactive enforcement activity, right?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

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D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

1 Q. Would you agree with me that proactive enforcement activity

- $\,$ $\,$ $\,$ really revolves around the concept of trying to prevent crime
- 3 before it happens?
- 4 A. One of the things.
- 5 Q. And would you also agree with me that the change in this
- 6 concept to a more proactive model has resulted in a significant
- 7 increase in enforcement activity by New York City police
- 8 officers?

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9 A. That's hard for me to say because, you know, what's the 10 basis -- what am I comparing here? We're talking about the 11 police department as it exists today, the NYPD is a proactive 12 department that has enjoyed incredible success reducing crime 13 as compared to when.

THE COURT: No. I don't think he meant that.

You started, I think you told me 32 years ago, I need to remind you. So from when you started until now, is there more enforcement activity being conducted per officer?

That's really all I think he's asking. Do you have a sense of enforcement activity; stops, summonses, things like that, enforcement activity?

THE WITNESS: It is encouraged today.

THE COURT: Has it increased?

THE WITNESS: It would be $\ensuremath{\text{--}}$ I was a pretty active guy in 1981 as a police officer.

THE COURT: But you haven't seen total figures? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

	D5g9flo5 Hall - cross
1	THE WITNESS: Right, you know.
2	THE COURT: So you haven't seen figures of increased
3	numbers of stops and frisks, for example, over the last five
4	years going up, up, up?
5	THE WITNESS: In that particular category, stop,
6	question and frisk, yes.
7	THE COURT: And that's an enforcement activity?
8	THE WITNESS: That's an enforcement activity.
9	But in terms of summons enforcement and, you know,
L O	arrests
11	THE COURT: You don't know if there's anything
12	THE WITNESS: Well, obviously, you're talking about a
13	department at one time that was 23,000 versus a department that
14	in 2001 was at 40,000. So it's difficult for me to give that
15	answer.
16	THE COURT: So you know that stops and frisks have
17	risen but you're not sure if arrests and summonses have risen.
18	THE WITNESS: Right. I wouldn't want to say that I'm
19	exactly right on those two other numbers.
20	Q. So were you present on April 20, 2013 when Mayor Bloomberg
21	addressed the NYPD at One Police Plaza?
22	MS. GROSSMAN: Objection. This is beyond the scope.
23	THE COURT: It really is.
24	MR. MOORE: I don't know, Judge. Can I at least make
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	SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5q9flo5 Hall - cross 1 THE COURT: No. 2 MR. MOORE: No, I can't even make? 3 THE COURT: No. 4 Q. Do you understand what the term first preventers are? 5 THE COURT: As opposed to first responders? 6 THE WITNESS: I think I have a general understanding 7 of what it is. 8 Q. Do you believe that first police officers in the City of 9 New York should describe themselves as first preventers and not 10 first responders? 11 MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor again. I object. This is 12 beyond the scope. 13 THE COURT: Sustained. 14 MR. MOORE: Well, Judge, the reason I think it's 15 relevant is because -- this is really my last area so I might 16 as well make my argument, is that on April 20 Mayor Bloomberg 17 addressed the police department. 18 THE COURT: I know he addressed the police department. 19 I saw it in the newspapers. 20 MR. MOORE: I have a transcript of that. 21 THE COURT: So. MR. MOORE: And I think it reflects, and it's 22 2.3 important evidence of a policy and practice in the New York 24 City Police Department with respect to stop and frisk because 25 he specifically talks about stop and frisk. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo5 Hall - cross

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THE COURT: Since we're reconvening tomorrow anyway I really would like to hear the city's response. You might want to think about it.

What he's saying is he has the right to offer Mayor Bloomberg's statement as a statement of the city containing policy -- whatever it is he said, which I don't know. I know he spoke, but I don't know what he said.

I'd be interested in your response to that. You may want to think about it overnight.

I don't think you have to ask him. Either it's an admissible statement or it's not.

MR. MOORE: I'll provide the city a copy and I'll mark it as an exhibit and then I don't think we need -

THE COURT: I don't think so either.

MR. MOORE: Chief --

THE COURT: I don't think so.

- Q. Are you aware, Chief Hall, that since 2006 there have been over 4.4 million stops that led to the filling out of a UF 250?

 A. I know -- that wasn't the exact number I knew but I knew --
- 19 A. I know -- that wasn't the exact number I knew but I knew -- you're in the right area.
- Q. Are you also aware that 90 percent of those stops led to no further enforcement activity; in other words, no arrests, no summonses.

Are you aware of that?

MS. GROSSMAN: I didn't go into this because I was -SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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D5q9flo5 Hall - cross THE COURT: There's very little to go into. Everybody 1 2 knows the 90 percent figure. 3 Chief Hall, are you the only person in the room who 4 hasn't heard the 90 percent figure? 5 THE WITNESS: I'm aware of the figure, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Fine. Now what. Everybody has 6 7 heard that. Next. 8 Q. Are you aware that a -- withdraw that. 9 Do you have any $\ensuremath{\text{--}}$ does the number of stops in the 10 90 percent rate at which there is no further enforcement 11 activity give you any concern that officers are engaging in 12 suspicionless stops and frisks? Give you any concern? 13 THE COURT: I'll allow the yes or no. Does that give 14 you any concern? 15 THE WITNESS: It doesn't give me any concern. 16 Q. Does the fact that the overwhelming majority of those 17 stopped are black and Hispanic? Does that give you any concern 18 about whether officers are engaging in racial profiling and 19 racial stereotyping? 20 A. No, it doesn't. 21 MR. MOORE: One second, Judge. 22 Nothing further. THE COURT: Thank you. 2.3 MS. GROSSMAN: Just a few questions. 24 25 (Continued on next page) SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

7679 D5q9flo5 Hall - cross

D5g9flo5
REDIRECT EXAMINATION

- 2 BY MS. GROSSMAN:
- ${\tt Q.}$ Chief, going back to your testimony on the CCRB profile and
- 4 assessment committee. Mr. Moore asked you some questions about whether you ever return cases for investigation.

Do you remember those questions?

7 A. I do.

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- Q. Or recommended that cases be returned for investigation?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. The cases that you're looking at, aren't they closed cases
- 11 by the time that you review them on the CCRB profile and
- 12 assessment committee?
- 13 A. They are. They're usually closed. There are very few that 14 are active.
- In fact, you know, in my recollection I don't recall an active one being looked at because it then could result in
- the officer being exonerated and it wouldn't be an issue.
- 18 Q. And the document Mr. Moore showed you which listed the CCRB
- 19 cases that you did evaluate in connection with one of the
- 20 committee assessments, there was reference to unsubstantiated
- 21 CCRBs throughout that document, correct?
- 22 A. There was.
- 23 Q. But there are occasions when there might be reference to
- 24 substantiated CCRBs?
- 25 A. There are.

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D5q9flo5 Hall - redirect

1 Q. Now, Mr. Moore asked you some questions about the group of

- 2 250s that you reviewed from Staten Island?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And he asked you if you only reviewed the 250 alone, not along with the corresponding memo book.

Do you remember that?

7 A. I do.

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- 8 Q. Did you actually ask for the memo books when you asked for 9 the 250s?
- 10 A. I didn't. And that's just an error on my part.
- 11 Q. Now, you were asked about a breach in the chain of command
- if a sergeant didn't do what he was required to do.
 - Do you remember those questions?
- 14 A. I do.
- 15 Q. Now, do you have an opinion about other checks and balances
- that can address that so-called break in the chain of command?

 A. Yeah. When you look at the department, you know, the
- 18 sergeant obviously is the first line supervisor. And if he
- fails to do something or, you know, human error, misses
- something, we have, you know, as it pertains to stop, question
- 21 and frisk, they're being looked at by the precinct commander.
- 22 The audit is being done by the executive officer. So there are
- 23 different layers looking at the same issue.
- Those layers can extend beyond the precinct itself and go to borough oversight, the borough investigations unit.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5g9flo5 Hall - redirect

And if there's something, you know, seriously wrong it can end up being looked at by the Internal Affairs Bureau.

- 3 Q. Now, you testified about the March 2013 memo that you
 - rolled out and sent out to the borough, correct?
- 5 A. Correct.

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- Q. Now was there any -- did you observe any trends in discipline of your officers while you were serving on any of your committees?
- 9 A. I did.

10 MR. MOORE: I don't understand that question, trend.
11 THE COURT: I didn't get it either.
12 O. Was there anything that in addition to the concerns with

Q. Was there anything that in addition to the concerns with the activity logs that you saw there were deficiencies in activity log entries, did you make any observations about any of the officers in patrol borough that were suffering command disciplines that might have prompted your issuance of the memo?

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I cannot follow that. I don't understand the relationship between the activity log entry and the next part of your question.

MS. GROSSMAN: Sure.

Q. Other than failing the audits, was there anything else that concerned you and which was responsible for sending out that

23 March 2013 memo?

24 A. Absolutely.

MR. MOORE: Judge, I think -SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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D5q9flo5 Hall - redirect 1 THE COURT: No. I understand the question now. 2 Other than that failing grade on the audits, was there 3 anything else that prompted that memo being sent? 4 THE WITNESS: Absolutely, your Honor. 5 On those boards that I sit on, CCRB profile 6 assessment, career advancement, time and time again I have access to officers' CPIs. And they are all being disciplined, 7 8 getting schedule B command disciplines, losing vacation time 9 because of their failure to make a memo book entry. 10 MR. MOORE: Judge I --11 THE WITNESS: And that --12 THE COURT: I'm going to allow it, Mr. Moore. I don't 13 even understand what's upsetting you. 14 So, go ahead. That was part of your motivation in 15 sending out --16 THE WITNESS: Absolutely. Because in my mind, number 17 one, I want to be in compliance with what the patrol guide 18 states; but number two, when you're serving on these boards and you see officers that are now being disciplined and in some 19 20 ways, you know, damaging their own careers, you know, as the 21 leader of patrol services, I think I'm obligated to try to fix 22 it. 2.3 (Continued on next page) 24

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D5G8FL06 Hall - redirect

THE COURT: What is the problem, Mr. Moore? What was wrong with all of that? Or do you want to withdraw the objection?

MR. MOORE: It's beyond the scope of my cross. He is talking about a review that we have had no knowledge of, this review where he identified all these officers making bad stops.

THE COURT: She asked essentially what motivated him to write the March 5 memo. He said, it wasn't just the audits, it was also the fact that people were being disciplined for memo book entries.

11 BY MS. GROSSMAN:

Q. Did you issue the March 5, 2013 memo because of this trial? A. No. This trial has gone on a long time. These cases go on a long time. I am still in charge of patrol services. I am the chief of patrol. I still have to do my job every day. The commanders have to do their job every day. So ultimately we don't stop because we are on trial here. We keep going. So the memo was put out and once again, as I stated earlier, kind of based on what Chief Pizzuti did. I thought it was a good idea that she had.

MS. GROSSMAN: No further questions.

22 RECROSS-EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. MOORE:

Q. So it's just a coincidence that after three years as the chief of patrol, and three years where the patrol service SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FL06 Hall - recross bureau failed the audit, that 13 days before trial you issued this memo, correct? It was just a coincidence? A. No. As I stated earlier, there is a track history of the 3 4 chief of patrol's office, along with precinct commanders, that 5 predate this trial, where we were trying to get this condition 6 corrected. 7 THE COURT: So it was just a coincidence that the 8 dates are close to each other, the date of the memo and the 9 date of trial? 10 THE WITNESS: It wasn't motivated by the trial. 11 THE COURT: It was a coincidence? 12 THE WITNESS: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Anything else for Chief Hall? Thank you. You're done. 14 15 Now, you want to try to finish your witness given the 16 surprise that we are done at only 4:35? I thought we might be 17 here later. 18 MR. KUNZ: We'd love to get started. 19 THE COURT: I don't think we should start unless we 20 are going to finish. MR. KUNZ: I think we should start and finish. 21 22 THE COURT: How long do you think your direct is? 2.3 MR. KUNZ: Best estimate, 45 minutes to an hour. 24 THE COURT: Who is cross-examining? 25 MR. CHARNEY: I don't know what he is going to ask. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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THE COURT: First of all, I may have one matter.

Do you want to try to go for another hour, hour and a half?

I have got your side. What do the plaintiffs feel? It could be until 6:00.

MR. CHARNEY: That's fine with me. Although could we have a five minute break? We have been going since 2:00.

THE COURT: I do want to warn you of one other problem. Long ago when the plaintiffs finished their case, the defense wanted to make a motion. I said you really hadn't finished your case because you hadn't called your experts, and also some of the witnesses the defense called were also your witnesses, but don't worry, this is not the time, but there will be a time. I would think plaintiffs' case is now all in. The only remaining witness is clearly a defense witness. There are no more plaintiffs' witnesses at all. The problem is we may need time for these motions too. I don't know whether you want to just do it pro forma or whether you really wish to argue these motions at some length. I suspect any argument on the motions will be duplicative of the summation because it will be likely I would reserve anyway and merge it with the ultimate ruling.

So What is the defense feeling?

MS. BORCHETTA: Just housekeeping. Before our case would technically end, we would need to admit some documents. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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I need to do that before I would make any motion.

THE COURT: The bottom line is, do you want to be heard on these motions or you just want to preserve them and essentially merge them with the summation and that's that? Because I expect a full-blown argument will be a lot like the summation.

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: I wasn't anticipating going into as much detail as the summation if I was going to make a motion. I have to give some thought to that, and I am not prepared to make that formal motion now.

 $\,$ THE COURT: $\,$ Do we need to meet tomorrow morning anyway for the motions?

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: If we are going to take a few minutes, may I just have a chance to confer?

THE COURT: Let's reconvene at quarter to five, which is about seven minutes.

(Recess)

THE COURT: Ms. Borchetta, what is it that you have to introduce?

MS. BORCHETTA: Your Honor, as the Court knows, we submitted a lot of deposition designation testimony and there were exhibits attached to those deposition designations. Most of them were admitted during the course of the trial, a few were not. So we just need to read those into the record for admission.

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So I will list them. It is Plaintiffs' Trial Exhibits 123, 142 through 143, 148 through 151, 185, 243, 252, 257, 301, 317, 336, 469, 470, 474, and 476 through 480.

THE COURT: Any objection to any of those?

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: No, your Honor. I understand one of the attorneys on our case, she is sick and she went home early. Ms. Richardson is not here.

MS. COOKE: I believe she identified most of our exhibits in the course of the designations as they have come in with the Court. We would just ask that we can confirm with Ms. Richardson that there aren't any outstanding additional exhibits that are for the defendants.

THE COURT: But you don't object to any of the numbers she just said?

MS. COOKE: I don't know that that list was separately provided to us. If they were as they were identified in designations, we don't have any objection. Again, Ms. Richardson was coordinating on our part.

THE COURT: Hopefully, you will take that page of the transcript and go over it and tell me either by e-mail or in person that there is no objection.

Along those lines, I received a letter that plaintiffs move to strike Officer Dang's May 7th testimony starting on page 6386, line 2, through 6395, line 23, pursuant to an earlier ruling that I had made about his testimony with respect SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FL06 1 to specific 250s. 2 Did anybody check that e-mail? 3 MS. PUBLICKER: I believe Ms. Richardson was also 4 coordinating with Mr. Corey on that issue, but I believe that 5 they had reached an agreement and we can confirm. 6 THE COURT: The end of the e-mail has an agreement 7 that I don't understand, but that's on a different note. 8 It says, "The parties agree that: 9 "1. Of the 127 UF-250s Officer Dang completed, 97 10 UF-250s were part of a so-called group stop." 11 MS. PUBLICKER: I can explain that. 12 THE COURT: "The other 30 UF-250s Officer Dang 13 completed were 30 stops of a single pedestrian. 14 "2. There were 31 group stops and Officer Dang 15 stopped an average of 3.12 pedestrians in these 31 group 16 stops." 17 My confusion is paragraph 1 seems to say there are 97 18 group stops and paragraph 2 says there are 31 group stops. 19 MS. PUBLICKER: I believe what it is is that there 20 were 31, quote unquote, encounters, and that those 31 stops, 21 there were three-plus individuals present accounting for 97 22 individuals in total stopped. If I understand it correctly. 2.3 THE COURT: So paragraph 1 says, "Of the 127 UF-250s, 24 97 UF-250s were part of so-called group stops." There is one 25 UF-250 for each person stopped. I get it. Only 31 of the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FL06 1 stops --2 MS. PUBLICKER: 31 encounters with multiple people. 3 THE COURT: Everybody was stopped. 4 MS. PUBLICKER: Yes. 5 THE COURT: That stipulation is fine. 6 MS. PUBLICKER: I do believe that Ms. Richardson and 7 Mr. Corey had agreed on the language that was in the e-mail. 8 THE COURT: That part they agreed on. That 9 stipulation is on the record. 10 MS. PUBLICKER: And the striking. 11 THE COURT: I don't know if they agree. 12 MS. PUBLICKER: I believe they had agreed on it. 13 THE COURT: I have to wait on that one too. 14 MS. PUBLICKER: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Now, what have you decided about the 16 motion practice? 17 MS. GROSSMAN: It's really just to reserve. I think 18 in just a few minutes I can just make a very brief motion. 19 Defendants submit that plaintiffs have not met their 20 burden of proof on their pattern and practice claims of 21 unconstitutional stops under the Fourth Amendment, including no 22 showing of deliberate indifference by the City of New York. 19 2.3 stops described by 12 individuals out of 4.5 million stops between 2004 and 2012 is insufficient evidence to meet their 24 25 burden of proof.

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THE COURT: I didn't think I was going to have any real debate on this, but that is a troubling argument. How many should I try? Should we reopen the trial and try 200? That was something we have discussed all along. The time it would take to try a number that would be sufficient would be months or years. That's an argument that truly troubles me. If you say that all 19 failed, that's different. They put forth 19, and they are all good stops, they all have reasonable suspicion, that's what I expect your summation to say. But to say 19 wasn't enough, when I think you argued many times over the years, there's too many, they put forth 40, 50. Can't we reduce that? But no number that's reasonable to be tried is a sample number of 4.4 million. 400 wouldn't be even be 1 percent. I should try 400 scenarios? We would be on trial for two years.

So I don't know what that argument means that it's not enough numbers. You didn't argue here yet that they are all good stops, which I assume you will in summation. But what you're saying now is this isn't a big enough number. How many is a big enough number out of 4.4 million to try?

MS. GROSSMAN: I think, your Honor, I would say that that, in tandem with the Professor Fagan's analysis --

THE COURT: That's a different argument, and I don't want to go there. I am asking you what number would you have said would prevent you from arguing that there weren't enough SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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stops testified to here? Because you're not yet telling me they were quality, meaning that they were good and reasonable stops. You're just saying there weren't enough of them. What number could they possibly have picked and you agree to and I agree to that you wouldn't be arguing that the number was too low?

MS. GROSSMAN: I don't know that I ever agreed that we would ever not argue that this was just insufficient evidence. I don't know that you could make a determination on this number of stops based on a whole system of stop, question and frisk, the entire police department. I don't know that you can rely on 19 individual --

THE COURT: Or 29 or 49 or 89 or 99. So there is no ideal number. So there is no ideal number.

MS. GROSSMAN: I would also submit --

 $\,$ THE COURT: Is that right? Are any of those numbers any better?

MS. GROSSMAN: If I can answer, one response I have is that, if you think about, the plaintiffs have selected the individual stops. Now, we wanted to develop some testimony of other stops that showed constitutionality, and we were not allowed to go into other stops from other officers because we were cabined and limited.

THE COURT: But there wasn't discovery of those so-called other stops. You can't just put them on in the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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 middle of a trial and start going into a stop of which there was no discovery. It takes an enormous amount of discovery to go into all the facts of the stop. You argued against some plaintiffs being added at a late date. We had argument about certain people. I think I ruled one out. I ruled two out. You argued against them for whatever reason. But it's an enormous amount of time to do discovery per stop. If the stop had known officers, you also felt the officers had to be heard. So trying one stop is a two- or three-day effort.

I understand the point of your argument. There is no number that would have been representative of 4--1/2 million, right?

MS. GROSSMAN: We wanted to do discovery of the other stops of the class members, but we were precluded from doing that, and the plaintiffs advocated against us going into other stops. There were dozens of other stops that the plaintiffs were involved in that they had no challenge to and that were probably constitutional in some respects, and we were precluded from going into that.

THE COURT: This is all off of your point. It's a distraction. It's lovely to distract me, but that's not my question. There is no number that could have been representative of 4.4 million that could have been tried in the courtroom stop by stop by stop, you agree with that? How many could I have tried? Surely, I couldn't have tried 4-1/2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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million. I will be long in my grave. Actually, you will be too, Ms. Grossman. If we had to try 4.4 million, all of us present in this courtroom would have been long dead. So that couldn't be tried.

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ GROSSMAN: That's a challenge in this type of case.

THE COURT: But it's your argument. That's why I asked you what number might have been a number that you wouldn't be able to make this argument?

MS. GROSSMAN: Whatever that number would or would not be, I don't know that I would agree. But the bottom line is that this has been cherry-picked in terms of the plaintiffs that have come forward to talk about stops.

THE COURT: It's always going to be cherry-picked, so to speak. I can't try 4-1/2 million.

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: But we were trying to get at this by going at other stops.

THE COURT: Of the same plaintiffs.

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: Yes. Then we tried to get in testimony from some of the officers. Officer Dang, we were trying to talk about some of the stops. We were shut down.

THE COURT: I don't use the word shut down. The objection was sustained. There was no discovery of the stops that Officer Dang made. No records were produced, no discovery was made.

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 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: The plaintiffs had an opportunity to move to compel. We redacted the names for confidentiality reasons.

THE COURT: Therefore, they didn't have access to the person who was stopped.

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: If they wanted to hear more about the stops, they could have moved to compel.

THE COURT: So your first argument is that it's too low a number and more should have been tried, but you won't tell me how many more should have been tried. I suggest that there is no number that would have satisfied you that could have been tried in my lifetime.

MS. GROSSMAN: My argument is that what the plaintiffs have put forth as evidence is insufficient.

THE COURT: That's fine. An insufficiency argument is made in every case. That I understand. But there was a different argument made, which the number of stops tried wasn't enough.

MS. GROSSMAN: 19 stops described by 12 individuals out of 4.5 million stops are insufficient evidence.

THE COURT: The only response I can give to that is, tell me the number that would have satisfied you, and you won't do it. I can't try 4-1/2 million. I can't try 2.2 million. I can't try 1 million. I can't try 500,000. I am asking you for a number that would have caused you not to make that argument SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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that the number is too low; not the quality, not reasonable suspicion, but the number.

Next.

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: We would also submit that the undisputed facts demonstrate that many of the stops are constitutional stops under the Fourth Amendment.

As to the Fourteenth Amendment, the plaintiffs have absolutely failed to meet their burden of proof that the individual officers stopped them based on their race. There is very little evidence, none at all, in terms of the individual motivation of the officers in terms of race, and that race being the motivating factor behind that individual stop. The only case was Mr. Ourlicht, where he said that he was with someone who was Caucasian and that that person was stopped and searched like he was. So there has been absolutely no evidence to support that the individual stops by the officers were based on race and that those officers intended to stop those individuals based on race.

Now, turning to Fagan's analysis of the 4.5 million stops, we believe that Professor Fagan, his analysis doesn't support the pattern and practice claim because we cannot say from a 250 alone that a stop is unconstitutional. And that is what he is doing.

I would also submit there is insufficient evidence that the performance goals actually lead to unconstitutional SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

stops, or that the audits are insufficient in any way.

THE COURT: Or the what audits?

MS. GROSSMAN: The QAD audits.

THE COURT: Are insufficient in any way? I thought it was virtually conceded that they were insufficient in the category of memo books.

 $\,$ MS. GROSSMAN: That's the rate. The audits themselves, not the results, the manner in which the audits are done.

I would also submit in terms of the audits, we are auditing stop, question and frisk in total. Every one has past. So whether it's one activity log component of the audits that has been a challenge for the police department, that doesn't mean that the stop, question and frisk audits are inadequate.

Now, further, because plaintiffs cannot show that the $4.5~\rm million$ stops were made without reasonable suspicion, we believe they are unable to show that there is anything other than a race neutral reason --

THE COURT: Your argument is not that they had to show that all 4.5 million lacked reasonable suspicion, which is what you just said. Did you mean that?

MS. GROSSMAN: They are claiming that systemically that we have problems with Fourth Amendment issues, that the stops are without reasonable suspicion.

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THE COURT: Does that mean that you think they had to prove that all 4-1/2 million lacked reasonable suspicion?

MS. GROSSMAN: I don't know that they have made a showing that any of them are really without reasonable suspicion.

THE COURT: That's a different argument.

MS. GROSSMAN: They haven't met their burden that the 4.5 million stops are without reasonable suspicion.

THE COURT: Do they have to show that all 4-1/2 million lacked reasonable suspicion?

MS. GROSSMAN: I would submit that even under Professor Fagan's classification analysis, if we are at 90 percent that are apparently justified, I don't know that 10 percent represents a system-wide pattern --

THE COURT: That argument I can understand.

MS. GROSSMAN: But based on Professor Fagan's analysis, I don't know that his reports can show that there anything other than a race neutral reason for the stops that were made under the Fourteenth Amendment as well.

I have nothing further to say.

THE COURT: Did you want to respond briefly, Mr.

22 Charney?

MR. CHARNEY: I guess before I do that, I wanted to get clarification from your Honor. You said that you may reserve. We are going to give a closing argument, which I SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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13 14 think is going to address a lot of these issues.

THE COURT: Of course. She had to preserve the

3 record. You don't have to respond, but if you wanted to

briefly do so, that's up to you. I am not encouraging or discouraging you.

 $\mbox{MR. CHARNEY:}\ \mbox{I}$ think we are going to reserve for the closing argument.

THE COURT: Then I guess you're going to call your last witness.

MR. KUNZ: Defendants call Mr. Stewart.

11 JAMES STEWART,

called as a witness by the defendants,

having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

THE COURT: State your full name, first and last,

15 spelling both for the record.

THE WITNESS: James Stewart, J-A-M-E-S, S-T-E-W-A-R-T.

17 DIRECT EXAMINATION

18 BY MR. KUNZ:

19 Q. Good evening, Mr. Stewart. Could you please tell the Court

20 about your history as a police officer?

21 A. Yes. In 1966 October, I was sworn in as a police officer

22 in Oakland, California. I attended academy that was 12 weeks

23 long. After that academy, I was assigned to an officer in East

Oakland, and I learned to do patrol. Eight weeks later I was

25 put into a single car and patrolled in high crime areas. I did SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FL06 Stewart - direct that for about two years. I was then recruited for the first SWAT team. I then was recruited for the special operations section, which was a felony, much like your impact officers, crime prevention. I then was selected to be a juvenile

officer, a juvenile investigator, so I did a lot of

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investigation involving youth. I worked with the schools. Then I was selected to be a police officer in the community relations section, and then I was selected as -- I moved up to the officer in charge of community relations. That's what I did as an officer.

 $\,$ THE COURT: There is more in the police department? Then what happened?

THE WITNESS: I was promoted to sergeant. I was assigned to the jail. They had a series of abusive conduct that was going on in the jail.

THE COURT: This is still Oakland?

THE WITNESS: This is Oakland. They took the top people on the sergeant's exam and moved them in as supervisors, and our job was to stabilize a professional cadre, reinstall the rule of law. And once we stabilized that, which took about a year, year and a half, I was then transferred to the special operations section again, only as supervisor over seven police officers who were engaged in the high crime area.

After that I was promoted to sergeant -- actually, lieutenant, and as a lieutenant I was assigned to the personnel SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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section. The personnel section was operating under a consent decree at that time, and I revised — they were unable to achieve the diversity numbers that they were looking for, and the people that they had recruited were terminated from the academy because of poor performance.

I took over that position -THE COURT: What position?

THE WITNESS: The commander of personnel.

We revamped the entire recruitment process. We were able to balance the numbers. We were able to retain all the people that we had hired. And we were able to produce several valedictorians who were minority people.

In addition to that, there was a separate suit that was brought that we had discriminatory entrance examination that tested your physical capabilities. Then under Griggs v. Duke Power, I worked on developing a job related jobs requirements and performance standards. We went out and met with all the officers. We completely revised the test based on what the officers actually did in the field.

We then were sued in federal court. I was the expert witness for the police department. I was the only witness they put on, and they said that this in fact test that we developed was in fact a new national standard, and many people across the United States began to adopt that physical performance, and we had a number of women that we were able to subsequently hire.

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D5G8FL06 Stewart - direct 1 After that I was promoted --2 THE COURT: When you were an expert witness, you were 3 still in the department? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes, I was. 5 Then I was promoted to captain. I was put in charge 6 of the criminal investigation division which was having some 7 problems. They asked me to take over and straighten it out. I 8 won't go into the problems. 9 During my time, I then went to the FBI national 10 academy, and when I completed --11 THE COURT: Did you leave the Oakland police 12 department? 13 THE WITNESS: No. They asked me to go to the national 14 academy at the FBI. 15 THE COURT: To teach? THE WITNESS: Later I did at the national academy. 16 17 THE COURT: When you first went, was it for teaching 18 or training? 19 THE WITNESS: Training. 20 During my tenure at the Oakland police department, I 21 was also an instructor. But I went to the national academy, 22 and I graduated from there, returned to the department, 2.3 maintained as chief of detectives, and I was there for another, 24 I think, about four and a half, five years. 25 In that time, I competed for the White House SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FLO6 Stewart - direct fellowships. I then took a leave of absence from the department. I was one of 13 White House fellows selected in 1981, '82.

THE COURT: Who was the president?

THE WITNESS: I applied under Jimmy Carter and it turned out to be Ronald Reagan. And I was assigned to William French Smith. I served as his special assistant in law enforcement policy.

After my time as a White House fellow, the president nominated me to take over the National Institute of Justice, which is the principal research agency for the U.S. Department of Justice. I was confirmed by the Senate, something you and I share, and I served in that position for two presidents and three attorneys general.

After that I was involved with -- Booz Allen recruited me to be a principal in their organization. Booz Allen was a worldwide professional services consulting group, and they asked me to help build a justice practice.

THE COURT: The two presidents, that would be President Reagan and President Bush I?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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THE COURT: Then what happened?

THE WITNESS: Then when I was with Booz Allen, I did a number of high-profile assignments. One of the first ones was for Mayor Daley in Chicago who wanted to completely revamp the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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Chicago police department, and we developed a Chicago alternative policing strategy. It lasted about five years. We were able to completely revise the department, change its deployment, change its incentives, and we were able to bring the community in, much what Professor Walker was talking about, and that program is still going on today. So it's about 23 years later.

After that Congress and the control board in Washington, D.C. asked Booz Allen and myself, while they were considering federalizing the Washington, D.C. metropolitan police department, they asked if I would come in and try to revise the police department and refocus the police department and to do something about crime. We were able to do that. That assignment lasted about, I would say, four years.

I also did a number of assignments for redesigning the criminal investigation division for the IRS. I worked with the intelligence division of DEA and put new systems in for them. For the FBI we developed a ballistic identification system and for INS I led a team that revamped the way they put sensors on the board.

While I was with Booz Allen, I received the gold medal for excellence. And I was then taken to -- recruiters came and asked if I would like to work for the think tank at CNA in Alexandria, Virginia. CNA does not stand for any name at all. It used to be the Center for Naval Analysis. But it is a think SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

7704 D5G8FL06 Stewart - direct tank that does essentially analysis and solutions for high-level federal officials, and they wanted me to help them 3 leverage some of the brainpower that they have. They have 4 about 600 Ph.D.s that work there in the hard sciences. I have 5 been there for about 14 years now. 6 And I have done a number of assignments within the 7 Justice Department. I have worked for local police departments 8 as well, in terms of reforming police departments, making 9 changes in police departments, and responding to -- I also 10 worked for the civil rights division and have done analysis in 11 several cities that we worked on. 12 I have published several reports with the COPS office. 13 THE COURT: What office? 14 THE WITNESS: COPS. That stands for Community 15 Oriented Policing Services. 16 THE COURT: Community? 17 THE WITNESS: Oriented Policing Services office. One 18

was on racial profiling. It involved four cities. We have done a number of activities.

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And I have been retained by New York City on this case just recently.

THE COURT: What is your academic background? THE WITNESS: My academic background is I have a bachelor's in philosophy from the University of Oregon. I have a master's in public administration from Cal State University SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G8FL06 Stewart - direct in Hayward. I have a graduate certificate from UVA that I got 2 coincidentally when I graduated -- it's just a management 3 certificate from when I was at the national academy. 4 THE COURT: Have you published any papers? 5 THE WITNESS: I have. 6 THE COURT: Do you have a CV? $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace.$ KUNZ: I was going to move to admit both the CV 7 8 and the list of exhibits that he has examined to prepare his 9 opinion. 10 THE COURT: Let's do one at a time. 11 I would like to see the CV. What exhibit number is 12 that? 13 MR. KUNZ: I don't know that I have an exhibit number 14 attached to it. 15 THE COURT: You have to tell me now for the record. 16 You don't have to put the sticker on. 17 MR. KUNZ: Q15, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Then you said you wanted to offer what 19 else? 20 MR. KUNZ: Exhibits and other documents that 21 Mr. Stewart examined in regard to this case marked as Q16. 22 THE COURT: With respect to Q15 that I just looked at, 2.3 are you going to have a physical Q15? You want to put it on my 24 copy or another copy? 25 MR. KUNZ: I will put it on another copy. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G8FL06 Stewart - direct 1 THE COURT: And the same thing with Q16? 2 MR. KUNZ: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Q16, these are all the documents he says 4 he reviewed to support his opinion. 5 MR. KUNZ: It's Exhibit B to his report. 6 THE COURT: I understand that. 7 MR. KUNZ: I would move for admission. 8 THE COURT: Yes. Both Q15 and Q16 are both received. (Defendants' Exhibits Q15 and Q16 received in 9 10 evidence) 11 BY MR. KUNZ: 12 Q. Can you briefly describe, when you worked for the Chicago 13 police department, what were the specific issues that you were 14 addressing in Chicago? 15 A. The specific issues were a high crime rate. The community 16 felt that they were getting no service, particularly the poor 17 areas, from the police department. The mayor felt that the 18 police department was nonresponsive to any directions that he gave, in terms of their assignment, deployment and the 19 20 priorities, and he wanted me to develop with the police 21 department a new strategy for policing. 22 Q. Did you develop such a strategy? 2.3 A. Yes, I did. 24 Q. What did that look like? 25 A. That basically looked like -- it engaged with community SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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policing. It identified problems which clustered around crime and disorder. It got the police officers — the police officers in Chicago were worried about going into the Robert Taylor Homes, Cabrini-Green, and other locations, and they refused to respond to normal calls unless they were in a convoy of six or eight cars. The community complained that the police officers would not stop for them when they were flagging them down unless they were in front of the police cars.

We held community meetings. We began to collect the evidence that showed that there was an enormous gap between the expectations of the public, what professional policing performance in large cities, thresholds for performance, were, and then we began to design an organization in which the department would change. We eliminated the rank of commander, duplicated that of a captain, and we changed the assignments. We created a regional district chiefs.

We then held them to very specific performance expectations and gave them considerable -- developed substantial training. And it was based on evidence-based work that we had done at the National Institute of Justice, and we were able to change fundamentally the way that the policing was done, but it did take us five years. And we did employ -- we didn't employ, but we got the federal government to provide social scientists to also document the efforts that we did. And because that was the case, it helped continue the kinds of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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1 changes that we experienced. And it is, like I said, the COPS

- 2 program is still fully operational and is the single strategy
- 3 that has survived I think five superintendents and now it's on
- 4 another mayor.
- 5 BY MR. KUNZ:
- 6 Q. Did part of that strategy involve holding commanders
- 7 accountable to the crime in their districts and holding
- 8 lieutenants accountable to crime during their tours?
- 9 A. Absolutely. In fact, we reorganized the basic patrol
- 10 areas. So there was a lieutenant in charge 24 hours a day,
- 11 seven days a week, a single lieutenant, so we can fix the
- 12 responsibility. In the past, the lieutenants would only be
- 13 responsible for an eight-hour shift, and they would say, it
- 14 didn't happen on my shift, it must have happened on somebody
- 15 else, that was somebody else's problem, and nobody would
- 16 address the problem of crime in the community and the predatory
- 17 activities that were going on there, particularly in public
- 18 housing.
- 19 Q. Now, your work in D.C., did you also do any sort of
- 20 workload analysis in D.C.?
- 21 A. Yes, we did.
- 22 Q. Tell the Court just a little bit about the workload
- 23 analysis.
- 24 THE COURT: Is this part of qualifying him as an
- 25 expert? Because otherwise I don't need to know the details of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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1 the workload analysis in D.C.

2 MR. KUNZ: I would move to qualify him as an expert.

3 THE COURT: It sounds like he is an expert.

MR. CHARNEY: We would like to reserve our objections.

I do have some questions of him on cross.

THE COURT: You have right to do that, but

7 conditionally I find that he is an expert.

- Q. You were retained by the City of New York in this case?
- 9 A. That's right.

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- 10 Q. What were you asked to do?
- 11 A. I was asked to look at the expert witness, Samuel Walker's
- 12 report, and to analyze that and to make an assessment as to
- whether the remedies that he suggested fit the situation in New York.
- 15 Q. What is your overall assessment of Mr. Walker's opinions in this case?
- 17 A. After reviewing Mr. Walker's report, after consulting
- 18 research literature, and my own experience, I found that while
- 19 the principles he discusses have merit for some cases, that
- 20 they are unnecessary and they are inappropriate under the
- 21 conditions that are represented by the New York police.
- 22 Q. Now, we already have in evidence the list of documents that
- 23 you reviewed in regard to this case. Since you wrote your
- 24 report, have you also had the opportunity to review additional
- 25 documents?

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1 A. I have.

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Q. Have you also, during your work for the City of New York in regard to these issues, have you had an opportunity to observe NYPD officers and supervisors?

A. I have.

THE COURT: Observe in what context?

THE WITNESS: I actually went out into the precinct stations. I spent time with the officers. We did specific ride-alongs. I was present during arrests on two occasions in which I was basically the number three officer. I had interviews with the commanders from the precincts as well as the training officers. I went to the training academy. I met with Mr. O'Keefe and his staff. I also met with Michael Farrell. I met with who runs the OMAP office.

We got a briefing on the organization of the NYPD. I spoke to the head of the Internal Affairs Bureau, which was Chief Campisi. I talked to Chief Jaffe. I have spoken with Chief Delatorre. I have interviewed and spent time with Chief Campisi from Internal Affairs. I spoke with Donna Jones, who was the head of personnel, inspector of personnel, she has since been promoted. And I spent time interviewing Chief Banks from community affairs bureau, who was just promoted to chief of department.

So I have met with a lot of officers. I have been out on patrol. This was not in the daytime, this was on the night SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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1 shift as well.

- 2 MR. CHARNEY: I guess we may have some objections. 3 THE COURT: Wait until you have them. You may have
- 4 them. We will wait until you have them.
- Q. You said you reviewed the report of Mr. Walker, is that correct?
- 7 A. I did.
- 8 Q. Did you also listen to his testimony at trial?
- 9 A. I have.
- 10 Q. Are you familiar with EIS systems?
- 11 A. I am.
- 12 Q. What do you understand EIS systems to be?
- 13 A. I understand them to be an early intervention system, and,
- 14 in fact, at the National Institute of Justice, we initiated
- 15 some of the early research that went into that. And the basic
- 16 concept is to carefully monitor specific types of behavior by
- 17 police officers. Those are precursors to potentially
- 18 problematic circumstances. And when the officers began to
- 19 exhibit those, it was an opportunity to signal the police
- department for a variety of interventions, whether they be
- 21 retraining or psychological counseling or a transfer to see
- 22 whether officers could be recovered and required special
- 23 supervision.
- 24 Q. Now, did you hear Professor Walker's testimony in regard to
- 25 the 15 specific prongs of an EIS system?

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D5G8FL06 Stewart - direct THE COURT: I thought it was 17. Q. 17? 2 3 A. He did say 17, but he only listed 15. Anyway, we did look 4 at the prongs. How's that? 5 Q. Have you had an opportunity to compare those prongs with 6 systems that the NYPD has in place? 7 A. Yes, we have. 8 Q. What is your opinion in that regard? 9 MR. CHARNEY: Objection, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: I will allow that. 11 The real point is, if I recall Professor Walker, I 12 thought his real point was that he thought all these 15 items 13 should be a single integrated database. I assume you didn't 14 find a single integrated database in the New York City Police 15 Department? 16 THE WITNESS: Your assumption is right. 17 THE COURT: It may have had many of these prongs in 18 one place or another, but you certainly agree with him that 19 it's not in one database? 20 THE WITNESS: That's right. 21 I also agree that it is accessible to the command 22 with -- the three databases are readily available to the 2.3 commanders. That's what I was going to say.

Q. In terms of a remedy that the Court may consider adopting in this case, do you believe it would be necessary to have all SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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D5G8FL06 Stewart - direct of these in one database?

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A. I don't believe it would be necessary to have them in one database because what is necessary --

MR. CHARNEY: Objection. It's not in his report.

MR. KUNZ: He absolutely talks about these 15 factors.

THE COURT: I realize he talks about the 15.

Apparently, he did not respond to his report, to the concept that Professor Walker testified to of the importance in his opinion of having it in a single integrated database. He did not respond to that part of Professor Walker's report. He surely had the opportunity to do so.

MR. KUNZ: Walker's report talks about the need for an EIS system with 15 factors. He never says they have to be in the same database. He just says a department needs to track these 15 factors.

THE COURT: They need to pause. They think it's right in there. I don't know.

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ PATEL: I read paragraph 47 to require a single system.

THE COURT: Would you just read it into the record or put it on the board? Didn't we have some of these paragraphs on the screen before? I guess it was for the consent decrees.

What does paragraph 47 say? Would you read slowly? (Continued on next page)

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MR. KUNZ: "It is my conclusion that in order to effectively guide and control officer conduct with respect to stops and frisks, the NYPD must develop and implement an early intervention system that includes between 15 and 25 performance indicators. Based on my professional experience with early intervention systems, an NYPD system would at a minimum need to include for each officer," and then it lists all of the fifteen factors.

THE COURT: I agree with you already, Ms. Patel. He said a system that includes the following fifteen. That is one system. One database to me. There's been no response to that, so I can't allow it.

MR. KUNZ: I would just say --

THE COURT: But I understand that he gave his opinion anyway, that he thinks the three databases that exist that include most if not all of these fifteen is sufficient.

That is your opinion and you said it. So, that part.

MR. CHARNEY: This may be the time to raise I think this is going to be a recurring objection that we have related to the issue of the fact that this is a remedies witness.

THE COURT: I'm very conscious. I don't think you need to give any tutoring on that. I'm very conscious of that. I'm not going to have him go over what I consider liability proof. But this relates directly to his response to Professor Walker's remedy of the need for an early intervention system SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G9FL07 Stewart - direct that prepares a single database that would access in one place all the information about a particular officer because Professor Walker described that in detail. I remember asking 3 4 him is it per officer, is all this information in one place, 5 yes, and all that. Okay. MR. KUNZ: I understand your Honor's ruling. 6 7 But just for the record I would say that I believe 8 that a single system could include multiple databases. 9 THE COURT: Good to know what you think, but you're 10 not a witness. So that comment is stricken and not to be 11 considered. It really doesn't matter what you think. You have 12 an expert here, so. 13 MR. KUNZ: I'll ask the expert. 14 THE COURT: I understand. But that's what I've just 15 ruled out. Because he didn't issue an opinion on that. 16 However, he did get to say that he believes all these 15 -- was 17 it all of the 15 or most of the 15 are already covered in 18 various databases? 19 THE WITNESS: Actually they are all covered. 20 THE COURT: All covered. 21 THE WITNESS: Or the functional equivalent is covered 22 of the other two. They are all there. 2.3 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MS. PATEL: Your Honor --THE COURT: It's a subject for cross-examination. 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G9FL07 Stewart - direct 1 Wait until you get your turn. 2 Ms. Patel, you don't -- nevermind. I'm not going to 3 say it. 4 Go ahead, Mr. Kunz. 5 I guess I will. If you have an objection say objection and the ground. Don't say your Honor. 6 7 What is it, Mr. Kunz? 8 BY MR. KUNZ: 9 Q. Now moving to the topic of supervision. 10 In terms of the -- you heard Mr. Walker talk a lot 11 about his opinions of the supervisory system and the remedies 12 that he would recommend be put in place? 13 A. I did. Q. Now from your perspective, in terms of the NYPD's current 14 15 written policies, what is your assessment of the need for 16 whether or not the written supervisory policies need to be 17 reformed? 18 THE COURT: I think that has to be rephrased. 19 What do you think of Professor Walker's testimony that 20 there needs to be a remedy that addresses -- what was it, 21 training? 2.2 MR. KUNZ: The supervision. 2.3 THE COURT: Right. That address the supervisory 24 system. What is your opinion as to his opinion that there has 25 to be a remedy regarding supervisory systems? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G9FL07 Stewart - direct MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor. 1 2 MS. PATEL: Objection. 3 MR. CHARNEY: We object again because to the extent it 4 asks for testimony about what they currently do. 5 THE COURT: I understand. That's why I rephrased the 6 question. He can respond to Professor Walker's proposed remedy 7 with respect to supervisory systems. 8 MR. CHARNEY: But to the extent he starts to veer into 9 well they already do this and -- because. 10 THE COURT: That's sort of unavoidable if it explains 11 why they're, in his opinion, Professor Walker's proposed remedy 12 is not necessary. 13 MR. CHARNEY: But there's a couple other issues with 14 going into what they currently do, one of which is to the 15 extent he's basing it off hearsay evidence that either is from 16 a witness --17 THE COURT: An expert is allowed to consider and rely 18 on hearsay evidence, as you know. 19 MR. CHARNEY: They are, except they can't simply 20 compare it. 21 THE COURT: No. That's true. 2.2 MR. CHARNEY: What another fact witness would have 2.3 said. 24 And there are many people that he's spoken to, he's 25 identified them already, who have never testified at this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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trial, were never identified as witnesses, and only appear in his report. And to the extent he's simply going to tell us what they told him ${\mathord{\text{--}}}$

THE COURT: No, that wouldn't be right.

MR. CHARNEY: Without putting in an opinion about it, that needs to be excluded.

THE COURT: I suspect what he's doing is synthesizing all the material he reviewed and producing an opinion based on that synthesis. I don't suspect he's going to sit on the stand and say so and so told me and then quote them verbatim. That, obviously, wouldn't be allowed.

MR. CHARNEY: My issue would be if he says they don't need to change it because they're already doing it. And you say what's the basis of that? They told me that this is what they do.

THE COURT: Well the materials I reviewed.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ CHARNEY: Yes, but I guess that's not an opinion. That's just telling us what they already do.

THE COURT: Well, the materials I reviewed. I mean based on all of the material I've reviewed, which is three single-spaced pages, I reviewed these and these documents, or this and this testimony, and therefore my opinion is, this is what I base it on, this three pages of review.

 $\mbox{MR. CHARNEY:} \mbox{ I guess our question is what is the opinion? To simply --$

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1 THE COURT: If you would stop talking I might find 2 out. I can't talk and listen at the same time.

 $\mbox{\tt MR. CHARNEY:}\mbox{\tt There's going to be a lot of objections}$ then.

THE COURT: I know that.

Q. So the question was after hearing -- I'm going to try to get it right -- after hearing Walker's opinions about the types of remedial changes that he believed would be appropriate given his understanding of the NYPD's supervisory structure, did you form opinions?

A. I did.

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Q. And what were those opinions?

A. I formed the opinion that Mr. Walker asked for a robust evaluative system. And that my review of what was needed, in terms of a robust evaluative system in which that the supervisors are in contact with the -- with their subordinates on a regular basis, that they have direct supervision and interaction with them; they review their work products, and that they also report to their lieutenant, and they're reviewed by the lieutenants --

THE COURT: Who --

THE WITNESS: -- sergeants. That the sergeants report to their superiors, that -- both what the officers are doing as part of the components of a superior system, that you would have to be able to analyze the work through -- when I looked SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

D5G9FL07 Stewart - direct through it, I said yes, this looks like the kind of system that 2 would be needed. 3 The question is: How do you operationalize it? And 4 as I looked at what the NYPD had, that it was clearly something 5 that was currently in operation that --6 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I'm having trouble following 7 you. 8 MR. CHARNEY: Objection. 9 THE COURT: What is in operation? 10 THE WITNESS: A robust evaluative system. 11 THE COURT: How did you fine robust evaluative? 12 THE WITNESS: That it combines both qualitative and 13 quantitative information which Professor Walker talked about. 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 THE WITNESS: That it has direct observations. It has 16 interactions between the supervisor and the subordinates. That 17 there is training that goes on, and that it is -- that that --18 that it's related to the crime conditions and the community 19 conditions that -- quality of life conditions that exist on the 20 beat. 21 So it's not just doing activity but that the activity 22 actually is related to conditions. 2.3

MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, I would move to strike this. This seems to me to be rebuttal testimony to Mr. Reiter. He's basically giving an opinion that the current supervision system SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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is adequate to ensure constitutional conduct. That's clearly prohibited by your Honor's prior order.

MR. KUNZ: I would just make one observation here, your Honor, which is that at some point, to the extent there's a finding of liability, you'll need to sit down and fashion remedies. And an effective remedy is one which would address an issue that's present.

And so to the extent that the expert can offer opinions on whether or not a specific remedy would be effective in this case, he needs to talk about what his observation of the current policies and practices are.

THE COURT: Not really. I have a record of that.

MR. CHARNEY: Exactly.

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THE COURT: I know what the current system in place is because I've had two months of testimony about it. For him to repeat that two months of testimony is not helpful.

He says officers go into the field and observe, officers sit down -- or supervisors sit down with officers and go over things.

I've heard all this and I'm going to evaluate how accurate it is. But hearing it again from the expert is not going to help.

MR. KUNZ: I understand.

THE COURT: It doesn't help.

MR. KUNZ: We're just trying to rebut the sort of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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opinions that Professor Walker talked about. And Professor Walker $-\!-$

THE COURT: But he was very specific as to what he would change on the evaluation form.

MR. KUNZ: But to get there.

THE COURT: On the meetings between sergeants and officers, what he would suggest be done at those meetings. There were a whole lot of specifics he gave.

 $\,$ MR. KUNZ: Right. But to get there first he said that he felt that the current system was lacking in this way.

THE COURT: But I had evidence. I've -- I have evidence before me as to what is the current system, both in theory and in practice. Both from the documents that is the -- the alleged policy and then the so-called operational policy what really happens in the precincts.

It is redundant for him to summarize that. And it is not helpful to the Court. Or put it differently, in terms of evidence, it's not helpful to the trier of fact. And whenever we hear an expert, particularly in a jury trial, typically we say: Is this helpful to the trier of the fact? The answer is no. This answer was a summary of the evidence I've heard. And I never allow it in any kind of case.

 $\,$ MR. KUNZ: I'm saying this is the backup for his opinion about the types of remedies that would be appropriate here.

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1 THE COURT: No.

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He has no opinion on the type of remedy that's appropriate.

MR. KUNZ: On the appropriateness of the remedies proposed by Professor Walker.

THE COURT: That's right.

But he has to really get to say each of the specifics that Professor Walker recommends, here's why I don't agree with it. That's what I expected. If he's going to say that, I'd listen.

If he says Professor Walker recommended that the form has too many numbers and not enough narrative, or the sergeants are not sitting down with the officer and actually discussing the stops as to which they have doubts. If he responded to each of those specifics, that's one thing.

But to summarize basically how good things are is not helpful. I have real evidence from people who were there. So I am striking the last answer.

19 BY MR. KUNZ:

Q. So we'll take one of those examples.

One of Professor Walker's opinions was that the NYPD needs to adopt a supervisory structure where sergeants meet with officers and discuss the constitutionality of stops.

Did you hear him talk about those issues?

25 A. I did.

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1 Q. And based -- have you formed an opinion on the appropriateness of that as a remedy in this case?

3 A. I have.

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Q. And what is your opinion in that regard?

A. My opinion is, is that it's unnecessary because I saw it in action in the field when I was on patrol, when we actually made the arrests and we made the initial stops. I have personal knowledge that, in fact, that the sergeants did question very clearly the officer on (a) the reasonable cause for the arrest.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. This was a sergeant who was there or wasn't there?

THE WITNESS: This was a sergeant who came.

THE COURT: Came after the stop?

THE WITNESS: After the stop and after we transport — we walk the person down the — from the 15th floor of the public housing projects. And by the time we got out the door, the sergeant had pulled up. And she walked up and she said right to the officers: What do you have here? And the officers described it. And then she said: Well, what was your cause for originally stopping him?

THE COURT: But the bottomline is from that single observation you have the opinion that sergeants are routinely meeting with and questioning the officers who make stops?

THE WITNESS: And I had another observation in another arrest.

D5G9FL07 Stewart - direct THE COURT: From those two observations you are 2 concluding that across the police department sergeants are 3 meeting with officers and discussing with them the officer's 4 observation that caused them to make the stop? 5 THE WITNESS: And I had interviews with the officers. 6 THE COURT: Other officers? 7 THE WITNESS: Other officers. Not just those 8 officers. With other officers. And also the commanders. 9 that's been reported to me. And that they showed me documents 10 that show that they have done that. 11 THE COURT: Just so I understand. So the basis of 12 your opinion is a couple of observations and a group of 13 interviews of officers and commanding officers? THE WITNESS: That's right. 14 15 MR. KUNZ: So, your Honor, I actually wasn't trying to 16 expand it systemwide. 17 What I meant to ask is based on those observations is 18 that the sort of supervisor interaction that you believe would be appropriate? 19 20 THE WITNESS: I do. It goes to the reasonable 21 suspicion, the initial reasonable suspicion. 2.2 THE COURT: If you want to sit down this is exactly 2.3 what Professor Walker suggested so you ought to be seated. 24 Go ahead. 25 THE WITNESS: They checked the reasonable articulable SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

D5G9FL07 Stewart - direct suspicion of the initial stop as well as the reasonable cause 2 of the stop. And it worked much the same way as the training 3 materials I read, the supervisor's guide that I read, the 4 lieutenant's quide to supervisors that I read. So I have some 5 experience in observing that. 6 Q. No your expert opinion is that level --7 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Let me interrupt one more 8 time. This is all in 2013. 9 THE WITNESS: Yes, it is -- no. That occurred in 10 2012. 11 THE COURT: When? What month? 12 THE WITNESS: May. 13 THE COURT: So these observations began a year ago? 14 THE WITNESS: Yes. 15 THE COURT: And these interviews and discussions? 16 THE WITNESS: Yes. 17 This was related to the Davis case. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. CHARNEY: I actually have a question or a request 20 I guess. This might obviate the need for any further objections, just so it's clear that his testimony does not in 21 22 any way go to liability; in other words, when he talks about 2.3 what he observed they currently do. Because it sounds to me --24 THE COURT: No I will not be considering it in the 25 liability phase of this case or my decision on this case. I've SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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1 made that clear from the beginning.

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 $\,$ MR. CHARNEY: Our position is the things that he's describing as you pointed out are exactly what Professor Walker says needs to be the system.

Now, of course, whether two officers do it in a department of 30,000 is one question. But I guess as long as his testimony is not going to go to liability.

 $\,$ THE COURT: Not going to be considered by me. There's only one trier of fact.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ CHARNEY: It may obviate a lot of our objections. THE COURT: However, it's still quarter of six any way we slice it.

MR. KUNZ: I will try to speed this up, your Honor. Q. Real briefly on this issue. Do you believe that in your experience, is that level of interaction required for every single stop or every single arrest?

A. No, it's not.

As a supervisor and as observing many police departments across the country, I find that you get to know your officers who are working with you just like you get to know your colleagues. And there are usually many who have a level of maturity and understanding that perform adequately and competently in their position. There are, however, about 20 percent of the officers may need some very close supervision. And the sergeants should spend their time focused SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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on those individuals. And if they spend their time with the 80 who are quite competent and doing a good job, the difficulty is, is that you don't have the amount of time available to take care of the people who may have subsequently problematic or less competent activities.

MR. CHARNEY: I apologize, your Honor, but the objection to this testimony is that it's not in his report. we would move to strike that answer.

In other words, there is no opinion in here about whether or not it's necessary to provide that level of supervision to every officer, some, what percentage.

MR. KUNZ: Well but --

MR. CHARNEY: The experienced ones, the inexperienced ones.

MR. KUNZ: Walker testified to this and it's not in his report.

THE COURT: It's a natural follow-up.

I am concerned about the clock. I think you would be rushing to try to finish in twelve minutes, then there's still cross, and possibly redirect. I don't see how we can avoid coming back tomorrow. I hope it will be a short session. We can start at 10:30 instead of 10 and hopefully finish by noon. Does everybody think we can get this done in an

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24 hour-and-a-half. We've put in our time tonight. Is that going 25 to tie your hands too much if it's 10:30 to 12:00?

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1	MR. KUNZ: I wouldn't have						
2	THE COURT: I mean altogether.						
3	MR. CHARNEY: I guess it depends how long the direct						
4	is going to be.						
5	MR. KUNZ: I think we could work on an agreement						
6	where						
7	MR. CHARNEY: Should we start at 10:00?						
8	THE COURT: No.						
9	MR. CHARNEY: You can't start at 10:00?						
LO	THE COURT: Like you, I counted not being on trial						
11	today or tomorrow.						
12	10:30 to 12:30. That's the latest I can go.						
13	I know you don't want to be here. You all want to be						
L 4	preparing for summations. So, obviously, you don't all have to						
15	be here. You might want to consider very slimmed down teams						
16	tomorrow.						
17	We're not going to take up anything else. The motion						
18	have been made. The evidence has been put in. I do need to						
19	hear from Ms. Richardson if she's better or if you could,						
20	Ms. Publicker, get the information from her so we can finalize						
21	those two issues; the exhibits Ms. Borchetta mentioned and the						
22	letter about Officer Dang. But there's very little left to						
23	worry about. It's basically finishing this one witness.						
24	As I said, we used the time well tonight. We did take						
25	care of the motions and we did get an hour of testimony, but I						
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1	don't know that any of us will be working at top efficiency any	
2	longer tonight. All right.	
3	(Adjourned to May 17, 2013 at 10:30 a.m.)	
4	(najournea do naj 11, 2015 ad 10.50 a.m.)	
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