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DOI'S OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT ("OIG-NYPD") ISSUES ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Today, the Department of Investigation's ("DOI") Office of the Inspector General for the New York City Police Department ("OIG-NYPD") released its Eleventh Annual Report, as required by Local Law 70, which established the OIG-NYPD as part of DOI. This Annual Report reviews each of OIG-NYPD's 23 investigative reports and one statement of findings that were issued between 2015 and December 31, 2024. The Report also discusses the status of 240 recommendations that were issued by OIG-NYPD and responded to during that period by the New York City Police Department ("NYPD") and the Civilian Complaint Review Board ("CCRB"). Recommendations made in 2024, to which responses are due in 2025, are not assessed in this Report. To date NYPD has fully implemented 120 of 238 recommendations issued to them, or approximately 50%; and accepted in principle or partially implemented 46 recommendations, or approximately 19%. Two recommendations issued to the CCRB during this timeframe have also been implemented. A copy of the Report is attached to this release and can be found at the following link: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/doi/oignypd/web/report.page>

DOI Commissioner Jocelyn E. Strauber said, "The OIG-NYPD's Annual Reports provide a comprehensive overview of the issues addressed and recommendations made by the Office since its founding. This year's Report features OIG-NYPD's 23 investigative reports and one statement of findings — three of which were published in 2024 — and provides updates on the status of 240 recommendations. Most notably, nearly 70 percent of the recommendations have been deemed accepted or implemented by NYPD. This Report demonstrates OIG-NYPD's impact on police oversight and its dedication to furthering transparency and increasing public confidence in the police."

OIG-NYPD Inspector General Jeanene L. Barrett said, "OIG-NYPD continues to enhance transparency and build stronger police-community relations through its investigations and recommendations. This Report highlights that important work in a sweeping overview of OIG-NYPD's reports and related results over the past 11 years. OIG-NYPD continues to work with NYPD toward implementing all of its recommendations and commends NYPD on its acceptance of 21 of the 24 recommendations issued in 2024."

Highlights of OIG-NYPD's work from 2024 includes the following reports:

- OIG-NYPD issued two reports pursuant to the Public Oversight of Surveillance Technology ("POST") Act passed in June 2020, which requires the NYPD to publicly disclose information concerning its use of surveillance technologies and its policies with respect to those technologies through Impact and Use Policies ("IUPs"). The law further requires OIG-NYPD to prepare annual audits of NYPD's IUPs.
 - [An Assessment of NYPD's Compliance with the POST Act, May 2024](#). In OIG-NYPD's second annual report related to the NYPD's compliance with the POST Act, the Office reviewed five surveillance technologies NYPD introduced in Calendar Year 2023: (1) Digidog, a remotely-operated robot; (2) the Knightscope K5 Autonomous Security Robot ("K5"); (3) StarChase GPS tracking technology ("StarChase"); (4) IDEMIA Mobile Biometric Check application ("IDEMIA"); and (5) an augmented reality smartphone application ("the

AR application”). Among its findings, the Office determined that NYPD did not issue any new IUPs in conjunction with the deployment of any of the five surveillance technologies. NYPD did, however, issue five addenda to existing IUPs in April 2023 to cover its usage of K5, StarChase, IDEMIA, and the AR application, which the Office found appropriate, as those technologies were either enhancements to or new uses of existing surveillance technologies. Also, OIG-NYPD found that NYPD utilized grouping in an overly expansive manner by addressing Digidog within an existing IUP, rather than issuing an individual IUP. OIG-NYPD issued seven recommendations to NYPD. Of those recommendations, **NYPD has accepted five and rejected two.**

- [An Assessment of NYPD’s Compliance with the POST Act, December 2024.](#) In OIG-NYPD’s third annual report related to the NYPD’s compliance with the POST Act, the Office reviewed NYPD’s use of unmanned aircraft systems (“UAS”), commonly referred to as drones, and the IUPs related to the surveillance technology. OIG-NYPD’s review found that while the Thermographic Cameras’ IUP was sufficient with respect to drone technology, NYPD’s UAS IUP did not sufficiently disclose all of the information required by the POST Act. Specifically, the UAS IUP did not describe all the capabilities of its drone fleet or provide a complete and accurate picture of NYPD UAS operations in practice. OIG-NYPD made 10 recommendations that focused on increasing transparency regarding the capabilities of drone technology and the policies and procedures regulating its use. **NYPD accepted all ten of the issued recommendations.**
- [A Review of NYPD’s Community Response Team.](#) In July 2022, NYPD created the Patrol Services Bureau Community Response Team (“CRT”), initially a single Citywide specialized unit created in response to a rise in quality-of-life complaints from elected officials and community members. Despite a significant expansion since its creation, OIG-NYPD found a lack of publicly available information related to the unit’s work, which prompted the Office’s investigation. OIG-NYPD reviewed Department materials pertaining to CRT and other specialized units, spoke with senior NYPD officials and active members of CRT, and met with NYC-based advocacy organizations and community and violence interrupter groups as part of the investigation. The Office found that CRT had no mission statement, no policies and procedures specifically related to the unit, and striking gaps in data collection and analysis. OIG-NYPD made seven recommendations regarding CRT policies, procedures, and community engagement. **NYPD accepted six and rejected one.** OIG-NYPD’s review is continuing, and in its next phase will focus on issues including the disciplinary history of CRT officers and available data reflecting the impact of CRT’s work.

In addition to its investigations, OIG-NYPD conducted outreach in 2024 to educate the public and build relationships, participating in 147 events (virtual and in-person) across the City to promote awareness of its work and learn about areas of policing concerns. OIG-NYPD’s Outreach Unit collaborated with other City police oversight agencies on the “Furthering Police Accountability” educational event series, which featured conversations in Brooklyn and the Bronx about how the public can be involved in the process of police oversight and accountability. DOI Commissioner Jocelyn Strauber and OIG-NYPD Inspector General Jeanene Barrett also participated in a Police Athletic League’s Career Awareness event and the NYPD’s National Night Out Against Crime.

The Eleventh Annual Report was prepared by Investigative Policy Analyst Olivia Sykes in DOI’s Office of the Inspector General for the NYPD and supervised by Deputy Inspectors General Percival Rennie and Lesley Bedeau, Special Counsel to the Inspector General Maria Paolillo, Inspector General Jeanene L. Barrett, Associate Commissioner of Training and Investigations Laura Bowman, Deputy Commissioner of Strategic Initiatives Christopher Ryan, and Deputy Commissioner/Chief of Investigations Dominick Zarrella.

DOI is one of the oldest law-enforcement agencies in the country and New York City’s corruption watchdog. Investigations may involve any agency, officer, elected official or employee of the City, as well as those who do business with or receive benefits from the City. DOI’s strategy attacks corruption comprehensively through systemic investigations that lead to high-impact arrests, preventive internal controls and operational reforms that improve the way the City runs.

DOI’s press releases can also be found at twitter.com/NYC_DOI
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New York City Department of Investigation
Office of the Inspector General for the NYPD



2025
11th Annual Report

April 2025

Jocelyn E. Strauber
Commissioner

Jeanene L. Barrett
Inspector General

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A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
AND THE INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

We are pleased to present the Department of Investigation’s (“DOI”) Office of the Inspector General for the New York City Police Department (“OIG-NYPD” or “the Office”) 2025 Eleventh Annual Report.

Between 2015 and 2024, OIG-NYPD has released 23 investigative reports and one statement of findings, making 257 recommendations in total. This Eleventh Annual Report is a formal review of all recommendations issued during that period.¹

In 2024, OIG-NYPD continued to pursue its mission to enhance the effectiveness of NYPD and increase the public’s confidence in the Department with the release of four reports. OIG-NYPD issued its Tenth Annual Report in March, followed by the publication of our second Public Oversight of Surveillance Technology (“POST”) Act report in May. OIG-NYPD released a report reviewing the NYPD’s Community Response Team in November, and our third POST Act report in December. In addition, OIG-NYPD staff attended 147 community events and/or public meetings, as well as five City Council legislative hearings.

OIG-NYPD values the continued engagement with the public, advocacy groups, City employees, other City agencies, and NYPD to assist us with fulfilling our mission. We are grateful for the opportunity to contribute to the City’s efforts to increase public safety and strengthen police-community relations by seeking greater transparency and accountability in policing.

We look forward to continuing this important work.

Jocelyn E. Strauber, Commissioner, DOI
Jeanene L. Barrett, Inspector General, OIG-NYPD



¹ This report does not include recommendations made in the Office’s 2024 reports for which the Department’s response is due in 2025. Those recommendations, (a total of 17, issued in the November 2024 report “A Review of NYPD’s Community Response Team” and the December 2024 report “An Assessment of NYPD’s Compliance with the POST Act”) will be assessed in the Office’s 2026 Twelfth Annual Report.

I. INTRODUCTION

The **mission** of the Department of Investigation (“DOI”)’s Office of the Inspector General for the New York City Police Department (“OIG-NYPD or “the Office”) is to enhance the effectiveness of the New York City Police Department (“NYPD or “the Department”), increase public safety, protect civil liberties and civil rights, and increase the public’s confidence in NYPD. Over the past year, OIG-NYPD has released reports that encourage transparency and accountability, and has engaged in a review of all outstanding recommendations made to NYPD and the Civilian Complaint Review Board (“CCRB”) through December 2024.

OIG-NYPD was created by **Local Law 70 of 2013** and became operational in May 2014. Since then, OIG-NYPD has published **ten annual reports, 23 investigative reports, and one statement of findings**. This year’s reports focused on surveillance technology and an NYPD specialized unit. OIG-NYPD has made **257 recommendations**, since the creation of the Office, 240 of which are assessed in this report—as NYPD’s 90-day responses for two reports were not due during the 2024 calendar year—and approximately 70 percent of the recommendations have been accepted in principle, partially implemented, or fully implemented by NYPD or CCRB.²

This Eleventh Annual Report summarizes the findings of systemic reviews and investigations conducted from 2015 through 2024 and assesses the extent to which NYPD has implemented OIG-NYPD’s proposals for reform. This Report also discusses complaints the Office has received from the public, as well as its community outreach and engagement efforts.

OIG-NYPD looks forward to continuing its investigations to ensure the **highest standards of integrity and accountability** within NYPD.

² OIG-NYPD issued two recommendations to CCRB regarding the City’s handling of biased policing complaints in its 2019 report titled, [“Complaints of Biased Policing in New York.”](#)

II. OIG-NYPD MANDATE

Section 803(c)(1) of the New York City Charter (“Charter”) mandates that OIG-NYPD

investigate, review, study, audit, and make recommendations relating to the operation, policies, programs, and practices, including ongoing partnerships with other law enforcement agencies of the new york city police department with the goal of enhancing the effectiveness of the department, increasing public safety, protecting civil liberties and civil rights, and increasing the public’s confidence in the police force, thus building stronger police-community relations.

Pursuant to Section 803(c-1) of the Charter, the Office is specifically charged with preparing annual audits of NYPD’s surveillance technology impact and use policies (“IUP”), issued pursuant to New York City Administrative Code (“AC”) section 14-188.³ In addition, Section 808(b), Evaluation and Recommendations, of the Charter requires that OIG-NYPD, working with other City agencies, evaluate allegations or findings of improper police conduct and make recommendations relating to the identification of officers who may need enhanced training or monitoring as well as relating to operations, policies, programs, and practices regarding discipline and training.⁴

This Report is issued pursuant to section 803(e)(3) of the Charter that requires OIG-NYPD to release an Annual Report by April 1 summarizing the Office’s work and includes the following:

- (a) Description of all significant findings from the investigations conducted the previous year;
- (b) Description of corrective action taken the previous year;
- (c) Identification of recommendations discussed in previous Annual Reports that have not been implemented or completed; and
- (d) The number of open investigations as of the close of the previous year for the following periods:
 - 1. Six months up to and including one year,
 - 2. More than one year and up to and including two years,
 - 3. More than two years and up to and including three years, and
 - 4. More than three years.⁵

³ Throughout this Report, OIG-NYPD and the Office will be used interchangeably. Similarly, NYPD and the Department will also be used interchangeably.

⁴ There are two section 808s in Chapter 34 of the Charter.

⁵ The term “Investigations” will be used throughout the report to reference investigations, reviews, studies, and audits.

III. OIG-NYPD ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Below is a summary of OIG-NYPD's 2024 reports and recommendations, including NYPD's response and the status of implementation for the Office's May 2024 report titled "An Assessment of NYPD's Compliance with the POST Act." OIG-NYPD continues to monitor the status of all recommendations until they have been implemented by NYPD.

As of December 31, 2024, OIG-NYPD had one investigation open for six to 12 months, one investigation open for 13 to 24 months, two investigations open for 25 to 36 months, and zero investigations open for more than 36 months.⁶

Released December 18, 2024:

An Assessment of NYPD's Compliance with the POST Act

Released November 26, 2024:

A Review of NYPD's Community Response Team

Released May 30, 2024:

An Assessment of NYPD's Compliance with the POST Act

⁶ These numbers are inclusive of non-systemic investigations that were not closed during the 2024 calendar year.

December 18, 2024

The Public Oversight of Surveillance Technology (“POST”) Act, passed in June 2020, requires NYPD to publicly disclose information concerning its use of surveillance technologies, and its policies with respect to those technologies through Impact and Use Policies (“IUPs”). The law further requires OIG-NYPD to prepare annual audits of NYPD’s IUPs.



In OIG-NYPD’s third annual report related to the Department’s compliance with the POST Act, the Office reviewed NYPD’s use of unmanned aircraft systems (“UAS”), commonly referred to as drones, and the IUPs related to the surveillance technology.

OIG-NYPD’s review found that while the Thermographic Cameras IUP was sufficient with respect to drone technology, NYPD’s UAS IUP did not sufficiently disclose all of the information required by the POST Act. Specifically, the UAS IUP did not describe all the capabilities of its drone fleet or provide a complete and accurate picture of NYPD UAS operations in practice.

OIG-NYPD made 10 recommendations that focused on increasing transparency regarding the capabilities of drone technology and the policies and procedures regulating its use by the Department. On March 20, 2025, NYPD provided its 90-day response letter. The Department accepted all 10 recommendations. The Office has not assessed NYPD’s implementation of each recommendation. A full assessment of the Department’s implementation of each recommendation will be conducted as part of the 12th Annual Report, to be released in 2026. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION 1

Update the UAS IUP to reflect that TARU personnel are not the only ones operating and supervising UAS operations and currently all operations are performed independently from TARU.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Update the UAS IUP to accurately describe the approval, supervision, and reporting structure for UAS operations.

RECOMMENDATION 3

Update the UAS IUP to make clear that the requirement of an FAA remote pilot certificate is applicable to all UAS operators, rather than only TARU personnel.

RECOMMENDATION 4

Update the UAS IUP to include all the capabilities of its UAS fleet.

RECOMMENDATION 5

Update the UAS IUP to include a reference to the Thermographic Cameras IUP, which contains additional information relevant to this technological capability of UAS.

RECOMMENDATION 6

Update the UAS IUP to note that operations involving First-Person View drones require a designated visual observer, as per FAA guidelines, except if there is an active COA waiving this requirement.

RECOMMENDATION 7

Update the UAS IUP to specify whether TARU is the only unit responsible for retaining UAS data, and if not, specify requirements applied to those other units.

RECOMMENDATION 8

Update the UAS IUP to reflect that flight log information is automated and should be entered directly into FORMS rather than maintained by TARU.

RECOMMENDATION 9

Update the UAS IUP to disclose health and safety impacts related to UAS.

RECOMMENDATION 10

While not a requirement of the POST Act, update the UAS IUP to include the potential disparate impacts of the use and deployment of UAS technology itself on protected groups, as NYPD has done for certain, but not all, surveillance technologies.

November 26, 2024

In July 2022 NYPD created the Patrol Services Bureau Community Response Team (“CRT”), initially a single citywide specialized unit created in response to a rise in quality-of-life complaints from elected officials and community members. Despite a significant expansion since its creation, OIG-NYPD found a lack of publicly available information related to the unit’s work, which prompted the Office’s investigation.



OIG-NYPD reviewed Department materials pertaining to CRT and other specialized units, spoke with senior NYPD officials and active members of CRT, and met with NYC-based advocacy organizations and community and violence interrupter groups as part of the investigation. The Office found that CRT had no mission statement, no policies and procedures specifically related to the unit, and striking gaps in data collection and analysis.

OIG-NYPD made seven recommendations. On March 7, 2025, NYPD provided its 90-day response letter which can be found [here](#). The Department accepted 6 recommendations and rejected 1 recommendation. OIG-NYPD has not assessed NYPD’s implementation of each recommendation. A full assessment of the Department’s implementation of each recommendation will be conducted as part of the 12th Annual Report, to be released in 2026. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION 1

Update the NYPD website to include information on CRT under the Patrol Services Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Memorialize a mission statement in writing that includes the aims and goals of CRT, including its crime/offense focus, and publish it on NYPD’s website.

RECOMMENDATION 3

Memorialize in the Patrol Guide and/or Administrative Guide policies and procedures specific to CRT for the following areas:

- uniform requirements;
- statistics concerning CRT's work that will be maintained by the Department and the individuals responsible for recording/maintaining them;
- recruitment guidelines;
- the requirements for CRT officers in supervisory roles;
- the training required to perform CRT officer duties; and
- where officers can be deployed and how deployment will be determined.

RECOMMENDATION 4

Collect, analyze, and publish 311-related data, specifically pertaining to QoL categories, that fall under the Department's official QoL definition and CRT's mandate. Analysis should consider changes in 311-related data over time, and be used to inform deployment and enforcement decisions.

RECOMMENDATION 5

Conduct a minimum of two inclusive and accessible meetings a year, per Patrol Borough Command to gather community sentiments with respect to CRT and maintain a detailed agenda and minutes from each meeting.

RECOMMENDATION 6

Track and maintain a database for all CRT deployment on a weekly basis.

RECOMMENDATION 7

Publish the CRT-specific data that NYPD is already collecting for CRT (i.e. arrests, summonses, mopeds, etc.) on the NYPD website.

AN ASSESSMENT OF NYPD'S COMPLIANCE WITH THE POST ACT

May 30, 2024



As described above, the POST Act requires OIG-NYPD to prepare annual audits of NYPD’s IUPs.

OIG-NYPD’s second annual investigation concerning the Department’s compliance with the POST Act focused on the IUPs applicable to five surveillance technologies introduced in April 2023: (1) Digidog, a remotely-operated robot; (2) the Knightscope K5 Autonomous Security Robot (“K5”); (3) StarChase GPS tracking technology (“StarChase”); (4) IDEMIA Mobile Biometric Check application (“IDEMIA”); and (5) an augmented reality smartphone application (“the AR application”).

NYPD did not issue any new IUPs in conjunction with the deployment of any of these five surveillance technologies. The Department did, however, issue five addenda to existing IUPs in April 2023 to cover its usage of K5, StarChase, IDEMIA, and the AR application, which the Office found appropriate, as those technologies were either enhancements to or new uses of existing surveillance technologies. Also, OIG-NYPD found that NYPD utilized grouping in an overly expansive manner by addressing Digidog within an existing IUP, rather than issuing an individual IUP.

OIG-NYPD made seven recommendations. On August 27, 2024, NYPD provided its 90-day response letter. The Department accepted five recommendations and rejected two recommendations. Below is a list of each recommendation with NYPD’s response and OIG-NYPD’s assessment. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024**THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS HAS BEEN PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED****RECOMMENDATION 2**

NYPD should amend the addenda to the IUPs applicable to StarChase, IDEMIA, and the AR application to meet all of the requirements of the POST Act. The GPS Tracking Devices' IUP should be updated to adequately disclose the specialized rules, processes, and guidelines, health and safety impacts, and the type of data that may be shared with external entities in relation to StarChase; the Digital Fingerprint Scanning Devices' IUP should be updated to adequately address policies and procedures related to data retention and access in relation to IDEMIA; and the Portable Electronic Devices' IUP should be updated to adequately disclose policies and procedures regarding data retention and access in relation to the AR application.

NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD's recommendation. The Department updated the GPS Tracking Devices IUP on September 13, 2024, to provide additional information regarding StarChase. However, the remaining IUPs have not been amended. This recommendation is moved to partially implemented.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED**RECOMMENDATION 1**

NYPD should issue a new individual IUP for Digidog.

NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD's recommendation. While the Department agreed to prepare a separate Digidog IUP, one has not been published. This recommendation remains accepted.

RECOMMENDATION 3

In the event that NYPD uses K5 in the future, the Department should disclose health and safety information related to the technology within the SAC IUP.

NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD's recommendation. The Department has not utilized the K5 robot since the publication of the report and has not updated the SAC IUP regarding health and safety information related to the technology. This recommendation remains accepted.

RECOMMENDATION 4

For future IUPs, NYPD should group surveillance technologies into single IUPs only when the surveillance technologies at issue are substantially similar in capability and manner of use, and the IUP identifies and specifically names the individual technologies to which specific information within the IUP applies.

NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD's recommendation. The Department has not issued any new IUPs in which multiple surveillance technologies are grouped since the publication of the report. This recommendation remains accepted.

RECOMMENDATION 5

NYPD should review its existing IUPs, that "group" multiple surveillance technologies to determine if grouping is permissible under the standard set out in Recommendation 4, and issue new IUPs or addenda as appropriate.

NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: NYPD accepted OIG-NYPD's recommendation. The Department agreed to review its IUPs to determine if grouping within the IUPs is consistent with the standard described in recommendation 4 and stated it will ungroup technologies or issue addenda as appropriate. This recommendation remains accepted.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN REJECTED**RECOMMENDATION 6**

While not a requirement of the POST Act, NYPD should update the Internal Audit and Oversight sections of its IUPs to include mechanisms for tracking and monitoring use of its surveillance technologies to ensure that the technologies are being used as described in the IUPs, and that the IUPs do not result in a disparate impact on any protected groups.

NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation as this recommendation is not explicitly required by the POST Act. This recommendation remains rejected.

RECOMMENDATION 7

OIG-NYPD continues to maintain, as it did in its 2022 Report, that while not a requirement of the POST Act, NYPD should include in each IUP the potential disparate impacts of the surveillance technology on protected groups (instead of the potential disparate impacts of the IUP on protected groups, as is currently required under the law).

NYPD RESPONSE and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: NYPD rejected OIG-NYPD's recommendation as this recommendation is not explicitly required by the POST Act. This recommendation remains rejected.

A. OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

In 2025, OIG-NYPD’s Outreach Unit expanded its outreach and engagement efforts to continue to improve and strengthen public safety and police-community relations in New York City. Recognizing that meaningful outreach requires collaboration with diverse communities, the Office prioritizes connecting with entities interested in our work, including NYC residents, advocacy groups, government and oversight agencies, and law enforcement.

Through its relationship building, outreach education, and support on systemic investigations, OIG-NYPD’s Outreach Unit conducts regular engagement efforts to support the Office’s mission to build stronger police-community relations and enhance police accountability. Over the course of 2024, the Office participated in 147 events (virtual and in-person) across New York City to promote awareness of our work as well as learn about areas of concern within policing. OIG-NYPD also attended five City Council legislative hearings on topics relevant to public safety and oversight. The Outreach Unit continues to organize training opportunities for the Office’s staff on topics relevant to policing.

This year, OIG-NYPD’s Outreach Unit collaborated with other NYC police oversight agencies on the “Furthering Police Accountability” educational event series. Inspector General Jeanene Barrett participated in conversations in Brooklyn and the Bronx about how the public can be involved in the process of police oversight and accountability.

Additionally, alongside other DOI representatives, Inspector General Barrett presented to youth about careers in law enforcement as part of the Police Athletic League’s Career Awareness event. As part of the NYPD’s National Night Out Against Crime, DOI Commissioner Jocelyn Strauber and Inspector General Barrett spoke with community members of the 84th Precinct in Brooklyn Bridge Park. In addition, OIG-NYPD leadership continues to present at NYPD’s Internal Investigation Course at the Police Academy.



Figure 1: **Furthering Police Accountability, August 20, 2024.** From left to right: Brooklyn Community Organizer Tatiana Hill (OCL), Moderator Edwin Raymond (NYS Attorney General), Deputy Bureau Chief Lillian Marquez (NYS Attorney General), Deputy Monitor Richard Jerome (NYPD Monitor), IG Jeanene Barrett (OIG-NYPD), Director of Outreach Jahi Rose (CCRB), and Community Liaison Germain Thompson (OCL).

To request a meeting with OIG-NYPD or to invite OIG-NYPD to an event, please contact Director of Outreach Claire Fleischer at outreach@oignypd.nyc.gov or at (212) 806-5200. Those with X accounts (formerly known as “Twitter”) can also follow the Office’s X account at @DOI_OIGNYPD.

B. COMPLAINTS

SECTION 804 OF CHAPTER 34 OF THE CITY CHARTER UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC REPORT COMPLAINTS TO OIG-NYPD ABOUT PROBLEMS AND DEFICIENCIES RELATING TO NYPD OPERATIONS, POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND PRACTICES.

Through speaking directly with complainants, OIG-NYPD is able to gain greater insight into the concerns of New York City residents with respect to their encounters with NYPD and the practices of the Department. This insight allows the Office to focus on those issues to build stronger police-community relations through enhancing the effectiveness of the police department, increasing public safety, protecting civil liberties and civil rights, and increasing the public’s confidence in the police force.

In 2024, OIG-NYPD received complaints from members of the public, advocacy groups, NYPD employees, and legislators alleging a range of concerns from individualized encounters to systemic concerns, as well as request for an investigation by the City Council.

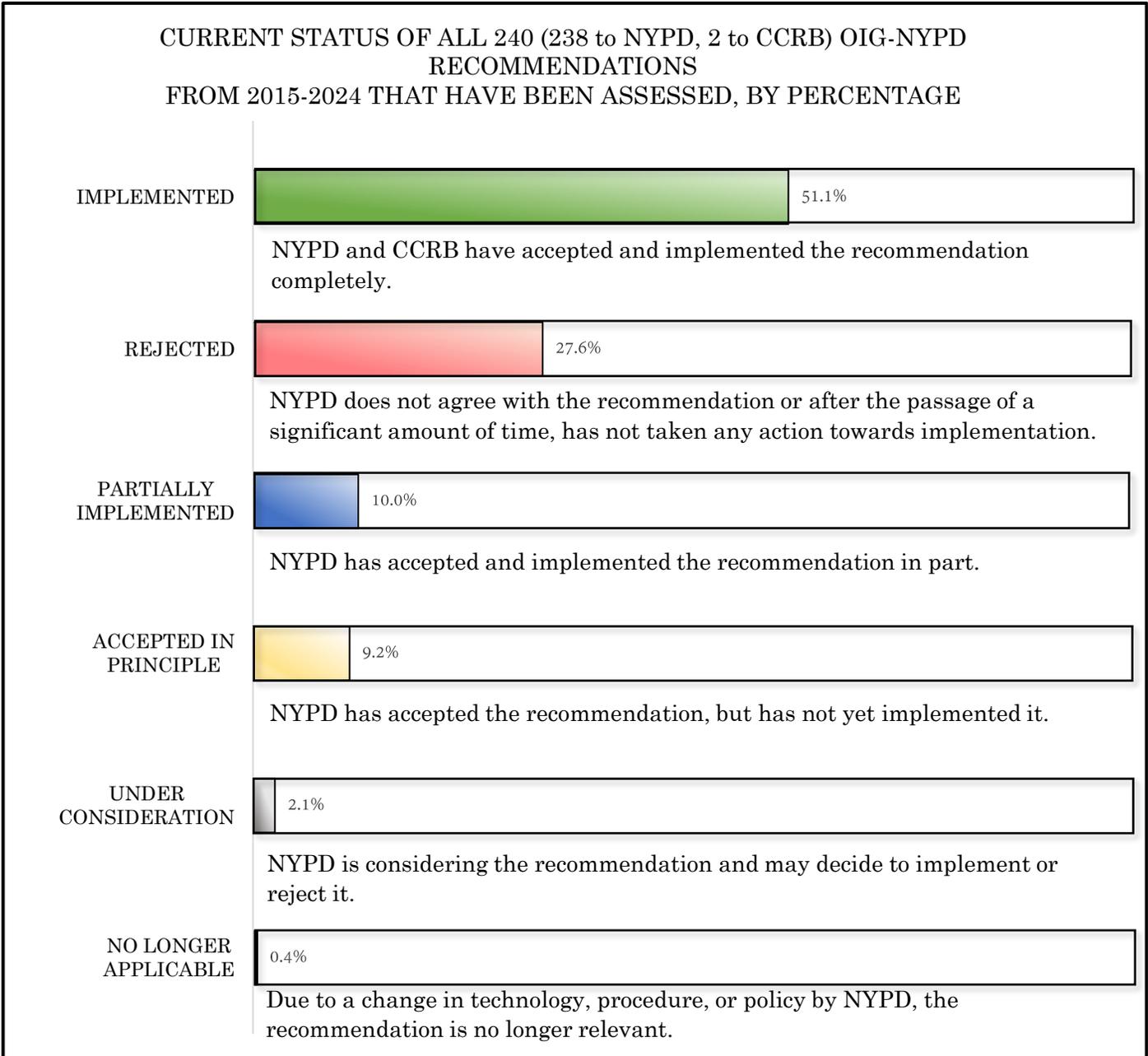
Some complaints alleged excessive use of force, abuse of authority, discourteousness, and the use of offensive language by NYPD officers during their interactions with the public. Other complaints alleged that NYPD officers or precincts engaged in other forms of misconduct, such as the failure to prepare a criminal complaint report, wrongful arrest, and issuance of unlawful parking tickets. Still others alleged that NYPD officers were involved in conflicts of interest or criminal activity. Complainants are advised when their complaints fall under the purview of other entities, such as CCRB or NYPD’s Internal Affairs Bureau (“IAB”), and provided with their contact information, and referrals are made to other entities when warranted.

Complaints to OIG-NYPD can be made in a variety of ways, including in-person, online, by phone, by email, by fax, and by U.S. mail. Please click any of the icons below for a direct link to contact OIG-NYPD.

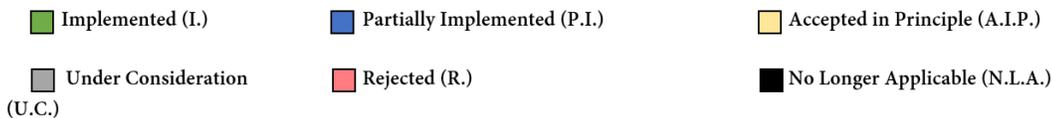


IV. CURRENT STATUS OF ALL OIG-NYPD RECOMMENDATIONS

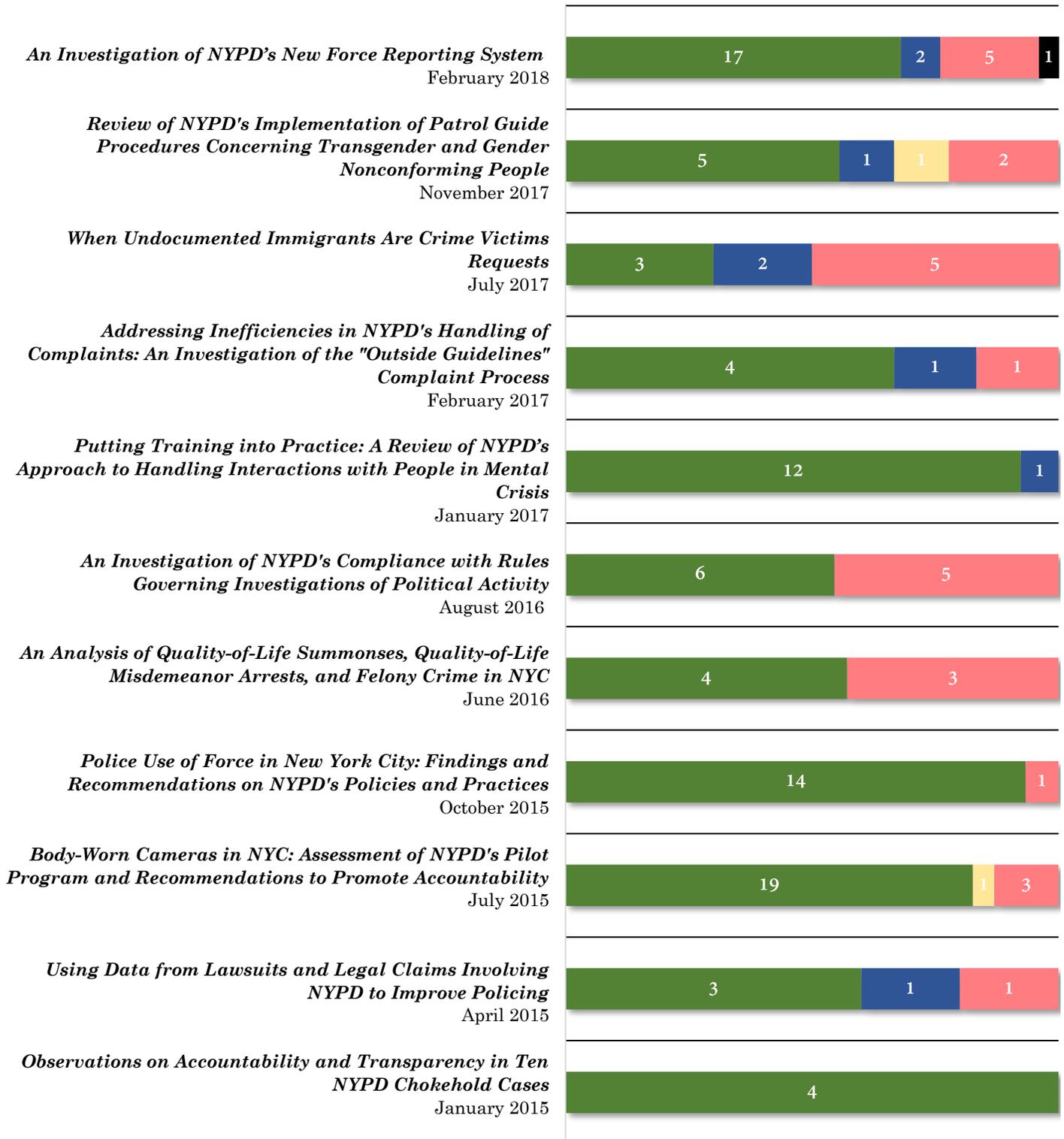
OIG-NYPD continuously monitors NYPD’s and CCRB’s implementation of the 240 assessed recommendations made in its reports and statement of findings. There are six status categories—implemented, partially implemented, accepted in principle, under consideration, rejected, and no longer applicable.



STATUS OF OIG-NYPD RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO NYPD AND CCRB PER REPORT FROM 2015 TO DECEMBER 31, 2024 BY NUMBER



STATUS OF OIG-NYPD RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO NYPD AND CCRB PER REPORT FROM 2015 TO DECEMBER 31, 2024, BY NUMBER



V. FEATURED 2015-2024 OIG-NYPD INVESTIGATIONS, NYPD RESPONSES, AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES

This section highlights OIG-NYPD reports from 2015–2024 that include recommendations with implementation status changes in 2024. It does not cover all reports issued during this period, but focuses specifically on those where the implementation of recommendations has changed.

A recommendation's implementation status may change due to various factors, such as, but not limited to, updates to NYPD policies and procedures, organizational restructuring, new laws or regulations, shifts in leadership priorities, or external oversight actions. This section details these changes and the specific recommendations affected. All OIG-NYPD reports and information on recommendation statuses can be found [here](#).

Featured Reports

Statement of Findings Regarding NYPD's Technical Assistance and Response Unit and the Revised *Handschu* Guidelines (Issued June 28, 2023)

Overtime Under Review: NYPD Overtime and the Increased Risk of Negative Policing Outcomes (Issued May 3, 2023)

An Investigation into NYPD's Criminal Group Database (Issued April 18, 2023)

An Assessment of NYPD's Response to the POST Act (Issued November 3, 2022)

Complaints of Biased Policing in New York City: An Assessment of NYPD's Investigations, Policies, And Training (Issued June 26, 2019)

An Investigation of NYPD's Special Victims Division-Adult Sex Crimes (Issued March 27, 2018)

Addressing Inefficiencies in NYPD's Handling of Complaints: An Investigation of the "Outside Guidelines" Complaint Process (Issued February 7, 2017)

Body-Worn Cameras in NYC: Assessment of NYPD's Pilot Program and Recommendations to Promote Accountability (Issued July 30, 2015)

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS REGARDING NYPD’S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RESPONSE UNIT AND THE REVISED *HANDSCHU* GUIDELINES

JUNE 28, 2023



This investigation examined access given by NYPD’s Technical Assistance and Response Unit (“TARU”) to other NYPD units, in particular to the Intelligence Bureau (“Intel”), to audio, as well as photographic and video materials collected and stored by TARU. OIG-NYPD determined that while Intel’s access to TARU’s materials complies with the Revised *Handschu* Guidelines, NYPD lacked written policies or procedures governing that access. OIG-NYPD also found that TARU retained such materials indefinitely, though the Patrol Guide does not require such retention. OIG-NYPD recommendations suggested those practices be codified to provide further assurance that TARU materials are not improperly accessed and that TARU’s retention practices are reflected in the Patrol Guide.

OIG-NYPD made eight recommendations regarding policy changes and video/photographic footage retention. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED

RECOMMENDATION 1

NYPD should require in a written policy that TARU notify the Legal Bureau of any requests from the Intelligence Bureau for access to TARU footage.

2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: This recommendation is implemented. NYPD created and disseminated a Commanding Officer’s Memo on July 1, 2024 that requires that any requests by Intel to TARU for *Handschu* video requires an immediate notification to the Legal Bureau.

OVERTIME UNDER REVIEW: NYPD OVERTIME AND THE INCREASED RISK OF NEGATIVE POLICING OUTCOMES

May 3, 2023



NYC Charter 808(b) requires that OIG-NYPD “...collect and evaluate information regarding allegations or findings of improper police conduct and develop recommendations relating to the discipline, training, and monitoring of police officers and related operations, policies, programs, and practices.”⁷ As required, OIG-NYPD examined the relationship between NYPD’s overtime hours and various negative policing outcomes (“NPOs”), including complaints of misconduct from members of the public, use of force, vehicle collisions, workplace injuries, lawsuits, and other direct sources of liability risk to the City, using a sample of NYPD officers from 2019 through 2021.

OIG-NYPD’s analysis found a likely relationship between overtime and NPOs, as well as a lack of formal policies and procedures to mitigate the effects of excessive overtime. OIG-NYPD recommended that NYPD conduct a full assessment of the risks and benefits of overtime, shift-work, and other risk factors unique to law enforcement, and develop effective risk management strategies to mitigate the risk of NPOs due to overtime.

OIG-NYPD made six recommendations. On August 3, 2023, NYPD provided its 90-day response letter. The Department accepted two recommendations and rejected four recommendations. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS HAS BEEN **PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED**

RECOMMENDATION 1

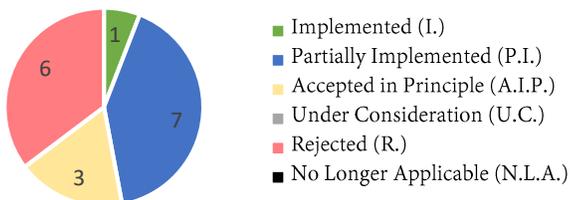
NYPD should develop and incorporate policies related to fatigue in its written overtime procedures.

2024	2025
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⁷ [Charter 808\(b\)](#)

NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: NYPD initially accepted this recommendation. NYPD created, disseminated, and implemented a new Overtime Management Plan, effective January 1, 2025. According to the Department, as a result of the implementation of this plan, there has been a reduction in the amount of overtime performed by the top overtime earning officers. NYPD notes that for the month of January 2025, the overall overtime hours for uniformed members of service was reduced by 13%. The plan puts in place uniformed and civilian employee overtime thresholds and requires the creation of a compliance officer who is responsible for monitoring and tracking overtime. OIG-NYPD acknowledges this positive step towards the development and incorporation of these policies, however, the policies do not address mandatory time off, rest periods after long shifts or mandatory overtime, or provide guidance to commanding officers on methods of shift scheduling for purpose of mitigating officer fatigue—all of which were noted within OIG-NYPD’s report. This recommendation is now partially implemented.

APRIL 18, 2023



This investigation examined NYPD’s Criminal Group Database (“CGD”) and found no evidence that inclusion in the database had caused harm to any individual or group of individuals. However, OIG-NYPD found, historically, that members of the public have generally been unable to determine whether or not they are included in the CGD—making any harm to an individual or group of individuals difficult to identify.

OIG-NYPD also found that many key policies and practices relating to the CGD were not memorialized in writing. NYPD did not provide consistent, specific guidance as to the amount or nature of evidence required to establish the criteria for activation (that is, inclusion in the database) to officers responsible for nominating and activating individuals in the CGD. Also, the CGD IUP did not provide sufficient detail about the activation process, data sharing with third parties, or the CGD’s role in NYPD’s anti-crime efforts.

While NYPD required a review of CGD entries, it lacked an enforcement mechanism to ensure that all entries were reviewed within the specified time and that all renewals were supported by sufficient documentation. Lastly, some individuals were renewed in the CGD based on recent arrests that appeared to be sealed.

OIG-NYPD is currently engaged in a review of NYPD’s implementation of these recommendations, and will be releasing a report with updated findings before year end. This targeted review focuses on entries—specifically, activations into the database—to ensure that the processes and documentation meet the established standards as agreed to by NYPD. It should be noted that on February 24, 2025, the City Council held a hearing to discuss two proposals: one prohibiting the collection of DNA from minors without consent and another to abolish the CGD and prohibit a successor. These proposals do not impact our efforts for this follow-up assessment.

OIG-NYPD made 17 recommendations regarding public awareness, staffing, and general use by officers of the CGD. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUSES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED

RECOMMENDATION 17

Annually, as requested, NYPD should provide a random sample (including minors) of all Activation, Renewal, and Deactivation DD5s and any support documentation to OIG-NYPD for review.

2024

2025

NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: This recommendation is implemented. Before the end of the first quarter of 2024, OIG-NYPD requested the first random sample of DD5s from NYPD and received the requested records. The Office will continue to request a random sample before the end of first quarter of each year. Additionally, beginning December 1, 2024, and every December 1 thereafter, OIG-NYPD will request random samples of DD5s for review. The results of the completed analyses will be included within the Annual Report to be published by April 1 of each subsequent year.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED

RECOMMENDATION 2

Within 180 days, NYPD should revise the IUP for the CGD to describe the activation, renewal, and deactivation processes, explain the nature and extent of the evidence required to satisfy the entry criteria, and identify by name the law enforcement and other external entities with whom NYPD may share information about the individuals included in the CGD, for investigative or other purposes. The document should also describe the security protections that prevent unauthorized parties, within or outside of NYPD, from accessing the CGD.

2024

2025

NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: This recommendation was previously implemented, but is now partially implemented. NYPD updated its IUP on October 13, 2024, approximately 88 days following its acceptance of this recommendation on July 17, 2023. The updated IUP reflected a change in the criteria for activation and renewal, an explanation of the processes, as well as who could recommend an individual for entry into the CGD. However, the IUP does not identify by name the law enforcement and other external entities with whom NYPD may share information. Similar to the 2021 IUP, NYPD maintained the same language related to the security protections and unauthorized access section.

RECOMMENDATION 15

NYPD SHOULD INCREASE THE NUMBER OF STAFFERS ASSIGNED TO SUPPORT THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CGD.

2024

2025

NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: NYPD accepted this recommendation. The Department has assigned two full-time detectives trained in completing reviews for the activation and review of entries in the CGD. This recommendation is partially implemented.

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS IS **ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE**

RECOMMENDATION 11

NYPD SHOULD NOTIFY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS OF MINORS THAT THEIR CHILDREN HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE CGD, WITHIN 60 DAYS OF INCLUSION, UNLESS NOTIFICATION WOULD INTERFERE WITH ACTIVE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.

2024

2025

NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: This recommendation was previously implemented, as the Department’s direction in both the IUP and Chief of Detectives Memorandum is clear on how to implement the youth notification process, in direct response to recommendation 11. However, NYPD has failed to issue notifications, despite youth being activated into the CGD following the update to the IUP and the Chief of Detectives Memorandum in October 2023. This recommendation is now accepted in principle.

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS HAS BEEN **REJECTED**

RECOMMENDATION 10

NYPD SHOULD REQUIRE AND CONVENE A SPECIAL REVIEW PANEL OF DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL TO APPROVE THE ACTIVATION OF MINORS INTO THE CGD, DOCUMENTED BY THE SIGNATURE OF THE CHAIR OF THE GROUP.

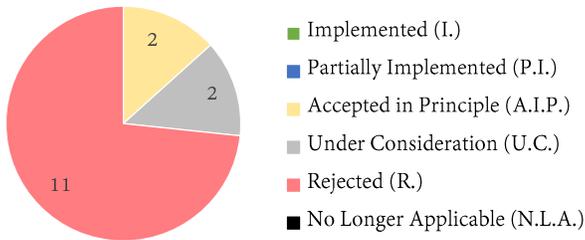
2024

2025

NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: While NYPD had originally considered this recommendation, this recommendation has been changed to rejected. NYPD confirmed that a panel does not exist.

AN ASSESSMENT OF NYPD'S RESPONSE TO THE POST ACT

NOVEMBER 3, 2022



As noted above the POST Act requires OIG-NYPD to audit NYPD's compliance with the Act. The Office's initial investigation determined that NYPD largely complied with the POST Act's requirements with respect to the issuance of IUPs. However, OIG-NYPD found that the IUPs did not contain sufficient detail to allow the Office to conduct full annual audits and to provide full transparency to the public. In particular, the IUPs contained, in part, boilerplate language that failed to provide sufficiently specific information about the nature of the technologies, the retention period for data obtained via use of the technologies, and the entities with which the data can be shared.

OIG-NYPD also found that NYPD grouped certain related technologies and issued a single IUP for each group. This approach significantly limits the information made available to the public and impedes the Office's ability to conduct a thorough review. As a result, a meaningful assessment of NYPD's compliance with the POST Act could not be completed. The Report made a number of recommendations relating to revisions of the IUPs that will facilitate the mandated audits in the future.

OIG-NYPD made 15 recommendations that concern the revision of IUPs as well as the formation of a working group with expertise in surveillance technologies. A full copy of the Report can be found [here](#).

OIG-NYPD made 15 recommendations that concern the revision of IUPs as well as the formation of a working group with expertise in surveillance technologies. A full copy of the Report can be found [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUS UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE

RECOMMENDATION 4

NYPD should include in each IUP the potential disparate impacts on protected groups of the use and deployment of the surveillance technology itself.

2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: While NYPD previously rejected this recommendation, it has been changed to accepted in principle. The Department is currently working on updating certain IUPS to include information on potential disparate impacts.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION

RECOMMENDATION 14

To facilitate the OIG-NYPD’s mandated annual audits, beginning January 15, 2023, NYPD should provide OIG-NYPD with quarterly updates, reflecting newly acquired or discontinued technologies in an itemized list of the surveillance technologies that it uses. Thereafter, updates should be made available by the 15th of each quarter (i.e., January, April, July, and October).

2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: While NYPD had originally rejected this recommendation, it has been changed to under consideration. NYPD has noted that internal conversations are ongoing related to the recommended quarterly updates.

RECOMMENDATION 15

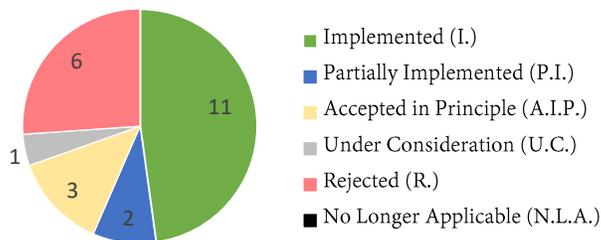
NYPD should issue a press release announcing the publication, related public comment period of any new IUPs, and subsequently publish the press release on its website.

2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: While this recommendation was assessed as rejected in 2024, it has been changed to under consideration. NYPD has noted that internal conversations are ongoing related to issuing and publishing press releases when announcing the publication and comment period for any new IUPs.

COMPLAINTS OF BIASED POLICING IN NEW YORK CITY: AN ASSESSMENT OF NYPD’S INVESTIGATIONS, POLICIES, AND TRAINING

JUNE 26, 2019



This report examined how NYPD and CCRB investigated and tracked complaints of biased policing against NYPD officers. OIG-NYPD found that from 2014, when NYPD began separately investigating and tracking such complaints, to the end of 2018, members of the public had made at least 2,495 complaints of biased policing. OIG-NYPD analyzed over 5,000 pages of NYPD documents related to 888 such allegations, covering a two-and-a-half year period and found inadequacies in how NYPD investigated and tracked them. This examination also determined that CCRB, the City’s primary agency charged with investigating police officer misconduct, did not investigate complaints of biased policing.

Subsequent to the release of the 2019 Report, the New York City Council passed legislation (Local Law No. 047 of 2021) in April 2021, which clarified that CCRB has the authority to investigate biased policing. Prior to this, all biased policing complaints were referred to NYPD’s Internal Affairs Bureau. CCRB now has a Racial Profiling and Bias-Based Policing (“RPBP”) Unit. According to its website, RPBP is “...focused on investigating civilian complaints of profiling/biased policing by uniformed (not civilian) members of the NYPD based on 10 different protected categories.”

OIG-NYPD made 23 recommendations that focused on policies and procedures, investigative integrity, and transparency. Four of those recommendations relate to either CCRB and/or the City’s Commission on Human Rights (“CCHR”). A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS HAS BEEN PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED

RECOMMENDATION 18

NYPD should develop written materials to educate the public about what biased policing is and how members of the public can file biased policing complaints. This information should be conspicuously visible on NYPD’s website and in other locations where such information would be readily available to the public.

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: While this recommendation has been assessed as rejected for the past five review cycles, this recommendation is now partially implemented. NYPD advised that information regarding biased policing complaints may be found on its Racial and Bias-based Profiling page.⁸ Information about how to file a complaint with CCRB is available on that page, as well as at every NYPD facility. OIG-NYPD acknowledges NYPD’s efforts to implement this recommendation, but information about CCRB is not easily found on NYPD’s website and additional materials that outline exactly what biased policing is and how members of the public can file biased policing complaints have yet to be created.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE

RECOMMENDATION 1

NYPD should amend its Patrol Guide policies to explicitly require NYPD officers and non-uniformed employees to report instances of biased policing upon observing or becoming aware of such conduct.

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: While this recommendation has been assessed as rejected for the past five review cycles, this recommendation is now accepted in principle. The Department maintains that the prohibitions against biased policing as outlined in Administrative Guide (“AG”) 304-17, “Department Policy Prohibiting Racial Profiling and Bias-Based Policing” and Patrol Guide (“PG”) 207-21, “Allegations of Corruption and Other Misconduct Against Members of the Service,” sufficiently define biased policing as prohibited conduct. Thus, such an act would constitute misconduct which necessitates reporting. Upon review of both procedures, neither make explicit mention of requiring officers and non-uniformed employees to report instances of biased policing. Nonetheless, OIG-NYPD determined that AG 304-17, effective as of

⁸ See N.Y.C. Police Dep’t, *Racial and Bias-based Profiling*, located at <https://www.nyc.gov/site/nypd/about/departments-policy/racial-bias-based-profiling.page> (last accessed March 4, 2025).

May 3, 2024, is a step in the right direction, as it outlines for officer and non-uniformed employees what biased policing is.

RECOMMENDATION 2

NYPD should amend its Patrol Guide policies so that complaints alleging the use of offensive or derogatory language associated with an individual’s actual or perceived protected status, such as racial slurs, are classified as biased policing if there is a discriminatory intent.

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: While this recommendation has been assessed as rejected for the past five review cycles, this recommendation is now accepted in principle. According to NYPD, the Department explicitly prohibits biased policing in AG 304-17. While this is accurate, it does not explicitly classify the use of offensive or derogatory language associated with an individual's actual or perceived protected status as biased policing—as stated in OIG-NYPD's recommendation—though it includes the following statement, “The Department complies with Federal civil rights laws and is committed to providing its programs and services without discrimination in accordance with: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or national origin (including language)..” Given the inclusion of “language” in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and NYPD’s explicit commitment to complying with this federal law, this recommendation is now accepted in principle.

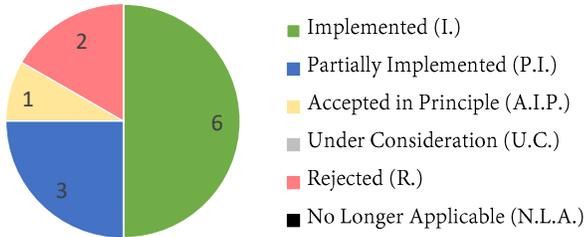
RECOMMENDATION 16

NYPD’s RAILS should be expanded to capture unsubstantiated biased policing allegations involving both uniformed and non-uniformed members.

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: While this recommendation has been assessed as rejected for the past five review cycles, this recommendation is now accepted in principle. NYPD’s Early Intervention Program includes “a profiling complaint or racial slur allegation” as a possible threshold for triggering review by the Department for the Early Intervention Program. The Early Intervention Program is informed by NYPD's Central Personnel Resource System (“CPRS”)—formerly known as RAILS. Further, NYPD has a dashboard of CCRB complaints that lieutenants and above have access to. It is unclear whether specifically unsubstantiated allegations are being considered, and RAILS is still not integrated into NYPD’s new CPRS system, therefore this recommendation is now accepted in principle.

MARCH 27, 2018



This Report detailed the findings of OIG-NYPD’s year-long investigation into how NYPD Special Victims Division (“SVD”) investigated cases involving sexual assaults from 2008 through 2017. OIG-NYPD found that throughout the nine years prior to the Report’s release, SVD was understaffed and under-resourced, despite recommendations by a 2010 NYPD working group and consistent warnings raised by SVD leadership in the years following. Internal NYPD documents revealed that many sexual assault cases were not properly being investigated due to staffing and resource limitations.

OIG-NYPD also found that NYPD had prioritized so-called “stranger rapes” and other more high-profile cases, while “acquaintance rape” and other investigations received less attention. In some instances, the lower priority cases were sent to local precinct squads for post-arrest investigation rather than being conducted by SVD.

OIG-NYPD made 12 recommendations that focused on staffing, renovations to physical facilities, and training. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

OIG-NYPD made 12 recommendations that focused on staffing, renovations to physical facilities, and training. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUS UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED

RECOMMENDATION 5

NYPD should increase in-house training opportunities for SVD staff in order to better prepare them for the rigors and unique nature of SVD work. The depth and rigor of this training should be equivalent to the training provided to other specialized units in NYPD.

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: This recommendation is implemented. According to NYPD, there is a new six-day new investigator training, implemented in 2024, for any new member assigned to the Special Victims Division. NYPD invites outside organizations to

train investigators on trauma informed interviews and investigations and child forensic interviewing. Investigators are required to attend vicarious trauma training. All Adult Squad investigators are also required to attend the enhanced drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault training. Additionally, SVD conducts an annual three-day refresher course, mandatory for all investigators. The Adult Squad refresher course covers topics and best practices relevant to the sexual assault investigations they handle in their squads. The Child Squad refresher course covers topics and best practices relevant to handling investigations involving sexual and physical abuse of children. OIG-NYPD reviewed the training materials for the six-day new investigator training which showed favorable changes.

RECOMMENDATION 10

NYPD should take steps to safeguard the identifying information of sex crimes victims, including conducting a review of the various reports, forms, and memoranda generated during the course of a sex crimes investigation that unnecessarily require the victim’s name, address, or other contact information.

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: This recommendation is implemented. According to NYPD, SVD conducts quarterly audits to ensure against unauthorized access into Special Victims cases. The results of these audits are now published on the Department website for public review. NYPD is also required by AC Section 14-178 to “conduct quarterly random audits of the case management system to ensure the security of such system.” The audit includes a review of all individuals outside of the Special Victims Division who have accessed special victim’s division case files during the previous quarter.

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS HAS BEEN PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED

RECOMMENDATION 4

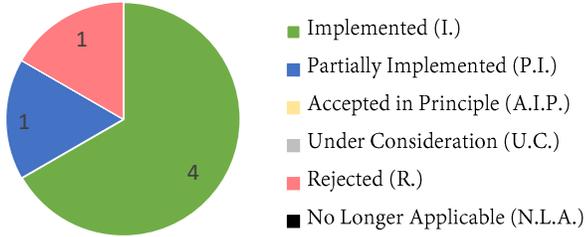
NYPD should immediately take steps to improve SVD’s ability to recruit and retain experienced detectives by making SVD a “graded” division. Once completed, NYPD should end the practice of transferring officers to SVD without extensive investigative experience.

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: This recommendation was previously rejected, and is now partially implemented. According to NYPD, about 69% of members are either Detective 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade. While the SVD is still not an officially graded division as recommended, this change in staffing warrants recognition.

ADDRESSING INEFFICIENCIES IN NYPD’S HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE “OUTSIDE GUIDELINES” COMPLAINT PROCESS

FEBRUARY 7, 2017



This Report examined NYPD’s procedures for handling “Outside Guidelines” (“OG”) complaints—less severe allegations of officer misconduct that fall outside NYPD’s PG procedures. The Report identified inefficiencies and inconsistencies in how NYPD tracks OG complaints as they moved from IAB to the Office of the Chief of Department’s Investigation Review Section for handling. These problems included the use of outdated technology incompatible with other NYPD systems, which slowed down the completion of the complaint review process, and a lack of formal documentation for investigation extensions.

OIG-NYPD made six recommendations for NYPD’s policy and procedure for handling of OG complaints. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUS UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED

RECOMMENDATION 5

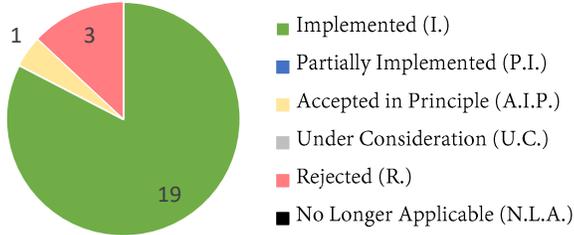
NYPD should implement a web-based procedure for communicating the status and results of externally-generated OG investigations back to the community members who filed the complaints.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: This recommendation is implemented. In April 2024, NYPD made publicly available a web-based search function that communicates the status and results of externally-generated OG investigations for community members who filed the complaints. This search function is titled [IAB Complaint Search](#). A log number is required in order to complete a search, which is given to complainants at the time they make the complaints.

BODY-WORN CAMERAS IN NYC: ASSESSMENT OF THE NYPD'S PILOT PROGRAM AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY

JULY 30, 2015



This Report examined NYPD’s body-worn camera (“BWC”) pilot program. OIG-NYPD conducted a comprehensive review of the program, with a particular focus on the policies and practices concerning the use and preservation of BWC footage. This review focused on five categories of interest: 1) officer discretion regarding when to record, 2) notifications to civilians by officers when a BWC is activated, 3) safeguards to ensure officer compliance with BWC policy, 4) access to footage by officers and the public, and 5) retention and purging of BWC footage. Data collected from participants in the program revealed disparate and inconsistent practices concerning camera activation despite NYPD policies. The Office found inadequacies in NYPD’s BWC pilot program.

OIG-NYPD made 23 recommendations for improving the use of body-worn cameras as NYPD transitioned from its pilot program to its long-term BWC policies. A full copy of the Report can be accessed [here](#).

RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION STATUS UPDATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FOLLOWS HAS BEEN ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE

RECOMMENDATION 4.2
 NYPD should integrate BWC footage review into NYPD’s field training program.

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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NYPD UPDATES and OIG-NYPD ASSESSMENT: While this recommendation was previously rejected, it is now changed to accepted in principle. The Department uses body-worn camera footage to train officers regularly. Training Sergeants routinely use BWC videos for roll call training at the command level. BWC videos have also been used to create roll call training modules which provide narration and context elucidating law, procedure, tactics and/or best practices. For example, there is BWC video training pertaining to Investigative Encounters - Levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and

the legal issues surrounding different levels of stops. OIG-NYPD has reviewed the Investigative Encounters training materials and confirmed BWC footage is used. NYPD has still not officially integrated BWC footage into its Field Training Program, but it has taken steps towards incorporating BWC footage in other trainings.

VI. LOOKING AHEAD

As we look ahead, OIG-NYPD remains steadfast in its commitment to fostering stronger police-community relationships. Recognizing the pivotal role that trust and transparency play in effective policing, we will continue to conduct thorough and objective investigations, audits, and reviews, that not only provide transparency through our public reports, but also issue recommendations that seek to ensure strong police-community relations and an efficient NYPD.

In an era marked by rapid technological advancements, the Office is dedicated to adapting its oversight strategies to address the evolving landscape of law enforcement and will continue to monitor and report on the Department's implementation of surveillance technologies, ensuring that such tools are deployed responsibly and with appropriate oversight. These measures are vital to ensuring transparency to New Yorkers and enabling effective oversight of NYPD's surveillance technologies.



VII. ADDENDUM

THE FOLLOWING TABLE DESCRIBES THE STATUS OF ALL ASSESSED RECOMMENDATIONS, EACH YEAR FROM 2015-2024; INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS THAT WERE IMPLEMENTED.

THE REPORTS ARE LISTED IN REVERSE CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER. CLICK ON A TITLE IN THE TABLE OF CONTENTS BELOW TO VIEW THE STATUS HISTORY FOR EACH REPORT.

A FULL COPY OF EACH REPORT CAN BE FOUND ON [OIG-NYPD’S WEBSITE](#).

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1.	NYPD should require in a written policy that TARU notify the Legal Bureau of any requests from the Intelligence Bureau for access to TARU footage.
2025	
2.	NYPD should require in a written policy that the Legal Bureau process any requests from the Intelligence Bureau for access to TARU footage in accordance with the Revised Handschu Guidelines
2025	
3.	NYPD should revise Patrol Guide Procedure 212-71 to more accurately reflect NYPD’s approach to TARU record retention. If the Department intends to continue its indefinite retention of all video/photographic materials the policy should clearly state that position, and explain the purpose of indefinite retention, as well as any other purposes for which materials can be retained, and the appropriate length of any such retention.
2025	
4.	NYPD should create an index/log for the over two decades of video/photographic footage that was captured prior to May 2020, when the Department began consistently cataloging and indexing such footage.
2025	
5.	NYPD should replace the current hard copy logbook and content lists which catalogue the video/photographic material collected by TARU (its practice since May 2020) with an electronic tracking system that would enable more efficient searches for particular footage in TARU’s library.
2025	

6.	NYPD should revise NYPD Patrol Guide Procedure 212-71 to address the circumstances in which TARU can be deployed without the requisite preauthorization from NYPD’s Legal Bureau, and in which retroactive authorization can be granted.
2025	
7.	NYPD should revise NYPD Patrol Guide Procedure 212-71 to require that TARU request logs identify the specific basis and rationale for TARU’s request to be present and record at a public gathering, instead of using boilerplate language.
2025	

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS REGARDING NYPD’S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RESPONSE UNIT AND THE REVISED HANDSCHU GUIDELINES (JUNE 2023)

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 20px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Implemented (I.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Partially Implemented (P.I.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.) </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Under Consideration (U.C.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Rejected (R.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.) </div> </div> </div>		
1.	NYPD should require in a written policy that TARU notify the Legal Bureau of any requests from the Intelligence Bureau for access to TARU footage.	
		2024
		2025
2.	NYPD should require in a written policy that the Legal Bureau process any requests from the Intelligence Bureau for access to TARU footage in accordance with the Revised Handschu Guidelines	
		2024
		2025
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		2024
		2025
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		2024
		2025
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		2024
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		2024
		2025
7.	NYPD should revise NYPD Patrol Guide Procedure 212-71 to require that TARU request logs identify the specific basis and rationale for TARU’s request to be present and record at a public gathering, instead of using boilerplate language.	
		2024
		2025

8.	NYPD should require that TARU request logs specify what types of video/photographic technology is sought.	2024	2025
OVERTIME UNDER REVIEW: NYPD OVERTIME AND THE INCREASED RISK OF NEGATIVE POLICING OUTCOMES (MAY 2023)			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 20px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Implemented (I.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Partially Implemented (P.I.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.) </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Under Consideration (U.C.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Rejected (R.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.) </div> </div> </div>			
1.	NYPD should develop and incorporate policies related to fatigue in its written overtime procedures.	2024	2025
2.	NYPD should develop a system to track off-duty employment hours worked by its officers.	2024	2025
3.	NYPD should develop and implement training for officers concerning how to recognize and to mitigate the effects of fatigue due to long work hours, as NYPD currently provides to supervisors.	2024	2025
4.	To further inform its development of overtime and fatigue-related policies, NYPD should utilize a consulting firm that specializes in, among other things, risk assessments, to calculate the risks and benefits of overtime and to identify solutions to mitigate those risks while meeting the Department’s overtime needs. This assessment should include an analysis of fatigue-associated risks and overtime shift justifications, and the assessment should identify solutions to control overtime shift length and distribution. Depending on the results of this assessment, NYPD should develop appropriate risk mitigation strategies.	2024	2025
5.	NYPD should make the results of the risk assessment recommended in number 4, above, and any recommendations, available on its public website in an area that is readily accessible.	2024	2025
6.	NYPD should codify in its Patrol Guide and/or Administrative Guide any changes made as a result of the risk assessment and recommendations. If no changes are made, NYPD should issue a statement explaining its decision-making on its public website in an area that is readily accessible.	2024	2025
AN INVESTIGATION INTO NYPD'S CRIMINAL GROUP DATABASE (APRIL 2023)			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 20px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Implemented (I.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Partially Implemented (P.I.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.) </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Under Consideration (U.C.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Rejected (R.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.) </div> </div> </div>			
1.	Within 180 days, NYPD should publish a statement on its website describing how the CGD contributes to the Department’s public safety and violent crime reduction strategies. The statement should provide more detail than what is contained in the publicly available IUP and it should describe how the information in the database supports the Department’s efforts to combat violent crime as well as its effectiveness as a tool of crime prevention.		

2024		2025	
2.	Within 180 days, NYPD should revise the IUP for the CGD to describe the activation, renewal, and deactivation processes, explain the nature and extent of the evidence required to satisfy the entry criteria, and identify by name the law enforcement and other external entities with whom NYPD may share information about the individuals included in the CGD, for investigative or other purposes. The document should also describe the security protections that prevent unauthorized parties, within or outside of NYPD, from accessing the CGD.		
2024		2025	
3.	NYPD should require a multilevel review process for the activation, renewal, and deactivation of all entries in the CGD, to be supported by the signature of each reviewer where required. That process should be memorialized in writing.		
2024		2025	
4.	NYPD should provide written guidance to officers explaining how to apply the Option A and B entry criteria, including examples of the type and extent of evidence that is sufficient for activation.		
2024		2025	
5.	NYPD should provide written guidance about how to complete the Person Maintenance, Activation, and Renewal DD5s for the maintenance and entry of individuals into the CGD and should include a requirement that available documentation be attached to the DD5s to substantiate that entry criteria are satisfied.		
2024		2025	
6.	NYPD should create a list of police encounters and arrest types that constitute “qualifying police contact,” for purposes of renewal determinations, to be used by officers responsible for deciding whether to renew or deactivate individuals from the CGD.		
2024		2025	
7.	Within 180 days, NYPD should begin a review of each entry in the CGD to determine whether inclusion is still warranted. That analysis should be completed by the Department within one year after the publication of this Report.		
2024		2025	
8.	NYPD should require, by written policy, the review of all CGD entries every twelve months for minors and every eighteen months for adults.		
2024		2025	
9.	NYPD should make inaccessible via DAS and other search methods all CGD entries that are not evaluated within 60 days of review deadlines, until those entries are reviewed.		
2024		2025	
10.	NYPD should require and convene a special review panel of Department personnel to approve the activation of minors into the CGD, documented by the signature of the chair of the group.		
2024		2025	
11.	NYPD should notify parents or guardians of minors that their children have been activated into the CGD within 60 days of activation unless notification would interfere with active criminal investigations.		
2024		2025	
12.	NYPD should create a process for minors and their parents to appeal their inclusions in the database if the minors have no contact with law enforcement over a twelve-month period.		
2024		2025	

13.	NYPD should ensure that officers completing Person Maintenance, Activation, and Renewal forms do not have access to sealed arrest information for those purposes, including, but not limited to, ensuring that DD5 forms used for those purposes do not autofill with sealed arrest information unless explicitly authorized by law.	
	2024	2025
14.	NYPD should not consider sealed arrests when making CGD activation and renewal determinations.	
	2024	2025
15.	NYPD should increase the number of staffers assigned to support the administration of the CGD.	
	2024	2025
16.	NYPD should create a written policy formalizing its intention, after an individualized assessment, to generally grant FOIL requests by individuals with respect to whether they are in the CGD, by providing them with redacted versions of any relevant supporting documents if they are in the database, and by informing them that there are no relevant documents, if they are not.	
	2024	2025
17.	Annually, as requested, NYPD should provide a random sample (including minors) of all Activation, Renewal, and Deactivation DD5s and any support documentation to OIG-NYPD for review.	
	2024	2025

ASSESSMENT OF NYPD’S RESPONSE TO THE POST ACT (NOVEMBER 2022)

Implemented (I.)
 Partially Implemented (P.I.)
 Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)

Under Consideration (U.C.)
 Rejected (R.)
 No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.	NYPD should issue an IUP for each individual surveillance technology, as opposed to continuing its practice of grouping similar technologies under a single IUP.		
	2023	2024	2025
2.	NYPD should identify in each IUP each external agency, by name, with which the Department can share surveillance data.		
	2023	2024	2025
3.	NYPD should include in each IUP the specific safeguards/restrictions on use or dissemination of the surveillance data, for each external agency with which the Department can share such data.		
	2023	2024	2025
4.	NYPD should include in each IUP the potential disparate impacts on protected groups of the use and deployment of the surveillance technology itself.		
	2023	2024	2025
5.	NYPD should revise the Health & Safety Reporting sections of all published IUPs, to include any safety hazards that are identifiable on the basis of existing research, manufacturer warnings, or evaluations by experts in the field, or to state that no such hazards have been identified after a search for relevant information.		
	2023	2024	2025
6.	Within 180 days, NYPD should convene a working group of NYPD personnel, relevant City Council members or their appointees, and representatives from select advocacy groups and community organizations who have expertise in surveillance technologies. The purpose of the working group is to make recommendations to NYPD on necessary		

	updates to the existing IUPs and on any information that should be included in any future IUPs for new technologies, based on the group’s expertise. NYPD’s procedures applicable to the working group should ensure the protection of sensitive information as appropriate.		
	2023	2024	2025
7.	Within 180 days, NYPD should create an internal tracking system for every instance in which NYPD provides an external agency with data collected via surveillance technologies that NYPD controls, including the name of the agency and the date of that the data was provided.		
	2023	2024	2025
8.	Within 90 days, in order to facilitate OIG-NYPD’s statutorily obligated audit under the POST Act, NYPD should provide OIG-NYPD with information indicating, for each surveillance technology, the various types of data collected and which NYPD units maintain that information. NYPD should include information about the retention procedures and practices for each type of data collected so that OIG-NYPD can assess NYPD’s compliance with the IUP.		
	2023	2024	2025
9.	NYPD should provide OIG-NYPD with any data access and retention policies that are included in the existing contracts with vendors who supply the surveillance technologies used by NYPD.		
	2023	2024	2025
10.	NYPD should provide OIG-NYPD with the data access and retention policies contained in any newly executed contracts with surveillance technology vendors by the 15th of each quarter (i.e., January, April, July, and October).		
	2023	2024	2025
11.	Within 30 days, NYPD should provide OIG-NYPD an itemized list of the surveillance technologies that it uses. This list should include information concerning the functionalities of each technology, so that OIG-NYPD can assess whether NYPD has, in fact, issued an IUP that covers each surveillance technology that has a distinct functionality or capability.		
	2023	2024	2025
12.	NYPD should create written policies establishing guidelines to specify the modifications that can be made to probe images used for Facial Recognition Technology.		
	2023	2024	2025
13.	NYPD should conduct periodic audits of its Facial Identification Section’s use of facial recognition technology to ensure compliance with its policies related to the use of the technology and its data. This auditing process should be memorialized in writing		
	2023	2024	2025
14.	To facilitate the OIG-NYPD’s mandated annual audits, beginning January 15, 2023, NYPD should provide OIG-NYPD with quarterly updates, reflecting newly acquired or discontinued technologies in an itemized list of the surveillance technologies that it uses. Thereafter, updates should be made available by the 15 th of each quarter (i.e., January, April, July, and October).		
	2023	2024	2025
15.	NYPD should issue a press release announcing the publication, related public comment period of any new IUPs, and subsequently publish the press release on its website.		
	2023	2024	2025

SHARING POLICE BODY-WORN CAMERA FOOTAGE IN NEW YORK CITY (NOVEMBER 2021)

<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Implemented (I.) <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Implemented (P.I.) <input type="checkbox"/> Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.) <input type="checkbox"/> Under Consideration (U.C.) <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected (R.) <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.) </p>				
1.	<p>NYPD should conduct an internal review to ensure that sealed BWC footage is not being commingled with unsealed BWC footage, and, if necessary, enact software-level safeguards to prevent sealed BWC footage from being viewed (either within or without NYPD) without a court order or waiver.</p>			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
2.	<p>In an effort to more efficiently produce BWC footage and assist CCRB in fulfilling its mandate, NYPD should provide CCRB with independent and direct remote access credentials to all BWC storage databases so that BWC videos can be searched and viewed as necessary for CCRB investigations. Such access should be subject to appropriate credentials and audit trails to address security and privacy concerns.</p>			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	<p>Within six months of the release of this Report, NYPD should consult with each of the covered Charter § 808 agencies, as well as OIG-NYPD, to determine whether additional access to BWC footage would benefit them in fulfilling their mandates, and engage in good faith discussions to expand or streamline access if necessary.</p>			
	2022	2023	2024	2025

AN INVESTIGATION OF NYPD’S OFFICER WELLNESS AND SAFETY SERVICES (SEPTEMBER 2019)

<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Implemented (I.) <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Implemented (P.I.) <input type="checkbox"/> Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.) <input type="checkbox"/> Under Consideration (U.C.) <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected (R.) <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.) </p>					
1.	<p>To guide the Department’s efforts and memorialize the Department’s commitments, NYPD should develop an overarching Mental Health and Wellness policy that articulates goals, establishes standards, and outlines relevant programs and resources. This policy would encompass the recommendations in this Report, the work of the Mental Health and Wellness Coordinator, and the efforts of the Mental Health and Wellness Task Force and the Health and Wellness Section.</p>				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.	<p>NYPD should use the results of its own recent 2019 officer survey on health and wellness (and, if necessary, conduct additional officer surveys with the assistance of outside experts) to inform the Department’s overall Mental Health and Wellness policy referenced in Recommendation #1.</p>				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.	<p>Consistent with the size of the Department, NYPD should increase the staffing levels in the Health and Wellness Section to include full-time licensed mental health professionals and support staff with appropriate levels of competency in the areas of mental health and wellness.</p>				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.	<p>NYPD’s Health and Wellness Section should have access to specific internal data that would assist the Section with identifying behavioral themes or trends in the conduct of NYPD personnel so as to inform the work of the Section.</p>				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.	NYPD should retain outside mental health experts to review and audit the current range of Department-wide health and wellness trainings provided by NYPD to personnel, many of which are new, and ask these experts to recommend to NYPD what additional training, if any, should be developed and delivered.					
6.	NYPD should study the feasibility of establishing mandatory periodic mental health checks for all police officers or certain categories of at-risk officers.					
7.	NYPD should modify its early intervention system—Risk Assessment Information Liability System (RAILS)—to include an “officer wellness” category, based on various relevant indicators, so that NYPD personnel requiring officer wellness intervention can be identified.					
8.	NYPD should establish clear written procedures on debriefing NYPD personnel in the wake of critical incidents and follow up with these officers after the debriefing sessions.					
9.	NYPD should collaborate with the National Officer Safety and Wellness Group to help amplify new and existing efforts to reduce suicide among NYPD personnel.					
10.	NYPD should establish a mandatory program that provides NYPD personnel approaching retirement with helpful information on the availability of support services following separation, adjusting to life as a member of the public, financial advisement, and medical and retirement benefits.					
11.	NYPD should explore the needs of its retired personnel and endeavor to make wellness support services available to them for a reasonable period of time following retirement or separation.					
12.	In implementing the recommendations in this Report, NYPD should put in place mechanisms to ensure that the privacy rights of NYPD personnel are respected and strictly protected, both internally and externally, so that information relating to officer health and wellness is not misused and is accessible only by those who need to know. Such efforts should be informed by discussions with officers and representative organizations like police unions and fraternal organizations.					
COMPLAINTS OF BIASED POLICING IN NEW YORK CITY: AN ASSESSMENT OF NYPD’S INVESTIGATIONS, POLICIES, AND TRAINING (JUNE 2019)						
<p> ■ Implemented (I.) ■ Partially Implemented (P.I.) ■ Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.) ■ Under Consideration (U.C.) ■ Rejected (R.) ■ No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.) </p>						
1.	NYPD should amend its Patrol Guide policies to explicitly require NYPD officers and non-uniformed employees to report instances of biased policing upon observing or becoming aware of such conduct.					

2.	NYPD should amend its Patrol Guide policies so that complaints alleging the use of offensive or derogatory language associated with an individual’s actual or perceived protected status, such as racial slurs, are classified as biased policing if there is a discriminatory intent					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	NYPD should amend its written investigative procedures related to biased policing so that offensive or derogatory language associated with an individual’s actual or perceived protected status, such as an officer’s use of racial slurs, is classified, investigated, and adjudicated as a biased policing matter.					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.	Consistent with NYPD’s investigative training, NYPD should amend its written investigative procedures to document the number of attempts that investigators must make to contact complainants for interviews when investigating biased policing complaints before the case is closed.					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.	NYPD should amend its written investigative procedures to require investigators to attempt to interview incarcerated complainants when such complainants are being held at a jail located within the five boroughs of New York City (regardless of whether the jail is managed by NYC Department of Correction, NYS Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, or the federal Bureau of Prisons).					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6.	Consistent with NYPD’s investigative training, NYPD should amend its written investigative procedures to state that a guilty status, plea, or conviction does not resolve the issue of whether an officer or a non-uniformed employee engaged in discriminatory conduct, even if the criminal matter and the complaint of biased policing arise from the same set of underlying facts.					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
7.	NYPD should amend its written investigative procedures to state that a complainant’s previous criminal history should not be dispositive of whether a biased policing allegation is substantiated. Where NYPD does regard the complainant’s previous criminal history as a factor in a non-substantiation decision, the investigator should articulate how the criminal history impacted the decision and the investigator must still complete a full investigation of the allegation.					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8.	Consistent with NYPD’s investigative training, the Department should amend its written investigative procedures to state that a subject officer’s race/ethnicity or other protected status should not be determinative in deciding whether to substantiate a biased policing allegation, even when the officer (or non-uniformed employee) and complainant identify as members of the same race/ethnicity or other protected group.					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
9.	NYPD should make records of complaints and investigations of biased policing allegations available to CCHR for analysis and review.					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
10.	NYPD investigators should not be assigned investigations of biased policing allegations until they complete the formal “Profiling and Bias-Based Policing” training for investigating such complaints.					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
11.	NYPD should develop a checklist of all the required protocols for investigating allegations of biased policing, such as interviewing complainants and sub-classifying all applicable protected statuses.					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
12.	Investigators should be required to complete and submit to their supervisors the checklist with their case closing reports.					

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
13.	Deputy Chiefs should receive training and reminders emphasizing that biased policing investigations can only be closed when proper investigative protocols have been followed, unless such protocols were impossible to implement or inapplicable to the particular case.				
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
14.	With respect to complaints of biased policing, NYPD should ensure that IAB’s case management system contains the same controls found in the ICMT system used by NYPD’s Bureau/Borough investigators, including controls regarding the requisite number of attempts to contact complainants. This will ensure that the necessary requirements of an investigation are completed prior to the closure of all biased policing cases.				
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
15.	NYPD should develop and implement a pilot mediation program for some biased policing complaints. As part of that program, NYPD should develop criteria for referring to mediation cases involving both uniformed and non-uniformed members.				
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
16.	NYPD’s RAILS should be expanded to capture unsubstantiated biased policing allegations involving both uniformed and non-uniformed members.				
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
17.	NYPD’s Performance Monitoring Program should develop monitoring criteria to include officers and non-uniformed employees who are the subject of biased policing complaints, regardless of substantiation, modeled on the metrics currently in use for excessive force complaints.				
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
18.	NYPD should develop written materials to educate the public about what biased policing is and how members of the public can file biased policing complaints. This information should be conspicuously visible on NYPD’s website and in other locations where such information would be readily available to the public.				
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
19.	NYPD should publish statistics for the public as part of an annual report covering biased policing. These statistics should, at a minimum, include a breakdown of the following: (i) the subject officer’s uniformed versus non-uniformed status, bureau or unit assignment, gender, race/ethnicity, age, and length of service to the Department; (ii) the self-reported demographics (race/ethnicity, sex, age, etc.) of complainants; (iii) the types of police encounters that resulted in complaints of biased policing; (iv) the number of biased policing complaints initiated by borough and precinct; (v) the discriminatory policing conduct alleged; (vi) the sub-classifications and outcomes of such complaints; and (vii) the status of the Department’s efforts to prevent biased policing. This information should be conspicuously visible on NYPD’s website and in other locations where such information would be readily available to the public.				
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
20.	CCRB should add all the protected statuses, such as “National Origin,” “Color,” “Age,” “Alienage,” “Citizenship Status,” and “Housing Status” as outlined in § 14-151 of the NYC Administrative Code and § 203-25 of NYPD’s Patrol Guide, to the sub-classifications of its Offensive Language category.				
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
21.	CCRB should adopt a policy to classify and investigate allegations of biased policing by uniformed members of NYPD under its Abuse of Authority jurisdiction instead of referring such allegations to IAB for investigation. Consistent with this new authority, CCRB should request additional resources from the City to take on this new responsibility if the agency can demonstrate that more resources are necessary.				
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

22.	City agencies that handle biased policing complaints (NYPD, CCRB, CCHR) should convene within the next four months to address the findings and recommendations in OIGNYPD’s investigation. This would, for example, include developing standard categories and definitions for how these complaints are grouped and sub-classified.					
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2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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23.	NYPD, CCRB, and CCHR should develop protocols and procedures to share data and information on biased policing complaints on a regular basis. To the extent that implementing this Report’s recommendations would require CCRB or CCHR to have prompt access to NYPD records (e.g., case files, data, body-worn camera video, etc.), protocols should be established so that NYPD will commit itself to providing such access to these agencies.					
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2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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ASSESSMENT OF LITIGATION DATA INVOLVING NYPD (APRIL 2019)

Implemented (I.)
 Partially Implemented (P.I.)
 Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)
 Under Consideration (U.C.)
 Rejected (R.)
 No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.	NYPD should consider incorporating peer officer averages and performance indicator ratios in its thresholds for RAILS, or other approaches that would account for officers with greater activity who may not necessarily exhibit problematic behavior.					
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2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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2.	NYPD should seek input from supervisors in further developments of RAILS and create a mechanism for supervisors to direct their feedback. Supervisors should be involved in each stage of the development and implementation process for RAILS. NYPD should have a formal, standing mechanism for supervisors to direct their feedback, including any problems or concerns with the system.					
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2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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3.	NYPD should ensure that sufficient and ongoing training is available to all supervisors once RAILS is fully developed. Such training should specifically take into account supervisors’ new roles and responsibilities with the system.					
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2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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4.	NYPD should ensure there are procedures in place before RAILS is fully implemented to hold supervisors accountable for upholding their responsibilities concerning the system. These procedures should include a policy outlining how often supervisors should log on to RAILS and review their alerts. NYPD should also take steps to confirm that supervisors are following this policy as directed, such as by conducting regular audits of the system.					
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2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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ONGOING EXAMINATION OF LITIGATION DATA INVOLVING NYPD (APRIL 2018)

Implemented (I.)
 Partially Implemented (P.I.)
 Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)
 Under Consideration (U.C.)
 Rejected (R.)
 No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.	In line with the considerations codified in Local Law 166, NYPD should analyze Department-wide litigation patterns and trends as well as observable patterns and trends within individual precincts and units in order to identify areas for improvement in Department policies, training, supervision, and tactics. In paying greater attention to data within					
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	individual precincts, NYPD should review and analyze patterns and trends such as those shown in DOI’s analysis of the 77th Precinct.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2.	Based on the findings that result from such analyses, NYPD should create internal reports that describe specific Departmentwide and precinct or unit level patterns and trends in legal claims and should share these reports with command leadership.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	NYPD should regularly enter data about claims naming individual officers into its new Risk Assessment Information Liability System (RAILS), or comparable early intervention system, so that NYPD is aware of at-risk officers who may require assistance.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.	NYPD should create public reports that do not violate rules of confidentiality, taking care to disclose only the number and the general nature of claims filed against the Department as well as the current state of any interventions or policy changes.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.	NYPD should increase the number of employees focusing primarily on tracking litigation trends in order for NYPD to conduct proactive litigation analysis so that patterns and trends can be identified, tracked, and, where necessary, addressed.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

AN INVESTIGATION OF NYPD’S SPECIAL VICTIMS DIVISION – ADULT SEX CRIMES (MARCH 2018)

■ Implemented (I.) ■ Partially Implemented (P.I.) ■ Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)
■ Under Consideration (U.C.) ■ Rejected (R.) ■ No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.	NYPD should immediately increase the staffing level in SVD’s adult sex crime units to meet the minimum investigative capacity required by an evidence backed and nationally-accepted staffing analysis model. To appropriately handle a caseload as seen in 2017, that model would require an additional 21 detectives in Manhattan SVS, 11 detectives in Bronx SVS, 16 detectives in Queens SVS, 21 detectives in Brooklyn SVS, and four detectives to in Staten Island SVS.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2.	In order to prevent a recurrence of understaffing, NYPD should adopt an evidence-based investigative staffing model that relies on actual investigative hours available and projected caseload (not caseload alone) and continuously monitor SVD caseloads and staffing levels to ensure the appropriate number of staff are available for the assigned caseloads.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	Since staffing deficiencies are not unique to adult sex crime units alone, NYPD should use the staffing model adopted in Recommendation 2 to appropriately staff the other SVD sub-units.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.	NYPD should immediately take steps to improve SVD’s ability to recruit and retain experienced detectives by making SVD a “graded” division. Once completed, NYPD should end the practice of transferring officers to SVD without extensive investigative experience.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

5.	NYPD should increase in-house training opportunities for SVD staff in order to better prepare them for the rigors and unique nature of SVD work. The depth and rigor of this training should be equivalent to the training provided to other specialized units in NYPD.						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
6.	To the extent that it is inevitable that patrol officers may be the first to respond to sexual assaults in exigent circumstances, NYPD should expand existing training, both in-service and at the academy, to include trauma-informed care and best practices regarding sexual assault.						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
7.	NYPD should formally end the “triaging” process for sex crimes—instead, all sex crimes should be investigated and enhanced by SVD detectives, including patrol arrests for “domestic rape” and “acquaintance rape.” The implementation of this recommendation will have staffing implications that are not accounted for in Recommendation 1 above, and NYPD should, therefore, include appropriate staffing increases in implementing this recommendation.						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
8.	NYPD should find new physical locations and/or completely renovate all five SVD adult sex crime unit locations. These new physical locations should be easily accessible from public transportation and built out in the model of the Children’s Advocacy Centers now operational in New York City.						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
9.	NYPD should invest in a new case management system for SVD that would replace ECMS. The new system should have the highest security protocols and limit access to the case detective and their immediate supervisors within SVD. In addition, any new system should have advanced caseload, staff management, and data analysis capabilities.						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
10.	NYPD should take steps to safeguard the identifying information of sex crimes victims, including conducting a review of the various reports, forms, and memoranda generated during the course of a sex crimes investigation that unnecessarily require the victim’s name, address, or other contact information.						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
11.	NYPD should review the use of CompStat as the oversight mechanism for SVD.						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
12.	NYPD should increase and publicize existing efforts to encourage victims of sex crimes to come forward and report these crimes to law enforcement. At the same time, NYPD should take new steps to advise policy makers and the public that success in this area will result in an apparent rise in the “index crime numbers” for sexual assault cases, even if the “true” rate of sex crimes remains unchanged.						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
AN INVESTIGATION OF NYPD’S NEW FORCE REPORTING SYSTEM (FEBRUARY 2018)							
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 20px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Implemented (I.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Partially Implemented (P.I.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.) </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Under Consideration (U.C.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Rejected (R.) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.) </div> </div> </div>							
1.	NYPD should add a field to the “Force Used” section of the arrest report for officers to note the associated T.R.I. incident number(s).						
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	

2.	NYPD should continue to develop its software capabilities, which now initiate the creation of a T.R.I. number when an officer indicates on an arrest report that force was used, to also prompt officers that they may have to complete a T.R.I. when certain arrest charges are entered (such as Resisting Arrest or Assault on a Police Officer), when the arrest report indicates an arrestee or officer injury has occurred, and in other similar scenarios.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	NYPD should add a narrative section to the T.R.I. and require officers to provide a full account of the force incident, including specific details on the force used by the officer and/or members of the public, the chronology of the force encounter, as well as any injuries sustained by either.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.	NYPD should add additional checkboxes to the T.R.I. worksheet to allow for more specificity in describing the force used by an officer, including a closed fist strike, an open hand strike, and a knee strike.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.	NYPD should add a section to the T.R.I. worksheet that prompts officers to indicate where exactly on the person’s body force was used.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6.	NYPD should impose (a) an “end of tour” deadline by which officers must complete a required T.R.I. form, with appropriate exceptions, and (b) appropriate discipline against officers who fail to meet the deadline, except when certain exceptions apply.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
7.	NYPD should require desk officers to question the involved officers about any force used during arrest processing so that the command log accurately reflects the force incident.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8.	NYPD should reinstate the “Force Used” checkbox on the arrest-processing stamp used in precinct command logs and add an entry on the stamp for force details and the T.R.I. incident number.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
9.	NYPD should prompt desk officers to record the details of a force incident and the T.R.I. incident number in the command log, including details from the “Force Used” checkbox on the arrest-processing stamp, as required by Patrol Guide Series 221.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
10.	NYPD must enhance supervisory review of all arrest-related documentation at the local command level. In high-volume commands, NYPD should assign specially-trained supervisors at the rank of sergeant or above to carefully review such documents during arrest processing to ensure that all uses of reportable force are properly documented.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
11.	NYPD should dedicate well-trained and knowledgeable personnel to be available by phone during all shifts to answer questions from command supervisors regarding T.R.I. worksheets and approval. NYPD should consider removing this function from the Internal Affairs Bureau.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
12.	NYPD should include in Patrol Guide series 221 a clear and unambiguous definition of “reportable force” by officers. The current policy provides a definition of force when used against officers and defines three levels of force by officers, but a lack of clarity still exists for many officers regarding whether certain actions constitute reportable force.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
13.	NYPD should establish a clear policy that requires arresting officers to select “Yes” on the arrest report in response to the “Force Used” section if any officer used reportable force during the encounter.					

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
14.	NYPD should impose appropriate discipline against arresting officers who fail to select “Force Used: Yes” on the arrest report when reportable force is found to have been used.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
15.	NYPD should revise policies to ensure that the narrative or “Remarks” section of Medical Treatment of Prisoner forms include fact-specific details sufficient to explain the individual’s condition and, where known, what caused the condition. If an individual sustained an injury in the course of the police encounter, the form should specify the type of injury and its cause.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
16.	NYPD should provide officers with more training and formal reminders on (a) when and how to complete a T.R.I. form and the importance of submitting the T.R.I. form, and (b) how to write a detailed account of a force encounter (should a narrative section is added to the T.R.I. form).					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
17.	NYPD should provide more training for desk officers, integrity control officers, precinct training sergeants, and other supervisors to (a) ensure T.R.I. compliance and proper supervisory review of completed T.R.I. worksheets, and (b) closely examine the arrest report narratives and the “Force Used” section on the arrest reports to ensure that officers are selecting “Yes” for “Force Used” when force was used.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
18.	NYPD should conduct an annual audit of T.R.I. compliance and include the results in its annual and public Use-of-Force report.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
19.	NYPD’s Force Review process should include quality-control procedures that seek to improve the accuracy of force reporting not only on T.R.I. forms, but also on arrest reports and other arrest-related documentation.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
20.	NYPD should standardize the quarterly reporting mechanism for bureau and patrol borough commanders and ensure that their quarterly T.R.I. reports are submitted to the First Deputy Commissioner in a timely fashion.					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
21A.	NYPD should use data from T.R.I. forms to publish annual Use-of-Force reports that identify and analyze trends in all force categories. The report should contain all information currently mandated by law and include the following trend analyses: A) All force encounters disaggregated by the reason force was used;					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
21B.	B) Types of interactions leading to injuries;					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
21C.	C) Officer use of force based on job tenure and experience;					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
21D.	D) Commands with the highest rates of force; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the frequency of force consistent with crime and arrest rates in these commands? • Are certain units more or less likely to employ force? 					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
21E.	E) Demographic characteristics of members of the public and officers involved in force incidents; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there disparities in the types or amount of force used based on age, gender, race, national origin, precinct, or other factors? • What are the reasons for such disparities? 					

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
REVIEW OF NYPD’S IMPLEMENTATION OF PATROL GUIDE PROCEDURES CONCERNING TRANSGENDER AND GENDER NONCONFORMING PEOPLE (NOVEMBER 2017)							
<p> ■ Implemented (I.) ■ Partially Implemented (P.I.) ■ Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.) ■ Under Consideration (U.C.) ■ Rejected (R.) ■ No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.) </p>							
1.	NYPD should provide mandatory in-service training and accompanying resource materials on the 2012 Patrol Guide revisions to all uniformed members through the NYPD-U webinar platform. Training attendance and completion should be tracked to ensure that all member of the police force have received this training. NYPD should conduct this training within the next six months.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2.	NYPD should create a memo book insert for officers with a summary of the revised LGBTQ protocols. Officers can use this for reference as needed.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	Community input should be carefully considered and incorporated as appropriate into the curriculum of officer training on LGBTQ issues.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.	All handouts and additional resource materials provided during LGBTQ trainings should be consistent, as appropriate, ensuring that officers receive the same information.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.	Within six months, NYPD should report to DOI whether and how the Department will change remaining forms and databases to record an individual’s preferred name in a separate field.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6.	On a periodic basis, NYPD should make sure that police stations are using updated forms, particularly those documents that are intended to comply with the 2012 revisions.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
7.	NYPD should consult with its LGBT Advisory Committee and re-examine whether and how to record gender identity information of TGNC people on NYPD forms and databases. The collection of this information is a sensitive matter for some members of the LGBTQ community. Any changes in how such information is recorded must not interfere with NYPD’s ability to describe and circulate descriptions of suspects and persons of interest for purposes of apprehension.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8.	NYPD Internal Affairs Bureau’s complaint system should be configured to categorize and track all LGBTQ-related allegations that implicate biased conduct, and not just “profiling.” LGBTQ-related allegations involving bias would include violations of the 2012 Patrol Guide revisions and “offensive language.”						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
9.	IAB should report patterns and trends associated with LGBTQ-related complaints to NYPD’s LGBT Liaison to the Police Commissioner as well as to DOI pursuant to NYPD’s reporting obligations under Local Law 70.						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

WHEN UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS ARE CRIME VICTIMS: AN ASSESSMENT OF NYPD’S HANDLING OF U VISA CERTIFICATION REQUESTS (JULY 2017)

■ Implemented (I.)
 ■ Partially Implemented (P.I.)
 ■ Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)
■ Under Consideration (U.C.)
 ■ Rejected (R.)
 ■ No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.	NYPD should develop concrete, written standards on how to conduct an assessment of an applicant’s criminal background and on the types of criteria that warrant denial of the certification request.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
2.	When denying a U visa certification request based on the applicant’s criminal history, NYPD should articulate, in its internal file, the reasons why the criminal history presents an ongoing public safety concern and warrants denial.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.	If NYPD’s investigative file states that the applicant was not cooperative but the applicant certification request or other information in the investigative file suggests the applicant had a reasonable basis for not helping law enforcement, NYPD should assess whether the non-cooperation was reasonable by contacting both the NYPD personnel who investigated the incident and the party requesting the U visa certification.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.	NYPD should provide a written rationale in its internal file when concluding that the applicant was not a victim of a qualifying crime.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
5.	If an arrest has been made on the underlying crime, NYPD should evaluate U visa certification requests if the criminal case has closed.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
6.	NYPD should create and publish its complete standards for certification eligibility.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
7.	NYPD’s denial letters should articulate specific reasons for each denial, using the facts of the case to explain the decision.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
8.	NYPD should publish contact information for its reviewers and certifying officials.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
9.	NYPD should develop written materials regarding the U visa program for dissemination at precincts and other locations where victims may encounter police.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
10.	NYPD should develop informational training on U visas for specialized NYPD units that frequently encounter immigrant communities.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	

ADDRESSING INEFFICIENCIES IN NYPD’S HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE “OUTSIDE GUIDELINES” COMPLAINT PROCESS (FEBRUARY 2017)

■ Implemented (I.)
 ■ Partially Implemented (P.I.)
 ■ Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)

Under Consideration (U.C.)
 Rejected (R.)
 No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.	NYPD should update and unify the computer systems it uses to track and manage OG cases by upgrading OCD IRS from BCATS to ICIS (or an ICIS - compatible system).							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
2.	NYPD should establish a uniform timeframe for completing OG investigations and a uniform system of tracking due dates.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.	If an OG investigation has not been completed within 90 days, the assigned supervising investigator should be required to request an extension from OCD IRS in writing, stating the reason for this request.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.	NYPD should revise the current OG Disposition and Penalty Form to include a box denoting the case's due date as well as a date section for each stage of the investigation.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
5.	NYPD should implement a web-based procedure for communicating the status and results of externally-generated OG investigations back to the community members who filed the complaints.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
6.	NYPD should publish quarterly reports on OG complaints.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	

PUTTING TRAINING INTO PRACTICE: A REVIEW OF NYPD'S APPROACH TO HANDLING INTERACTIONS WITH PEOPLE IN MENTAL CRISIS (JANUARY 2017)

Implemented (I.)
 Partially Implemented (P.I.)
 Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)
 Under Consideration (U.C.)
 Rejected (R.)
 No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.	NYPD should commit to creating timelines for any changes to its CIT initiative within 90 days of the publication of this Report.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
2.	NYPD should adjust its dispatch procedures to ensure that officers with CIT training are directed to crisis incidents.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.	NYPD should create a dedicated mental health unit, or at the very least appoint a CIT coordinator who holds the rank of chief, in order to manage all aspects of a CIT program.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
4.	NYPD should revise its Patrol Guide to explicitly authorize CIT-trained officers to use the skills learned in CIT training during crisis situations.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
5.	NYPD should revise its Patrol Guide to require that CIT-trained officers respond to all crisis incidents whenever possible.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	

6.	NYPD should revise its Patrol Guide to allow all officers to use their discretion to refer individuals to officially approved and vetted outside community resources in appropriate incidents.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
7.	NYPD should either substantially revise one of its current forms or develop a new permanent form to capture more useful data on incidents involving persons in crisis.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
8.	NYPD should analyze data regarding mental crisis incidents.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
9.	NYPD should consider training more officers in CIT.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
10.	NYPD should begin training 911 call takers and dispatchers in at least some aspects of CIT.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
11.	In every CIT training, NYPD should ensure that its officers interact with people living with mental illnesses.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
12.	In every CIT training, NYPD should assess the retention of officers' skills.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
13.	NYPD should provide a manual or reference guide to officers who undergo CIT training.							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	

AN INVESTIGATION OF NYPD'S COMPLIANCE WITH RULES GOVERNING INVESTIGATIONS OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY (AUGUST 2016)

■ Implemented (I.)
 ■ Partially Implemented (P.I.)
 ■ Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)
■ Under Consideration (U.C.)
 ■ Rejected (R.)
 ■ No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.	For investigations of political activity, NYPD should use a formal mechanism for tracking investigative deadlines and should ensure that, where needed, extensions are approved prior to required deadlines.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2.	NYPD should use a formal case-tracking mechanism that identifies when investigations advance to the next investigative level.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	For the use of confidential informants and undercover officers in investigations of political activity, NYPD should use a formal mechanism for tracking expiration deadlines and ensure that extensions are approved prior to the expiration of an authorization.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.	For requests to extend a Preliminary Inquiry, NYPD should ensure that Investigative Statements capture fact-specific reasons why further investigative steps are warranted.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.	For authorizations and renewals of investigations, NYPD should create controls to ensure that authorizations to renew or extend investigations properly capture the date, signature, and approval of the authorizing officials.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

6.	NYPD’s Human Source Authorization Form should require members of NYPD’s Intelligence Bureau to specify the role of the undercover officer or confidential informant.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
7.	NYPD should specify, when extending use of an undercover or confidential informant, the reason for the extension.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8.	NYPD should create controls to ensure that authorizations to use or extend the use of human sources properly capture the date, signature, and approval of the appropriate supervisor.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
9.	NYPD’s Human Source Authorization Form should include the number of the extension request and the date of the last extension.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
10.	NYPD should consolidate its policies and procedures for investigations involving political activity into a unified handbook.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
11.	NYPD should develop written guidelines concerning informational standards for Preliminary Inquiries, Full Investigations, and Terrorism Enterprise Investigations.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
AN ANALYSIS OF QUALITY-OF-LIFE SUMMONSES, QUALITY-OF-LIFE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, AND FELONY CRIME IN NEW YORK CITY, 2010-2015 (JUNE 2016)								
<p> ■ Implemented (I.) ■ Partially Implemented (P.I.) ■ Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.) ■ Under Consideration (U.C.) ■ Rejected (R.) ■ No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.) </p>								
1.	NYPD should assess the relative effectiveness of quality-of-life summonses, quality-of-life misdemeanor arrests, and other disorder reduction strategies in reducing felony crime, demonstrating whether statistically significant relationships exist between these particular disorder reduction tactics and specific felony crimes.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2.	NYPD should conduct an analysis to determine whether quality-of-life enforcement disproportionately impacts Black and Hispanic residents, males aged 15-20, and NYCHA residents.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	NYPD should expand consideration regarding quality-of-life enforcement beyond short-term real-time conditions.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.	NYPD should release incident-level and geographically-coded data on summonses and misdemeanor arrests.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.	NYPD should release historical incident-level and geographic data.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6.	NYPD should ensure that data currently released in yearly formats also include more granular temporal data, including month-to-month formats and incident-level data.							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
7.	All incident-level crime data, from felony arrests and complaints to misdemeanor arrests and summonses, should be released in the same accessible spreadsheet file format (.csv or similar file format).							

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
POLICE USE OF FORCE IN NEW YORK CITY: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON NYPD’S POLICIES AND PRACTICES (OCTOBER 2015)									
<p> ■ Implemented (I.) ■ Partially Implemented (P.I.) ■ Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.) ■ Under Consideration (U.C.) ■ Rejected (R.) ■ No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.) </p>									
1.	The NYPD Patrol Guide should include definitional language that provides officers and the public with greater clarity regarding what is meant by “force,” “excessive force,” and “deadly physical force.”								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2.	NYPD should update Patrol Guide §203-11 governing use of force and require officers to de-escalate all encounters where appropriate.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	NYPD should create a separate, uniform use-of-force reporting form.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.	With respect to the newly created form, NYPD should require all officers—whether the subject of a force investigation or a witness to a use of force—to document and report all force incidents. When completing this document, officers should use descriptive language to articulate the events leading up to the use of force in encounters with the public, the reason why the force was used, and the level and type of force used.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.	NYPD should create a database to track comprehensive Department-wide information on use of force, including data compiled from the use-of-force forms.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6.	NYPD should compile data and publish, on an annual basis, a report addressing Department-wide metrics on use of force, including but not limited to information from the new use-of-force reporting form. This report would track and collect various components related to the issue of use of force, including those addressed in this Report, such as officer tenure, assignments, age, type of force used, pertinent information regarding members of the public subjected to force, as well as officer injuries, disciplinary trends and outcomes, and other data deemed necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the issue.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
7.	NYPD training should place a stronger and more thorough emphasis on de-escalation tactics, by adding specific Police Academy and in-service courses on de-escalation that incorporate both classroom and scenario-based training.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8.	NYPD should incorporate a formal evaluation system for all scenario-based trainings concerning the use of force.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
9.	NYPD should increase funding and personnel at the Police Academy with respect to training for both recruits and in-service officers.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
10.	NYPD should implement training to instruct officers to intervene in situations where other officers escalate encounters, use excessive force, and/or commit other misconduct.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

11.	NYPD should review use-of-force trends to identify which categories of officers (e.g., by years of service and/or duty assignments) are most in need of de-escalation and use-of-force in- service training, and then implement such instruction.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
12.	In disciplinary cases where there are multiple disciplinary counts, each count should have an accompanying distinct penalty, as opposed to an aggregated penalty for all counts.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
13.	NYPD should collect, review, and compare data regarding disciplinary penalties imposed in use-of-force cases and report on the effects of disciplinary penalties on the frequency of incidents of excessive force. NYPD should publish data in the previously mentioned annual report (Recommendation #6) on the number and percentage of cases in which the Police Commissioner reduces or declines discipline.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
14.	NYPD should set forth, in writing, in its disciplinary paperwork, the extent to which an officer’s placement on force monitoring has or has not impacted the penalty imposed.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
15.	NYPD should share a subject officer’s force monitoring history with CCRB’s Administrative Prosecution Unit (APU) since this information is a critical element that must be taken into consideration when CCRB recommends penalties.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	

BODY-WORN CAMERAS IN NYC: ASSESSMENT OF NYPD’S PILOT PROGRAM AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY (JULY 2015)

Implemented (I.)
 Partially Implemented (P.I.)
 Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)
 Under Consideration (U.C.)
 Rejected (R.)
 No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.1	NYPD should broaden and illustrate the standard for the mandatory activation of BWCs during street or investigative encounters.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
1.2	NYPD should redefine the safety exception for recording.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
1.3	NYPD should consider stricter limitations on recording vulnerable populations.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
1.4	NYPD should expand BWC training for officers using the BWCs.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
2.1	NYPD should provide an example notification phrase to advise members of the public that they are being recorded.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
2.2	NYPD should redefine the safety exception for notifications.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.1	NYPD should require supervisors to review footage related to documented incidents.									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
3.2	NYPD should address discipline when the BWC program is more established and formalized.									

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.3	NYPD should computerize the random selection of officers for review.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.4	NYPD should establish a system for high-level and periodic review.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.1	NYPD should grant supervisors general access to BWC footage with restrictions on arbitrary review.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.2	NYPD should integrate BWC footage review into NYPD’s field training program.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.3	NYPD should solicit feedback and suggestions for improvement from supervisors performing quality assurance reviews and officers participating in the Volunteer BWC Pilot Program.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.1	NYPD should develop policies to guide supervisors when officer infractions are observed on BWC footage.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.2	NYPD should institute mandatory reporting procedures.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.3	NYPD should integrate BWC recordings into NYPD’s existing force monitoring programs.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6.1	Access to BWC recordings should be limited where officers are under investigation or are witnesses in misconduct investigations.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6.2	In all other instances, access to recordings prior to making statements should be noted in those statements.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
7.1	If and when disclosing BWC video, NYPD should provide privacy and safety protections for vulnerable populations.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
7.2	NYPD should ensure fairness between citizens’ and officers’ right to view BWC footage.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8.1	NYPD should establish a minimum retention period of at least 18 months.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8.2	NYPD should ensure expeditious purging of archived BWC footage that no longer holds evidentiary value.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
9.	NYPD should incorporate government and public input in continuing to develop the BWC program.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

USING DATA FROM LAWSUITS AND LEGAL CLAIMS INVOLVING NYPD TO IMPROVE POLICING (APRIL 2015)

- Implemented (I.)
- Partially Implemented (P.I.)
- Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)
- Under Consideration (U.C.)
- Rejected (R.)
- No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.	NYPD should perform a qualitative review of the most relevant data contained within legal claims and lawsuits against NYPD. Specifically:								
1.1	NYPD should perform a qualitative review of the most relevant data contained within legal claims and lawsuits against NYPD. Specifically: Nature of the claims/core allegations.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1.2	NYPD should perform a qualitative review of the most relevant data contained within legal claims and lawsuits against NYPD. Specifically: Information about the subject police officer(s).								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1.3	NYPD should perform a qualitative review of the most relevant data contained within legal claims and lawsuits against NYPD. Specifically: the location of the alleged incident and address of the plaintiff(s).								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2.	NYPD should create an interagency working group between NYPD, the Comptroller’s Office, and the Law Department to improve their police-involved litigation data collection, coordination, and exchange.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	NYPD should provide the public with details about NYPD’s Early Intervention System and its litigation data analysis team and solicit suggestion for further development.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

OBSERVATIONS ON ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN TEN NYPD CHOKEHOLD CASES (JANUARY 2015)

- Implemented (I.)
- Partially Implemented (P.I.)
- Accepted in Principle (A.I.P.)
- Under Consideration (U.C.)
- Rejected (R.)
- No Longer Applicable (N.L.A.)

1.	NYPD and CCRB Should Increase Coordination and Collaboration to Reconsider and Refine the Disciplinary System for Improper Uses of Force.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2.	NYPD Should Provide Transparency with Respect to the Police Commissioner’s Disciplinary Decisions.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.	NYPD Should Expand the Internal Affairs Bureau’s Access to Newly-Filed Complaints and Substantive Information on Use-of-Force Cases Filed with CCRB.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.	NYPD Should Improve Information Sharing and Case Tracking for Cases that are Outsourced to Borough and Precinct Investigators via the Office of the Chief of Department and the Investigative Review Section.								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025